NEW

AMERICA

Through the Decades

1900 — From the 1900s to the present day, discover how each era shaped the nation — 2010

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EXPLORE
100
YEARS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the makers of
ALL ABOUT HISTORY

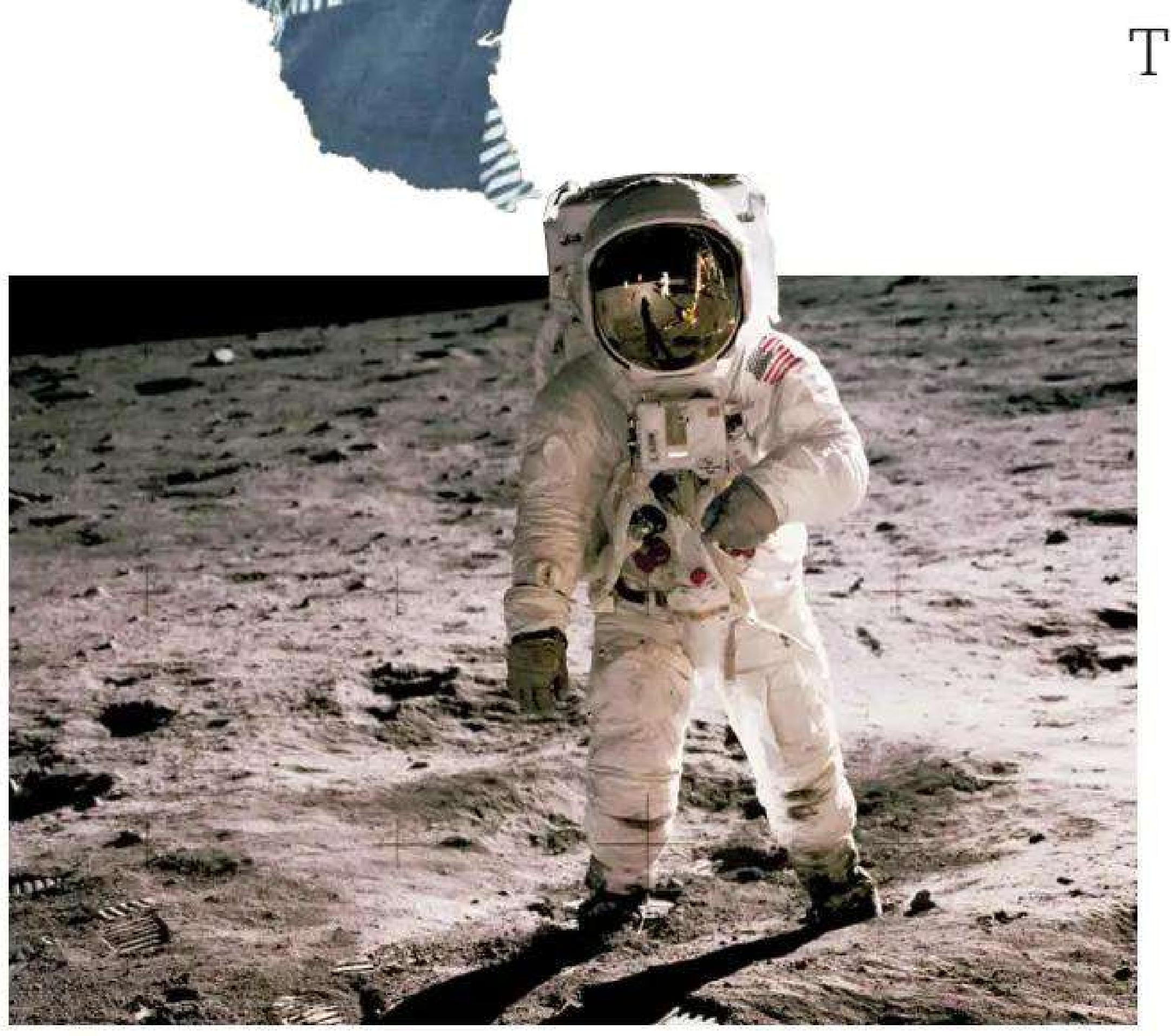
The Great Depression

The fateful days that saw the country's economy crumble

Inside Watergate

The scandal that caused a US president's downfall

Digital Edition



FUTURE

FIRST EDITION

Defining moments ★ Influential figures ★ Cultural movements ★ Tragedies & triumphs

Welcome

The 20th century was a time of profound social, political and cultural change for the United States. In this bookazine, you will embark on a fascinating journey through 100 years of American history and discover the events, people and ideas that shaped the nation into what it is today.

From crucial moments that defined America's place on the world stage, such as the Korean War and the Cuban Missile Crisis, to changes at home like the Great Depression and the Civil Rights Movement, and the innovations and technologies that transformed daily life, there is plenty to discover.

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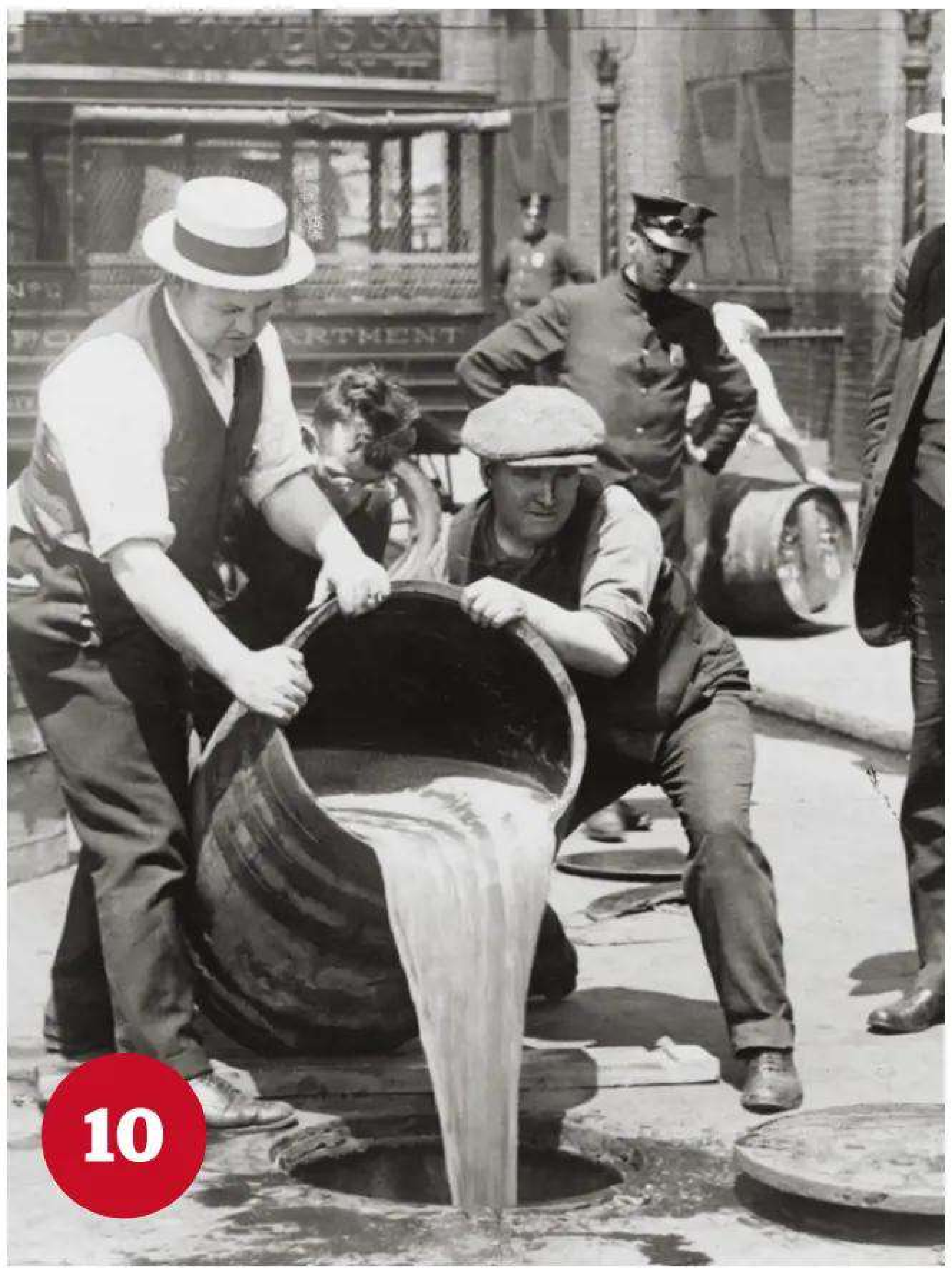
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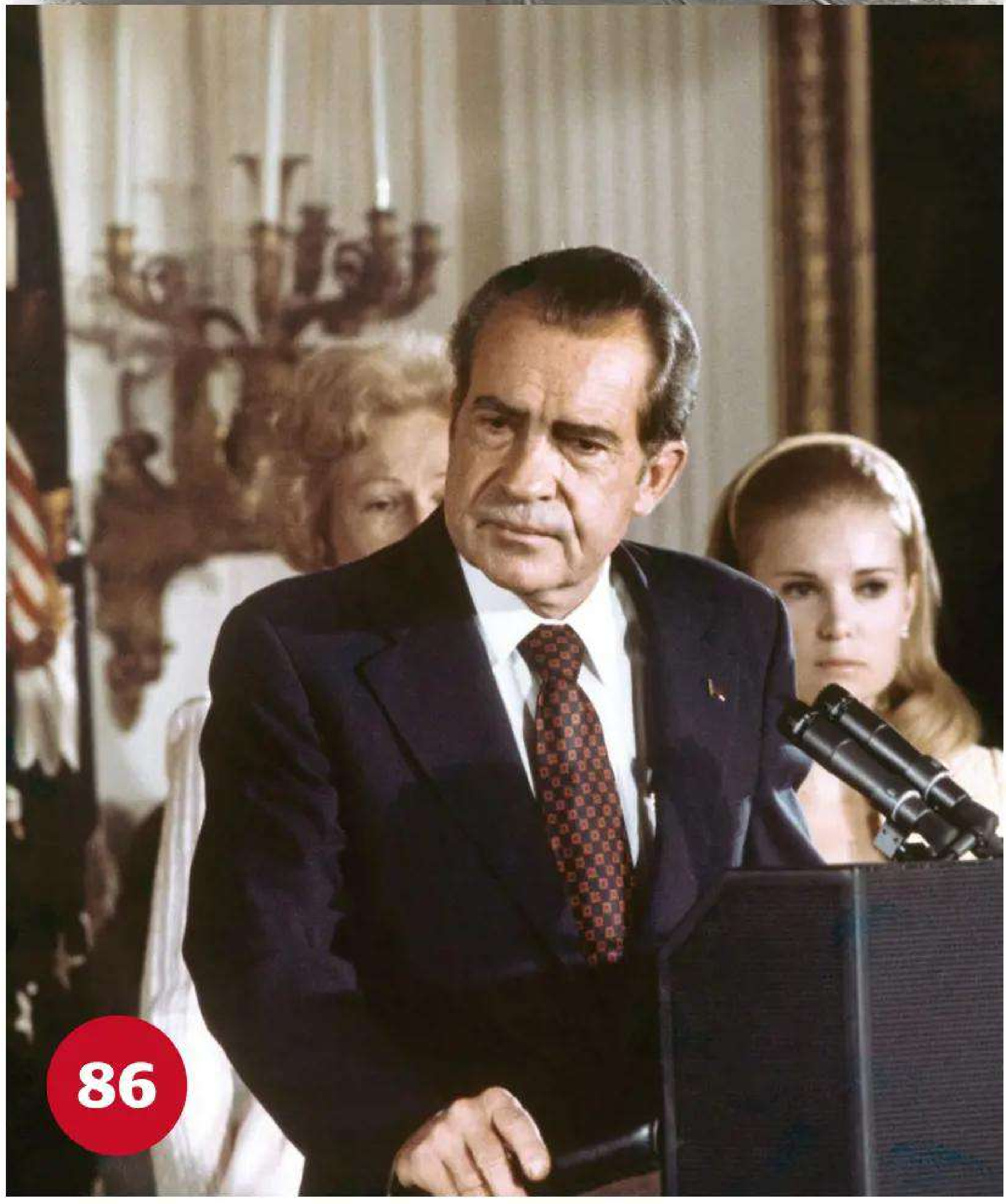
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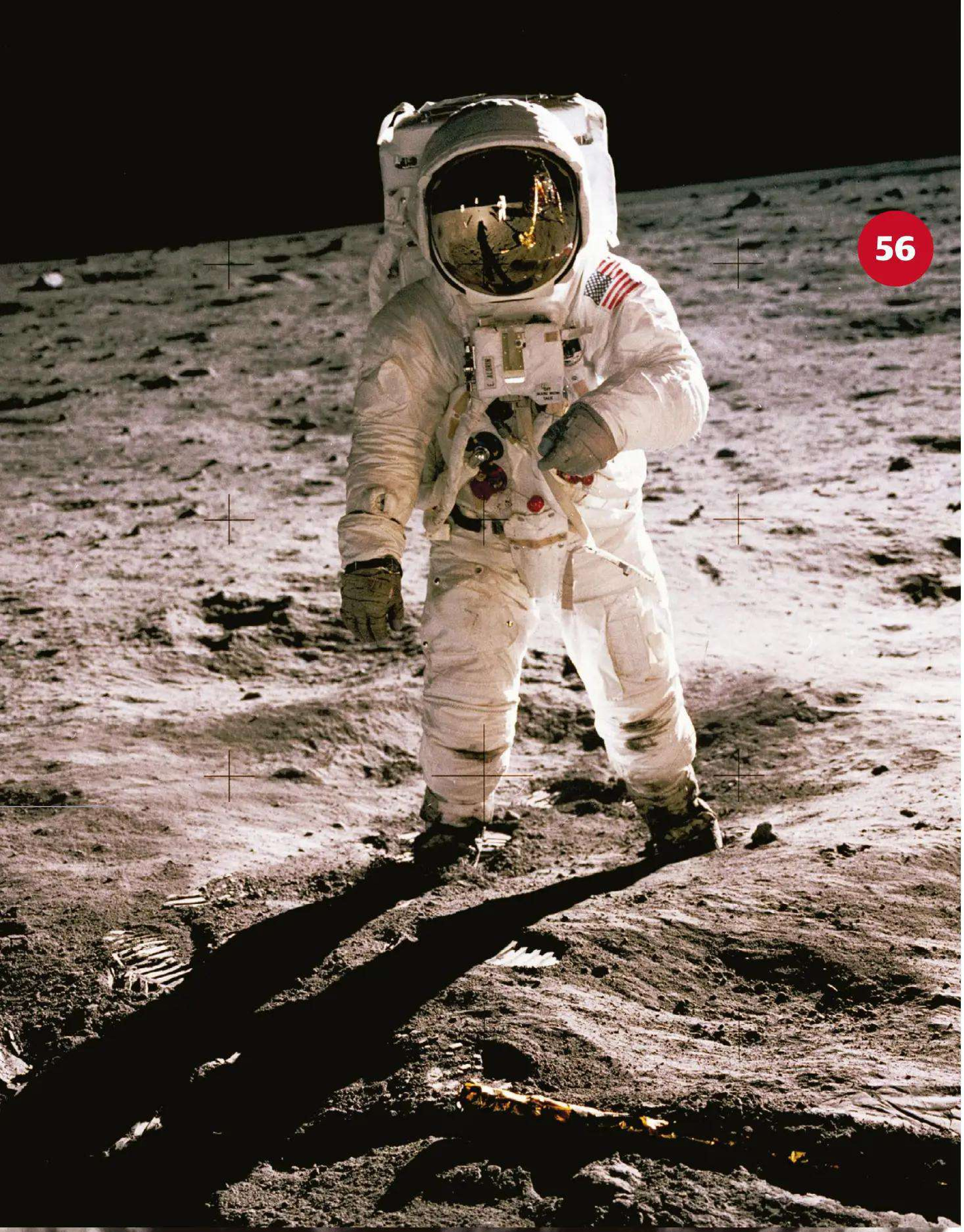

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METRO N.J.
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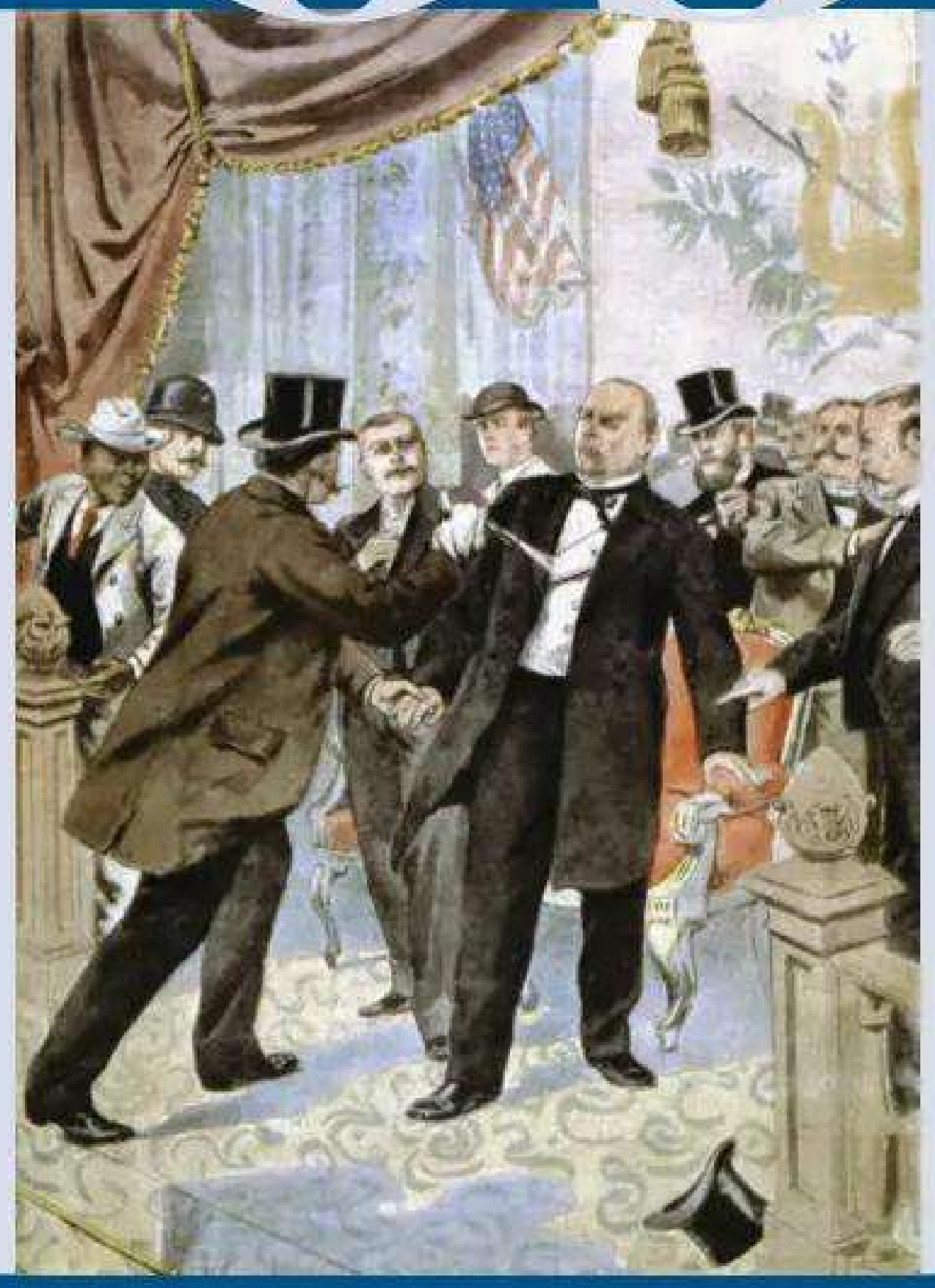
1900s & 1910s

1901

President McKinley is assassinated

William McKinley becomes the third US president to be assassinated while shaking hands with the public in New York, six months into his second term.

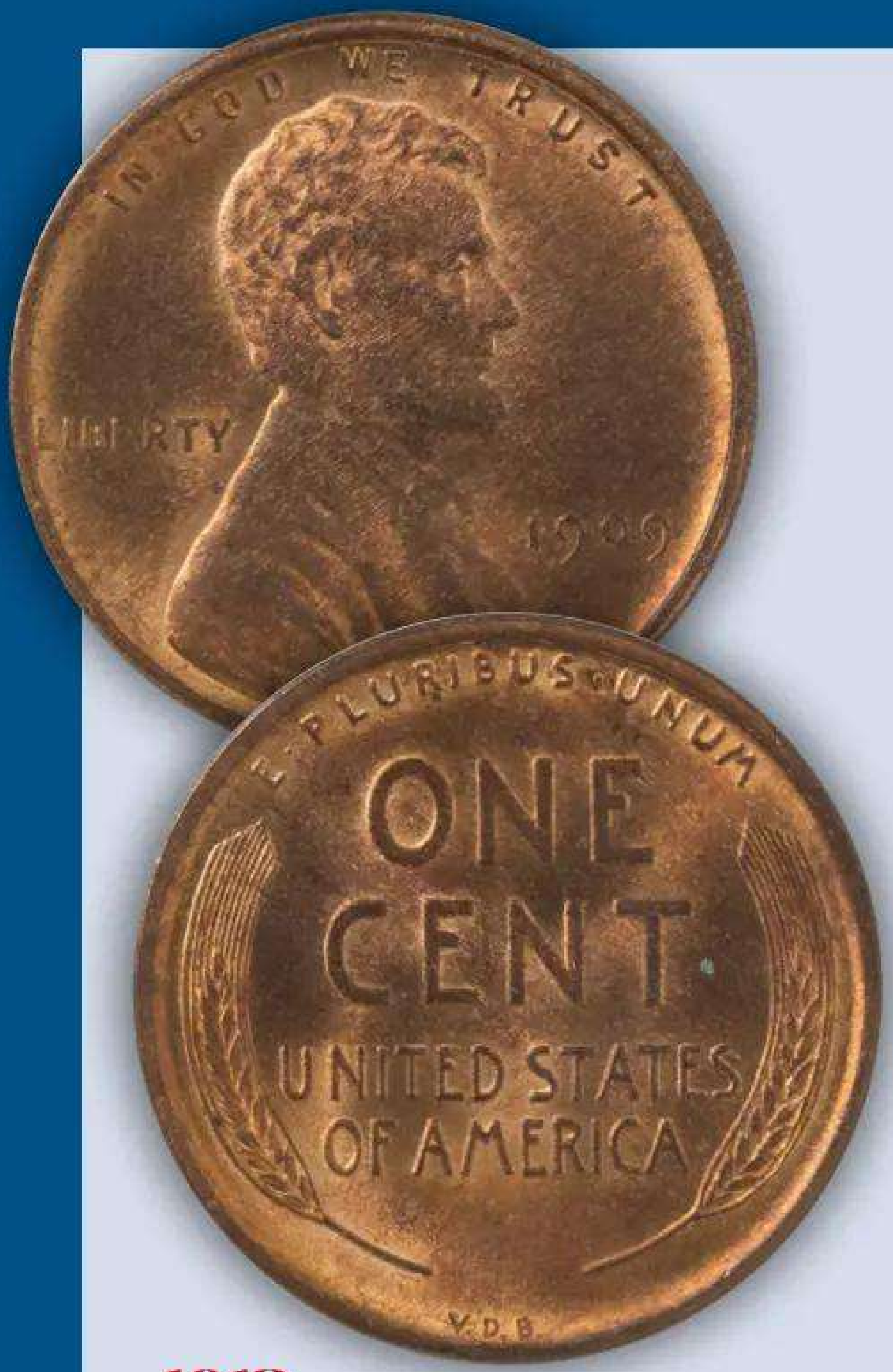


1903

First Baseball World Series held

The reigning American League champions, the Boston Americans, win five games to three against the National League champions the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first modern World Series.

EMERSON SHOE
HUNTINGTON AVENUE BASE BA


IN GOD WE TRUST
LIBERTY
1909
E PLURIBUS UNUM
ONE CENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
V.D.B.

1909

Lincoln embossed on US penny

Commemorating 100 years since his birth, US pennies featuring Abraham Lincoln enter circulation, decorated with wheat stalks on the back to symbolise agricultural prosperity.

ARE YOU ON GUARD
Smash RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
FOR FULL DEMOCRACY
JOIN NAACP
MEMBERSHIPS TAKEN HERE
See Your Local Branch
446 E WARREN
Smash! RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

1909

NAACP founded

The National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) is established by a group of activists in response to widespread violence against Black Americans. The organisation, based in New York City, aims to secure political, social, educational and economic equality.

1912

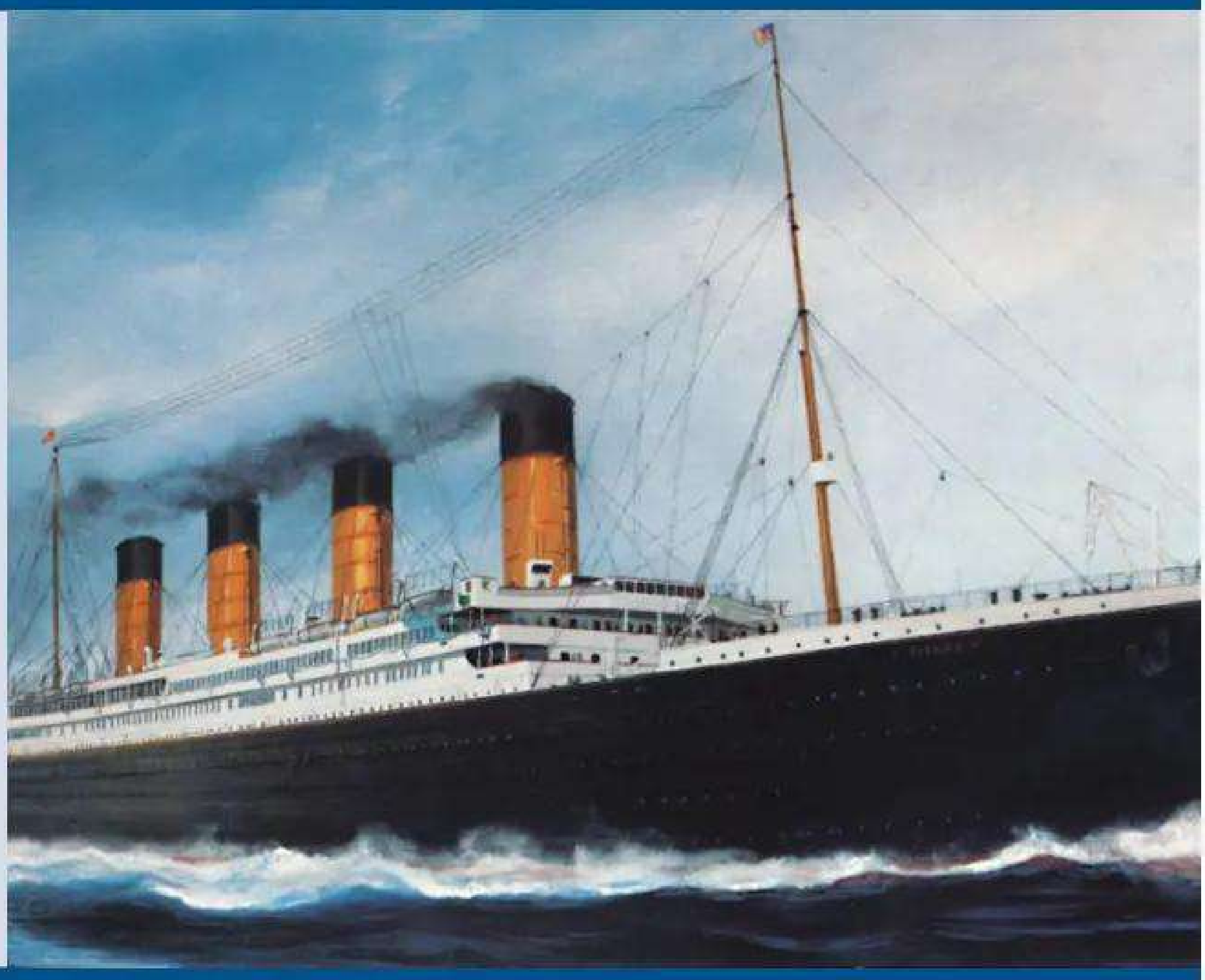
Girl Scouts founded

Inspired by girl scout inclusion rallies in the UK, Juliette 'Daisy' Gordon Low establishes the Girl Scouts of the USA in Savannah, Georgia, beginning with a troop of 18 young women.

1912

The Titanic sinks

On its maiden voyage from Southampton, England to New York City, the Titanic ocean liner hits an iceberg and sinks. Of the 2,224 estimated passengers onboard, 1,635 are killed, making it one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history.



1918

Spanish Flu peaks

The Spanish Flu epidemic begins, going on to infect around a quarter of the US population and killing around 675,000 people by the year 1920.

1917

First jazz song recorded

The Original Dixieland Jazz Band record 'Livery Stable Blues' in New York City, considered the first ever jazz recording to be released commercially.

The 1900s and 1910s are an innovative time for America, with technological advances and the establishment of institutions which are still around today

1903

The Wright Brothers take flight

In North Carolina, Wilbur and Orville Wright make history by piloting the first sustained flight of a powered aircraft, lasting 12 seconds. Three more attempts are made later that day, with the most successful travelling 260m (853ft) and lasting 59 seconds.

1906

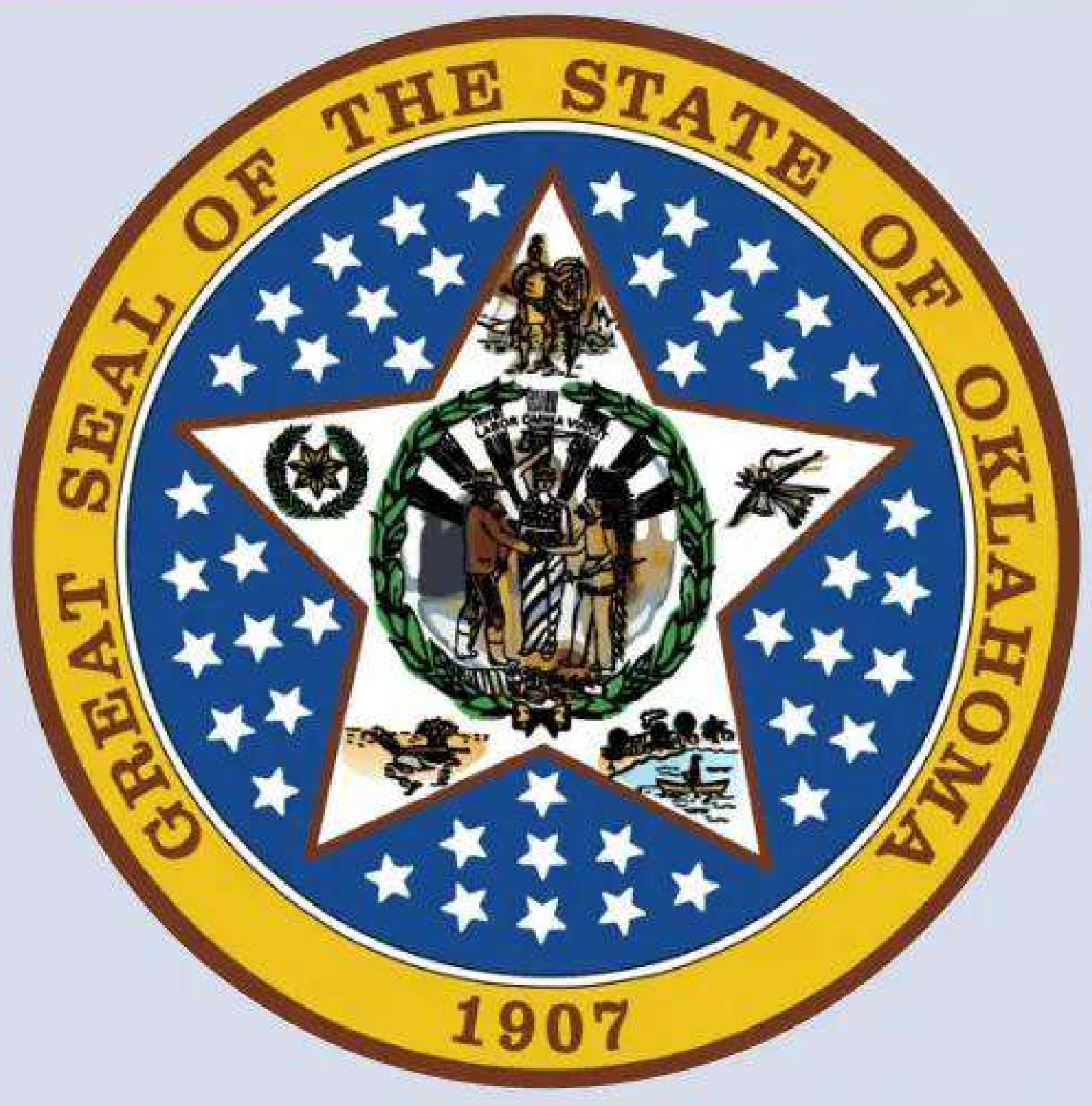
The San Francisco earthquake

Known as the deadliest earthquake in the history of America, this natural disaster has an estimated magnitude of 7.9, resulting in extensive fires lasting for several days. Eighty per cent of San Francisco is destroyed, and the death toll is over 3,000.

1908

FBI established

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is created under President Roosevelt to serve as a united investigative force, working across state borders within the Department of Justice.


GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA
1907

1907

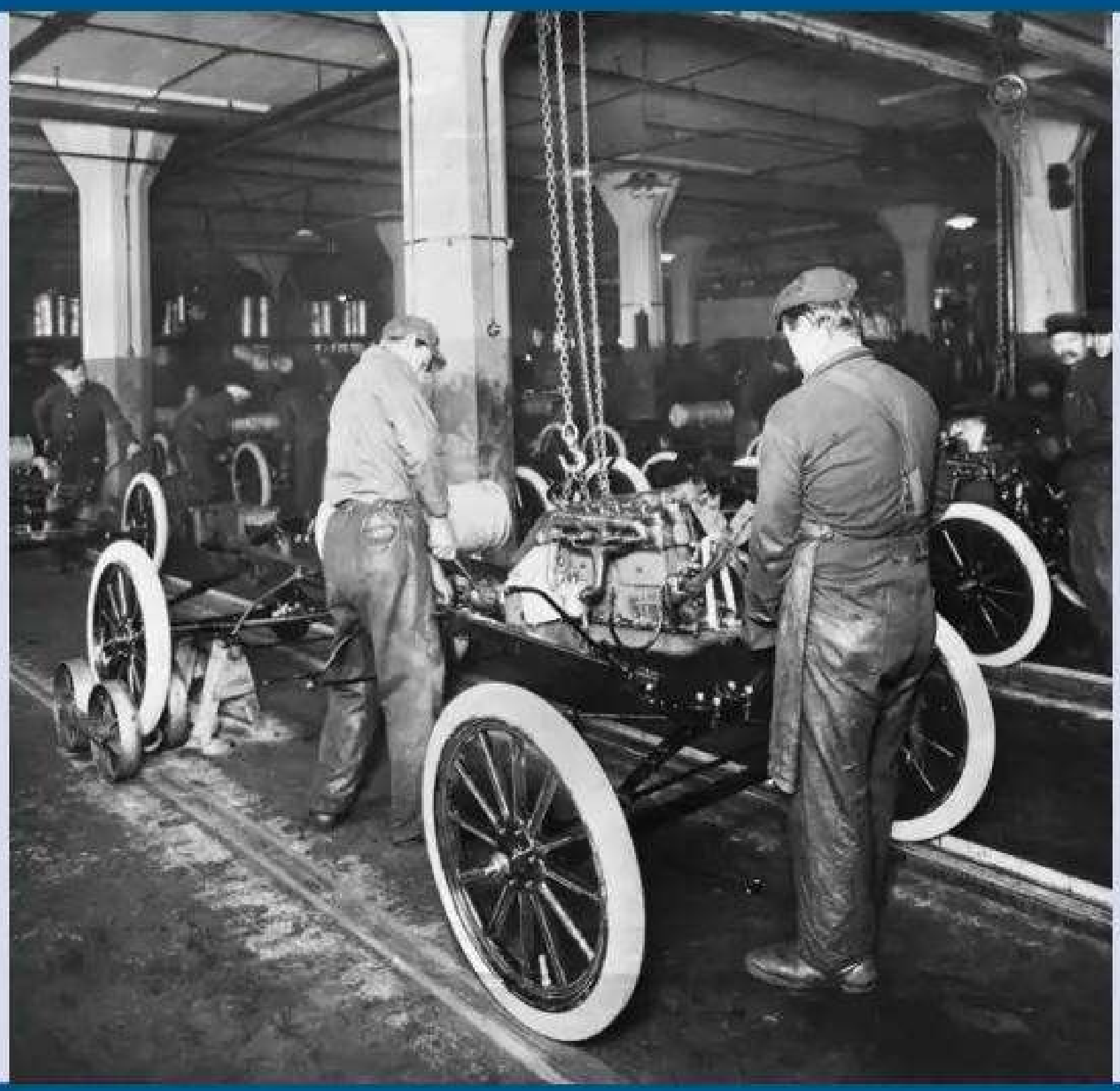
Oklahoma declared a state

Previously referred to as the 'Twin Territories', Oklahoma becomes the 46th region to be granted statehood in 1907 following significant population growth with the 1889 Land Run.

1913

Ford introduces the assembly line

Revolutionising the world of manufacturing, Henry Ford begins to use a moving assembly line to reduce the time needed to produce an entire car from 12.5 hours to only 93 minutes. Production rises from hundreds to thousands of cars assembled per day.



1915

Inauguration of first transcontinental telephone

In New York, Alexander Graham Bell makes the first ceremonial transcontinental phone call to San Francisco, spanning 13 states and requiring over 130,000 transmission poles.

MR. PRESIDENT WHAT WILL YOU DO FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
New York

1917

Protests of the Silent Sentinels begins

A group of over 2,000 women known as the Silent Sentinels carry out a series of nonviolent protests including a two-year long vigil in front of the White House, aiming to pressure the President into allowing women to vote.

1916

The Great Migration begins

Many African Americans begin to move away from the Southern states where racial segregation and discrimination are more prevalent, settling in the urban Northeast, Midwest and West.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

US Enters World War I

6 April 1917

While Europe burned under artillery fire and drowned in blood at the Somme, the US watched from a distance. World War I, a conflict that partly stemmed from rivalling territorial ambitions and tensions between royal families, represented everything about Europe that the US reviled – aristocracy, greed and corruption. However, it could not escape the bloodshed forever. After the civilian ship Lusitania was sunk by a German torpedo while it was carrying more than 100 Americans, the public put pressure on President Woodrow Wilson to take action against Germany. This, coupled with the discovery that Germany planned to ally with Mexico to take US territory, meant that entry into the war was unavoidable. The US Army landed in France soon after Woodrow Wilson made his declaration of war speech to Congress.

ARTMENT

Prohibition and the Mob

Prohibition provided extraordinary opportunities for American gangsters to profit from the illegal bootlegging trade in banned alcohol and empowered the criminal organisation known as 'the mob'

Words **Marc Desantis**

Prohibition played a crucial role in the rise of the American gangster. There were gangsters in America before Prohibition, and there would be gangsters after it was repealed, but the banning of alcohol gave underworld criminals a lucrative product to sell that many were willing to pay a high price for and break the law to get.

Arguably the most famous gangster of them all, Al Capone ran an underworld empire in the city of Chicago during Prohibition

That alcoholic beverages could be banned in America must at first glance seem surprising, even shocking. Americans had a long history of alcohol consumption and had enthusiastically produced their own spirits, such as rum and whiskey. But for a long time there had been voices who had spoken out against alcohol, or at least too much of it. One famed Puritan preacher from early American history, Increase Mather, proclaimed, "Wine is from God, but the drunkard is from the devil."

Social factors also gave impetus to the drive for reform. In the late 19th century, the United States had been transformed into an industrial, urban nation. Millions of Americans had migrated from their farms to the cities to find work in factories. The introduction of rural America to the often unwholesome conditions of city life was an uneasy one. Many Americans fresh from the country blamed urban ills on alcohol.

Another disquieting aspect of the cities to the minds of rural folk was the presence of many millions of 'alien' immigrants from non-English-speaking nations. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were the heyday of immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe. Many of these immigrants came from countries where alcohol was not only drunk but embedded in the national culture. Many were also Catholic, and this was a source of suspicion for the more established Protestant Americans. The temperance movement was itself largely Protestant in its support.

The advent of World War I also had a powerful impact on energising the move for Prohibition. Most breweries in the country were owned by German-Americans. Once the United States entered the war against Germany alcohol could be tarnished by its association with the enemy, making it seem unpatriotic. Politically, the Prohibition movement gained strength in the early 20th century, with the Anti-Saloon League exemplifying its growing power and confidence. A Prohibition constitutional amendment bill was brought before the U.S. Senate for a vote in July 1917. It was approved, and the House of Representatives did the same in December. For it to become enacted law, it would have to be ratified by at least three-quarters of the then 48 states. In just 13 months, 36 states had ratified the proposal, which went into effect as the 18th Amendment in 1920.

Prohibition's advocates had won a long battle fought against massive odds over many decades. The 18th

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Amendment would bear bitter fruit, however. A terrible menace, one worse than the problems caused by the consumption of alcohol, would soon arise, fuelled by the insatiable thirst for the liquor that, even though now illicit, Prohibition could never dispel: the Mob.

When liquor had been made illegal, organised criminal gangs stepped in to provide Americans with what they wanted, for a hefty price of course. The cost to America of this flourishing of organised crime was not merely money. The sheer amount of cash to be made through illegal means was so great that gangs would fight pitched battles over the right to supply liquor.

American cities became the domains of gun-toting, bootlegging gangsters, all striving and killing and dying because they had a product that could not be legislated out of existence. In acknowledgement of the utter failure of Prohibition, in 1933 the 18th Amendment was repealed (13 years after it had gone into effect) by another amendment, the 21st. By then, however, the damage had been well and truly done. Prohibition meant that the Mob had become a force far larger and more powerful than what it had ever been before.

Arguably the most famous of all Prohibition-era mobsters was Al Capone. He was not alone or even the first in his criminal activities, and he initially had a patron under whom he learned much about the world of organised crime. Capone got his start as an underling in Chicago running brothels on behalf of Johnny Torrio. Torrio had moved to Chicago from New York and had craftily bought up breweries that had been put out of business by Prohibition. Hard liquor was smuggled from Canada. These banned substances became part of the attraction of the gambling parlours, bordellos and speakeasies (illegal bars that served alcohol) that Torrio controlled. Since these were all illicit enterprises, protection was bought by paying generous bribes to politicians, judges and police officers.

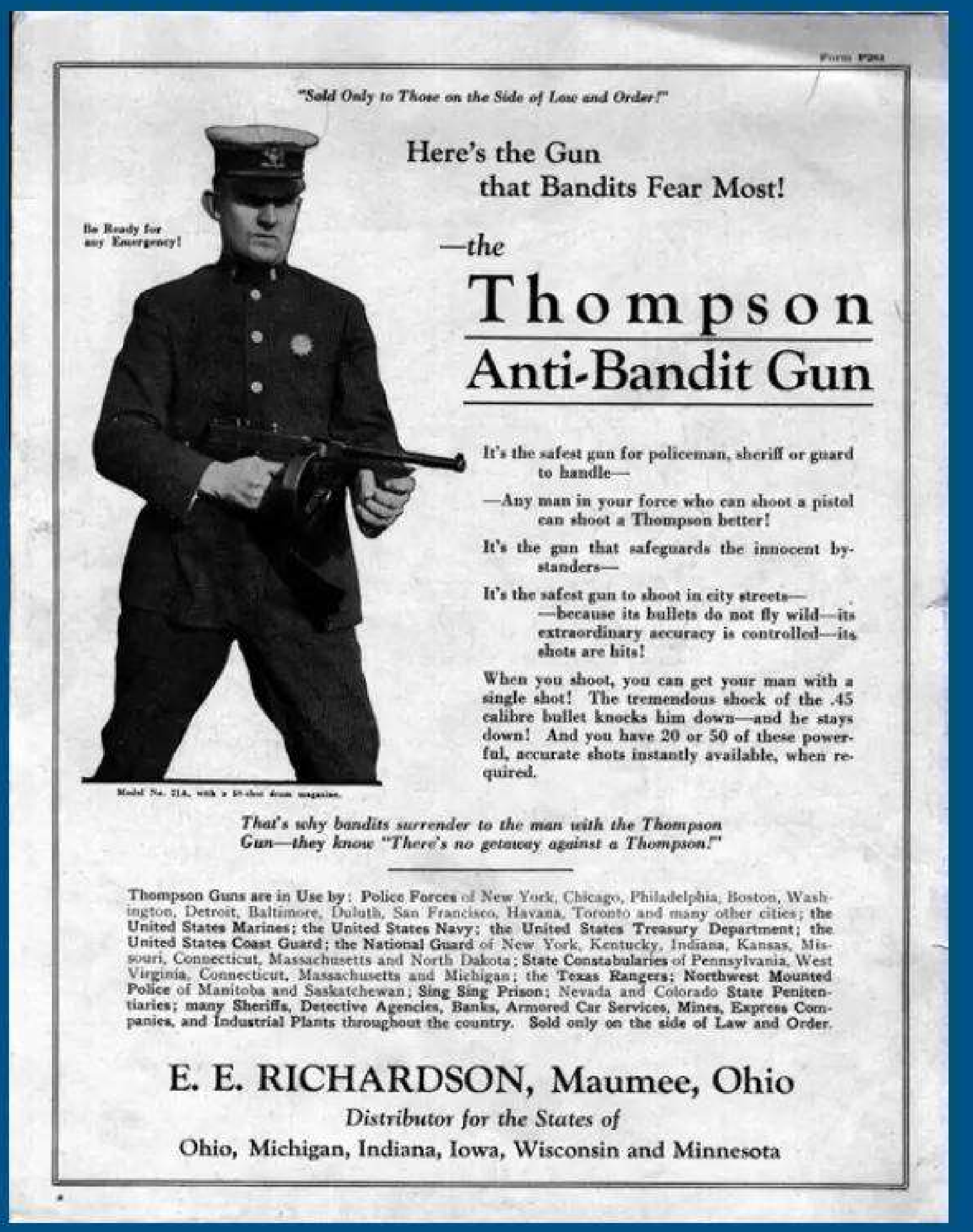
However, the direst threat to Torrio, whose criminal empire was based in Chicago's south, came from other gangsters. Just as modern corporations compete for market share, so too did Chicago's gangsters for the underworld business, and theirs was a bloody contest indeed.

Torrio was 17 years Capone's senior, and quite unlike his brutal young acolyte. He was quiet and exuded a mild aura. He may not have been vicious like Capone, but he was no angel either. He certainly employed other men to do his dirty work when necessary. One major hit authorised by Torrio was the murder of another gangster, Dean O'Banion. O'Banion's North Side Gang had been hijacking Torrio's alcohol shipments and also had a hand in getting Torrio arrested for an alcohol-related offence. Since this was Torrio's second, he could potentially be sent to prison. Torrio, and another gang that had a grievance against O'Banion, the Terrible Gennas, who ran an illicit industrial alcohol production racket, teamed up to have him killed. On 10 November 1924, a trio of men walked into the flower shop that O'Banion ran. When O'Banion extended his hand in greeting, one of the men gripped it tightly and would not let go. His two companions took out handguns and shot O'Banion dead.

It was Torrio's turn next. Surviving members of the North Side Gang caught up with Torrio three months later and shot him three times. Astonishingly, Torrio survived the assassination attempt, but his days as a gangster were over.

The Tommy Gun

As the saying goes, war is the mother of invention, a maxim proven by the creation of the Thompson submachine gun in response to the need for a firearm well-suited for trench fighting. After the U.S. had entered World War I, the full-sized, bolt-action Springfield rifle, otherwise an excellent weapon, was found to be less than ideal for close combat. The U.S. Army desired something handier, with a high rate of fire that could sweep clear an enemy entrenchment.



"Sold Only to Those on the Side of Law and Order!"

Here's the Gun
that Bandits Fear Most!

—the
Thompson
Anti-Bandit Gun

Be Ready for any Emergency!

It's the safest gun for policeman, sheriff or guard to handle—

—Any man in your force who can shoot a pistol can shoot a Thompson better!

It's the gun that safeguards the innocent by-standers—

It's the safest gun to shoot in city streets—
—because its bullets do not fly wild—its extraordinary accuracy is controlled—its shots are hits!

When you shoot, you can get your man with a single shot! The tremendous shock of the .45 calibre bullet knocks him down—and he stays down! And you have 20 or 50 of these powerful, accurate shots instantly available, when required.

That's why bandits surrender to the man with the Thompson Gun—they know "There's no getaway against a Thompson!"

Thompson Guns are in Use by: **Police Forces** of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Detroit, Baltimore, Duluth, San Francisco, Havana, Toronto and many other cities; **the United States Marines; the United States Navy; the United States Treasury Department; the United States Coast Guard; the National Guard** of New York, Kentucky, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Connecticut, Massachusetts and North Dakota; **State Constabularies** of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan; **the Texas Rangers; Northwest Mounted Police** of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; **Sing Sing Prison**; Nevada and Colorado **State Penitentiaries; many Sheriffs, Detective Agencies, Banks, Armored Car Services, Mines, Express Companies, and Industrial Plants** throughout the country. **Sold only on the side of Law and Order.**

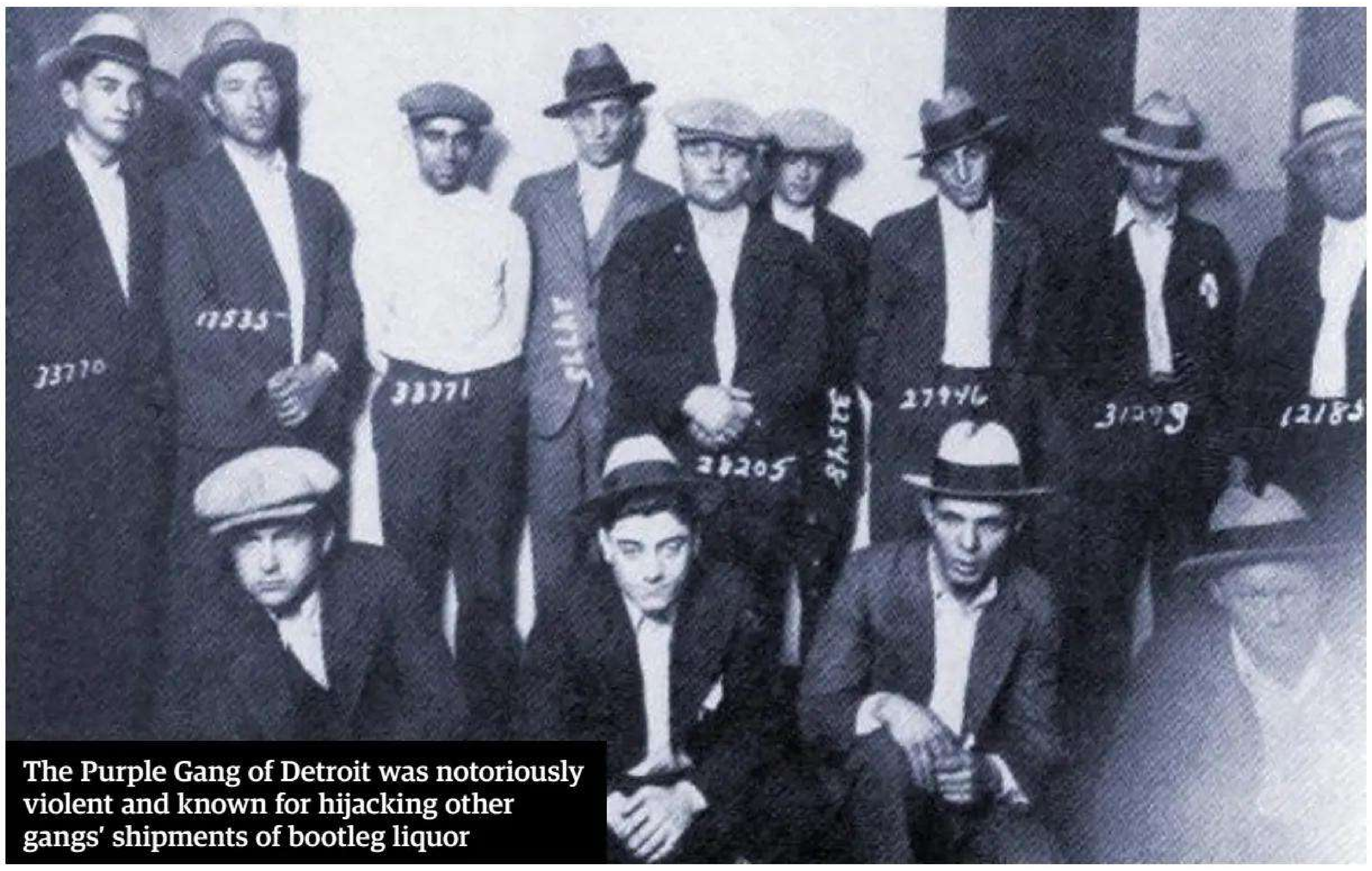
E. E. RICHARDSON, Maumee, Ohio
Distributor for the States of
Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota

General John T. Thompson came up with the fast-firing submachine gun in response. It spat a chunky .45 ACP cartridge packing an enormous punch that could reliably knock a man down, a big benefit in combat. Dubbed the Thompson submachine gun, it was not ready until 1919, after the war had ended.

The 'Tommy gun', as it was nicknamed, gained notoriety as the signature weapon of the American gangster during the Prohibition years. The Chicago gangsters who used it in their gun battles became known as 'Tommy men'. The Thompson was also called the 'Chicago Piano' due to its association with the Mob. It figured prominently in the infamous 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre. From a gunman's point of view, the Tommy gun was close to perfect, largely thanks to its ability to fire a devastating 700 rounds per minute, enabling the shooter to lay down a curtain of lead.

As a result of its underworld popularity and its appearance in cinematic portrayals of gangsters, the weapon became wedded in the minds of many Americans with organised crime and gangland shootouts. However, during World War II, the Thompson was used to equip U.S. troops and supplied in huge numbers to numerous Allied forces. The soldiers battling Axis tyranny greatly appreciated the Thompson's lethal stopping power.

"JUST AS CORPORATIONS COMPETE FOR MARKET SHARE, SO TOO DID CHICAGO'S GANGSTERS FOR THE UNDERWORLD BUSINESS, AND THEIRS WAS A BLOODY CONTEST INDEED"



The Purple Gang of Detroit was notoriously violent and known for hijacking other gangs' shipments of bootleg liquor

He decamped for Italy and handed over the reins of his Chicago outfit to his protégé.

After Al Capone, perhaps the most famous gangster to emerge from the Prohibition era was Charles 'Lucky' Luciano. Born in a poor village in Sicily in 1897, Luciano was brought to America by his mother in 1906, settling in New York City on Manhattan's Lower East Side. He was a school dropout at 14 and was soon involved in small-scale criminal activities, including robberies and muggings. From an early age he was an admirer of the local gangsters he saw around him. "[T]hey were rich," he explained later, "and rich was what counted, because the rich got away with anythin'."

He took up with other young gangsters who would become dark legends in their own right, including Bugsy Siegel, Frank Costello and Meyer Lansky. The enactment of the 18th Amendment would give such ruthless, enterprising criminals unparalleled opportunities to make fortunes. Luciano became a stalwart of the bootlegging business in New York.

Luciano was very eager to project an image of himself that was markedly different from the older generation of mobsters who were variously called 'Mustache Petes' or 'greaseballs'. He took care to dress well but not flamboyantly. In his outward appearance, Luciano was more akin to a respectable businessman than that of a stereotypical gangster.

He came to the attention of older Mob bosses who were eager to recruit him into their own organisations. In 1927 he joined with Joe 'the Boss' Masseria, serving as his right-hand man. Two years later he was captured by one of Masseria's bitter enemies, Salvatore Maranzano. Maranzano's men worked over Luciano badly, with Luciano taking serious knife cuts to his face. He was left with a permanent droop to his right eye, but he lived. For his unexpected survival he was dubbed "Lucky" by fellow gangster Meyer Lansky.

Luciano was repelled by the wasteful fights between gangs that disrupted the otherwise lucrative business of the criminal underworld. He believed that there was enough for everyone and that crime should be run as if it were a legitimate business; efficiently and with as little friction as possible. The feuds of the older generation of Mob bosses, such as Masseria and Maranzano, were not at all to his liking. He had especially disliked what the so-called 'Castellammarese War' had done to the underworld business.

To Luciano, and other younger mobsters, the older generation was too hidebound, too set in their ways and too antiquated in their notions of a twisted code of honour to see which way the business of organised crime was actually heading. He had a hand in the 1931 murder of his old boss, Masseria, and also in the subsequent killing of Maranzano.

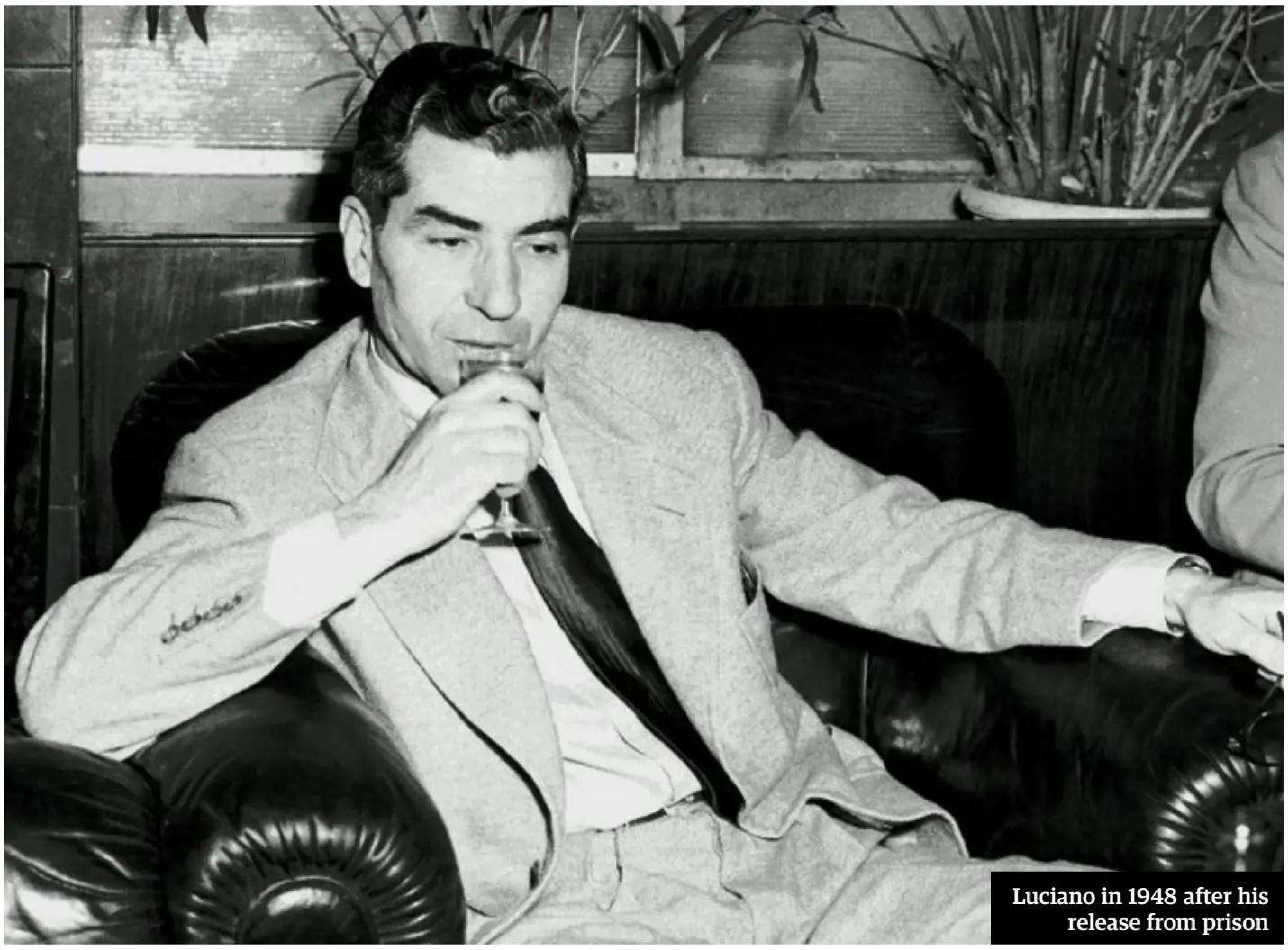
Luciano, at the urging of Johnny Torrio, then instituted the Commission in 1931, an umbrella organisation for the Mob in which each group (or family) ran its own businesses on their own turf, but the heads of each would meet periodically in order to manage relations between them. Luciano was adamant that they had to co-operate for the good of all. "I told 'em jealousy was our biggest enemy," said Luciano. "In our kind of business there was so much money to be made that nobody had the right to be jealous of nobody else."

In modern business terms, Luciano had organised the criminal syndicates into a cartel that would eliminate needless competition. Luciano was the Commission's first

N.Y.C. POLICE
57939

ABOVE Along with Joe Adonis, Albert Anastasia was one of the founders of Murder, Inc.

BELOW 'Big Jim' Colosimo was a Chicago underworld boss engaged in gambling and prostitution. He was assassinated in 1920 by Johnny Torrio



Luciano in 1948 after his release from prison

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

chairman, and the heads of the others families were similar to a corporate board of directors.

Luciano's considerable luck, like that of so many mobsters, would eventually run out. In 1936 he was convicted on prostitution charges. He had built his empire on prostitution as well as bootlegging, and at his trial there came a stream of women from his operation who testified against him in court. That June he was given a sentence of 30 years in prison. For a man just shy of 40, this was effectively a life sentence.

Luciano's later years were not as dramatic as those of the Prohibition era, but he did still manage to find himself embroiled in events nonetheless, and he always made sure to use it to his advantage. Though still in prison in the early 1940s, Luciano dominated the Longshoreman's Union, which included men who worked at the docks. With America's entry into World War II, there was a real fear that German saboteurs would hurt port operations. The U.S. Navy requested Luciano ensure that the docks remained secure. In 1946, on account of his aid, his prison sentence was commuted and he was deported to Italy. Though he tried to remain relevant to the organised criminal underworld from various perches outside the United States, his influence declined and he died in Italy in January 1962.

Almost half a century earlier a 12-year-old Meyer Lansky (who was born in 1902 in Grodno in what was then part of the Russian Empire) became friends with an older youth who would later go on to become better known as "Lucky" Luciano. Lansky and Luciano became associates in New York's early 20th-century criminal underworld. Before that, while still a youth, Lansky formed a gang with another young Jewish gangster, Benjamin 'Bugsy' Siegel, called the Bugs and Meyer Gang. Their specialities were gambling and protection rackets. One of the more famous members of their outfit was Dutch Schultz.

Lansky was invited to have his gang, a mixed group of Jews and Italians, work for Arnold Rothstein, one of the most prominent bosses of New York's organised criminal syndicates. Rothstein recognised Lansky's ambition and wanted his help in moving liquor.

Rothstein's instincts regarding Lansky were correct. Under his guidance Lansky and his youthful Mob associates built the biggest bootlegging operation in the United States. Lansky would later go on to establish a portfolio of gambling casinos, which proved popular because the games played there were fair. In the 1940s Lansky became involved in the development of Las Vegas as a centre of legal gambling.

Knowing Luciano from an early age was also a plus. Lansky became an important member of the national criminal organisation that would come to dominate America in the 1930s. Lansky could not escape justice forever though, and in 1953 he was brought up on multiple charges of illegal betting. After pleading guilty to some of the charges he was given a sentence of only three months.

Lansky would later become a leading underworld figure in Cuba, where he was involved with casinos on the island. However, the Cuban Revolution of the 1950s saw the communists come to power, expel the mobsters and close the casinos. Lansky lived in Florida during the 1960s and '70s. Expecting to be eventually charged with tax evasion, he fled to Israel in 1970, but he was eventually ordered to leave by the Israeli Government in 1972. Ironically, Lansky

Meyer Lansky, one of the greatest of the Prohibition gangsters, lived to be 80, dying in 1983

"THE U.S. NAVY REQUESTED LUCIANO ENSURE THAT THE DOCKS REMAINED SECURE. IN 1946, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS AID, HIS PRISON SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED AND HE WAS DEPORTED TO ITALY"

Police with an intercepted cargo of moonshine stand beside a damaged automobile

would in fact be acquitted in 1974 and died in 1983 in Miami Beach.

When it comes to the more colourful characters the Prohibition period, few were more vibrant than Bugsy Siegel, Meyer Lansky's close associate from an early age. In his younger days during Prohibition, Siegel was a hot-headed gunman who took contracts from the likes of Joe Masseria and Salvatore Maranzano. He was nicknamed "Bugsy", which he detested, supposedly because he was judged unstable and other gangsters would say he was 'going bugs' when he became agitated.

In 1937, after Prohibition had ended, he headed out west to Hollywood, where he set up a gambling operation. By 1946, Siegel was overseeing the building of the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas. The Flamingo was his biggest undertaking and entirely above-board, because gambling was legal in Nevada. Unfortunately, it turned out to be a huge money-loser, suffering from enormous cost overruns and delays. A project that had initially been budgeted at $1 million ended up costing about six. The Flamingo opened in late 1946 but was plagued with troubles. His investors, many of them other mobsters, were very unhappy and not an understanding bunch. Siegel was assassinated in 1947 at the home of his girlfriend, with nine shots fired, two of which found their mark. Suspicion naturally fell on his disappointed gangster investors, but there were any number of people who would have wanted Siegel dead.

One of the Mob's foremost assassins during the Prohibition era was Albert Anastasia. Anastasia has been placed as part of the group of gunmen who murdered Joe

Dean O'Banion, chieftain of Chicago's North Side Gang, was assassinated by Mob rival Johnny Torrio in 1924

Generational Conflict

The relations between the various gangs of the American underworld were always fraught with suspicion and deadly violence. One especially awful conflict between rival gangs was the so-called 'Castellammarese War' of 1930–1931, which took its name from the Sicilian town of Castellammare del Golfo in west Sicily, birthplace of leading American crime boss Salvatore Maranzano.

The Castellammarese War, which began in February 1930, was a lethal power struggle between Maranzano and Joe 'the Boss' Masseria for control of the Mob, but it has also been portrayed as a generational conflict in which younger mobsters, 'Young Turks' or 'Americans', overthrew the older 'Mustache Petes', with their luxurious facial hair, who represented the traditional Mafia in America. The younger group of gangsters was exemplified by Lucky Luciano, who had grown up in America. Luciano had been deeply involved in the rubout (murder) of Masseria at a Coney Island restaurant on 15 April 1931, which brought the Castellammarese War to a close. This allowed Maranzano to declare himself to be the 'boss of all bosses' of the New York Mafia.

Luciano was also behind the 10 September 1931 murder of Maranzano himself, just a few months after Maranzano's faction claimed to have 'won' the war. Masseria and Maranzano were no innocents, of course. Luciano was simply striking first once he had learned that each man wanted him dead too.

As with almost all Mob-related history, the actual facts are murky and it is often impossible to separate truth from fiction. Traditional accounts have held that the war involved hundreds of gangsters across America and that around 60 perished in the merciless struggle for power. Others say the fighting was much less bloody, holding that the death toll was closer to around 14. Either way, it wasn't the end of the killing.

Joe Masseria was Lucky Luciano's boss during Prohibition and was a casualty of the Castellammarese War

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

"CANADA BECAME THE PLACE WHERE LIQUOR COULD BE OBTAINED AND SMUGGLED INTO THE U.S."

ABOVE In the show Peaky Blinders the gang enlist the help of Al Capone to outsmart fictional Mob boss Luca Changretta (played by Adrien Brody, pictured)

Masseria. One of the men who was said to have gone along with him on the hit headed up Murder, Inc. with Anastasia. Murder, Inc. was a Brooklyn-based outfit of assassins who would eliminate any target for a price. The advantage of using Murder, Inc.'s services, from a Mob boss's point of view, was that the order to kill was sent from him to his lieutenant and then to the hitmen of Murder, Inc. The assassins did not know who was actually paying for the hit, and so there was little to connect the bosses to the murders they commissioned.

One of the most prominent victims of Murder, Inc. was a mobster named Dutch Schultz. Schultz had made a request to the Commission that it authorise the murder of Thomas Dewey, a federal prosecutor who had indicted Schultz twice for tax evasion. Schultz, knowing that Dewey would never give up, wanted him dead. The Commission saw matters very differently. Killing Dewey would only serve to increase federal attention on the Mob and it turned Schultz down. Schultz unwisely then declared that he would do the job himself. To forestall a murder that would bring nothing but trouble, Luciano authorised a hit on Schultz. On 23 October 1935, two Murder, Inc. gunmen mowed down Schultz and his bodyguards at a New Jersey restaurant.

Attention falls mainly on Chicago and New York as hotspots of underworld activity during Prohibition, but there were gangs in other cities too. Detroit was the domain of the Purple Gang. Standing atop the pyramid of the Detroit underworld, it was a Jewish gang with a penchant for murder, with 500 deaths being attributed to its members. This figure is even higher than those that were perpetrated

Timeline of Prohibition and the American Mob

1920

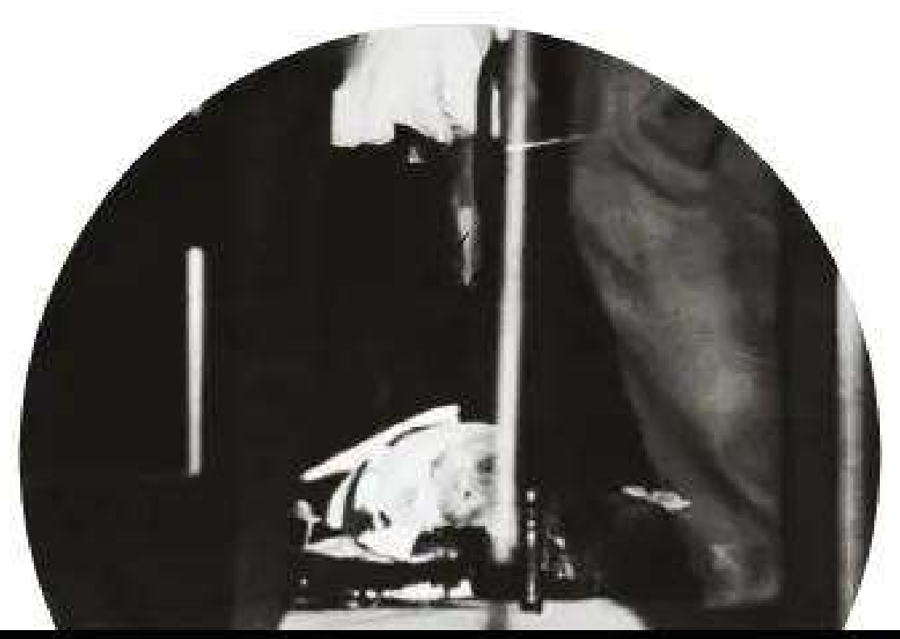
Prohibition begins
The 18th Amendment, banning the production and sale of alcoholic beverages, goes into effect in January 1920. American organised crime scrambles to supply it to thirsty customers.
17 January 1920

Johnny Torrio assassinates 'Big Jim' Colosimo
In Chicago, Johnny Torrio has 'Big Jim' Colosimo assassinated. One of Torrio's underlings is Al Capone, who will later take over his Chicago operations.
11 May 1920

St. Valentine's Day Massacre
In a mass murder organised by Chicago crime boss Al Capone, four men, including two posing as police officers, gun down seven unsuspecting members of the rival North Side Gang in a garage.
14 February 1929

lucky strikes
Joe Masseria is assassinated on Lucky Luciano's orders, bringing the Castellammarese War between him and Salvatore Maranzano to a violent end.
15 April 1931

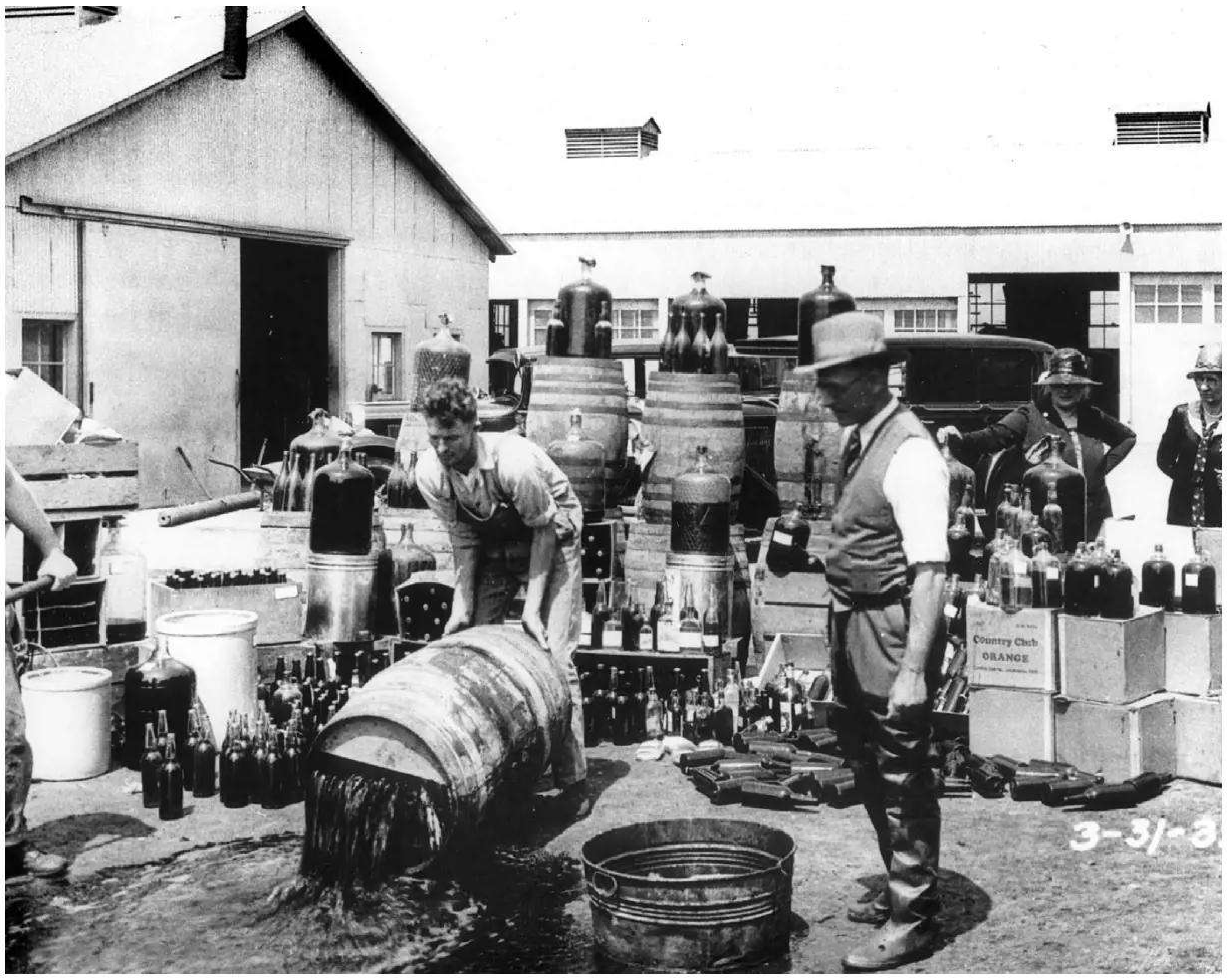
Detroit police raid an illegal brewery during Prohibition years



The body of Salvatore Maranzano following his assassination on 10 September 1931

The Commission
Luciano sets up the 'Commission' to resolve disputes among the Mob's Five Families and a handful of other criminal groups. It relies on the services of Murder, Inc. to enforce discipline on unruly mobsters.
1931

Collingwood Manor Massacre
The Purple Gang slaughters the Third Avenue Terrors at a Collingwood Avenue apartment in Detroit but a witness survives and goes on to testify against them. Several Purple Gang members are convicted and given life sentences.
16 September 1931



ABOVE Johnny Torrio, a leading gangster of the early Prohibition years and mentor of Al Capone

ABOVE Right California police destroy confiscated liquor, 1932

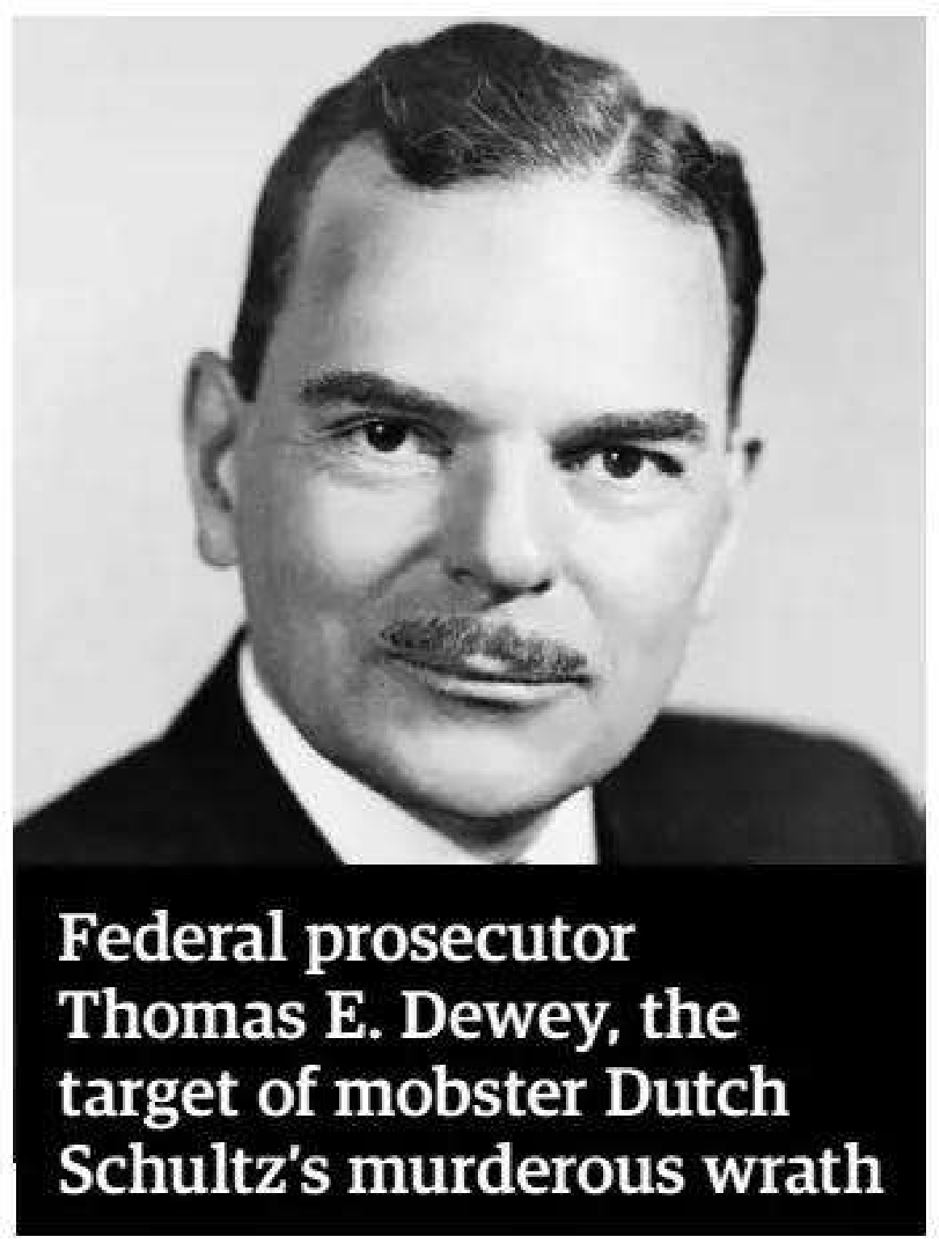
in super-violent Chicago. A large number of the Purple Gang's members had emigrated from Eastern Europe in the late 19th century. It was led by the Bernstein brothers: Raymond, Joseph, Abe and Izzy. After coming to New York, they settled in Michigan.

Starting out as small-time criminals as youngsters, they graduated to bigger things as adults – and Prohibition provided them with extraordinary opportunities. Detroit, the capital of American automobile manufacturing, was America's fourth-largest city and had a population of around 1 million. Importantly for the role it would play during Prohibition, Detroit lay on the U.S.-Canadian border. This was very significant because Canada became the place where liquor could be obtained and smuggled into the United States to quench the thirst of American drinkers. When the Detroit River froze over in the winter, American bootleggers' trucks would roll over with cargoes of Canadian spirits.

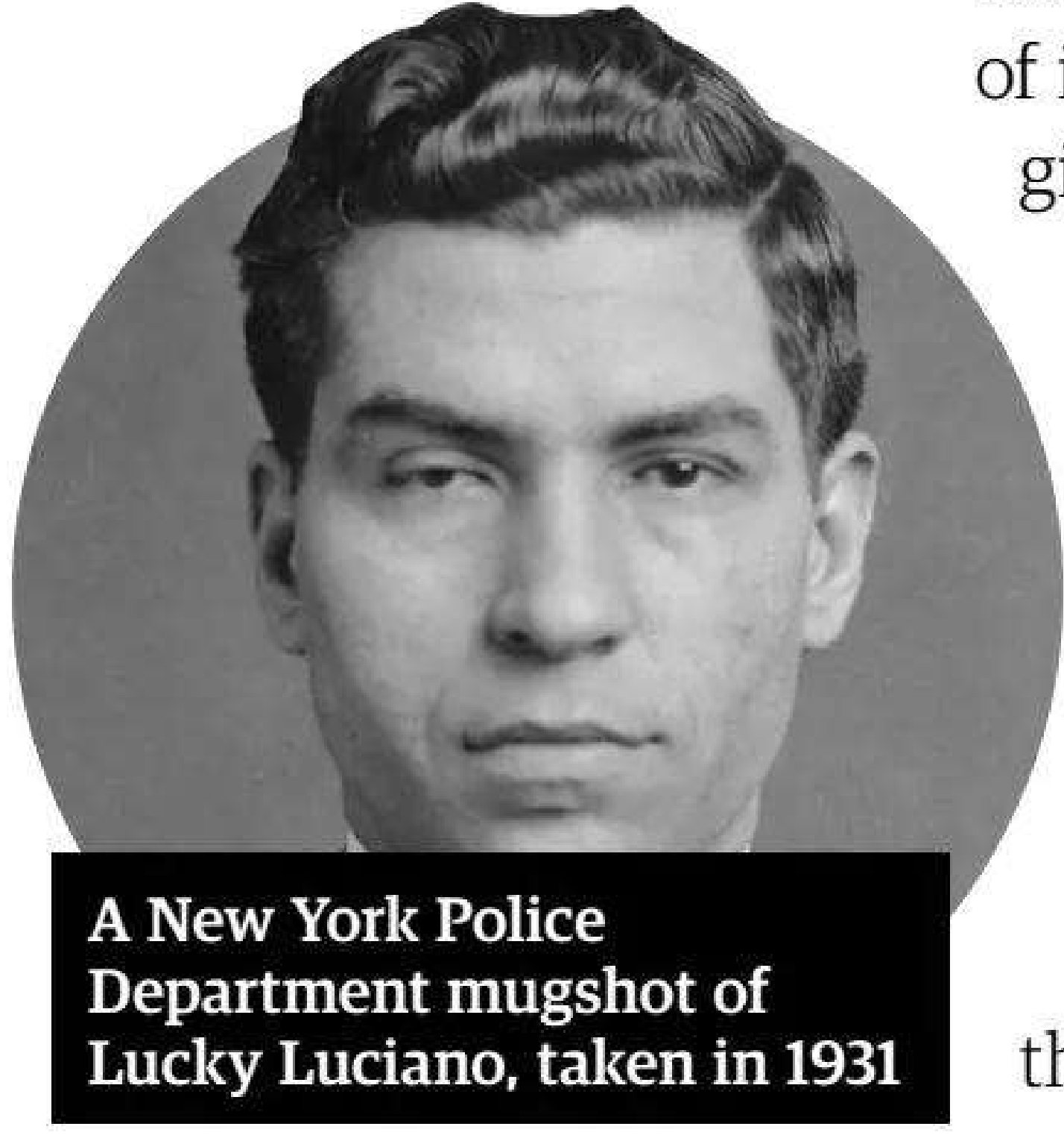
The Purple Gang had a hand in extortion rackets, truck hijackings, prostitution, illegal gambling and armed robberies. The bulk of the gang's funds came from bootlegging alcohol. The money they earned was used to pay bribes to police and other government officials to look the other way. In the mid-1920s, the Purple Gang fought tooth and nail with Italian and Irish gangsters over territory. Such was their power and propensity for violence that they were able to dissuade Al Capone, who was hardly reluctant to use violent tactics himself, to keep out of Detroit.

Eventually, the Purple Gang's brutal ways brought about its downfall. In 1931, a hit gone wrong resulted in a survivor who testified against the gangsters and as a result, several of its leading members, including Raymond Bernstein, were given life sentences without the possibility of parole. The Purple Gang was mortally wounded and soon faded from the scene.

Prohibition came to an end in 1933 with the repeal of the 18th Amendment. The Mob, which had profited so enormously from Prohibition, had become far stronger than it otherwise might have been by having the opportunity to sell liquor for huge amounts of cash. It would go on to find other sources of revenue, now that alcohol was legal again, and prosper.



Federal prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, the target of mobster Dutch Schultz's murderous wrath



A New York Police Department mugshot of Lucky Luciano, taken in 1931

Assassination of Dutch Schultz
After antagonising the Commission with his dangerous plan to kill Thomas Dewey, a federal prosecutor, Murder, Inc. hitmen shoot rogue mobster Dutch Schultz at the Palace Chop House, a Newark, New Jersey restaurant. He dies the next day.
23 October 1935

Trial of Luciano
Lucky Luciano goes to trial on prostitution-related charges. He is later convicted and is sentenced to 40 years in prison.
13 May 1936

Luciano gets out
Lucky Luciano's lengthy prison sentence is commuted and he is released from prison because of the help he gave in securing American ports from Axis sabotage.
3 January 1946

Bugsy Siegel was gunned down at the age of 41

Bugsy Siegel is assassinated
Bugsy Siegel meets his end when a hail of bullets tears through the home of his girlfriend. Disgruntled Mob investors in his Flamingo Hotel are likely behind the hit.
20 June 1947

1962

Luciano's end
Lucky Luciano suffers a heart attack in Naples, Italy, and dies at the age of 64.
26 January 1962

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

1920s & 1930s

1920

Votes for women

After decades of protests, Congress ratifies the 19th Amendment, finally granting women the right to vote. Although a huge victory in the struggle for universal suffrage, many women, including African Americans and other minorities, are still prevented from exercising their rights.

CONNECTICUT
VOTES FOR WOMEN
TENNESSEE HAS SET CONNECTICUT WO

1920

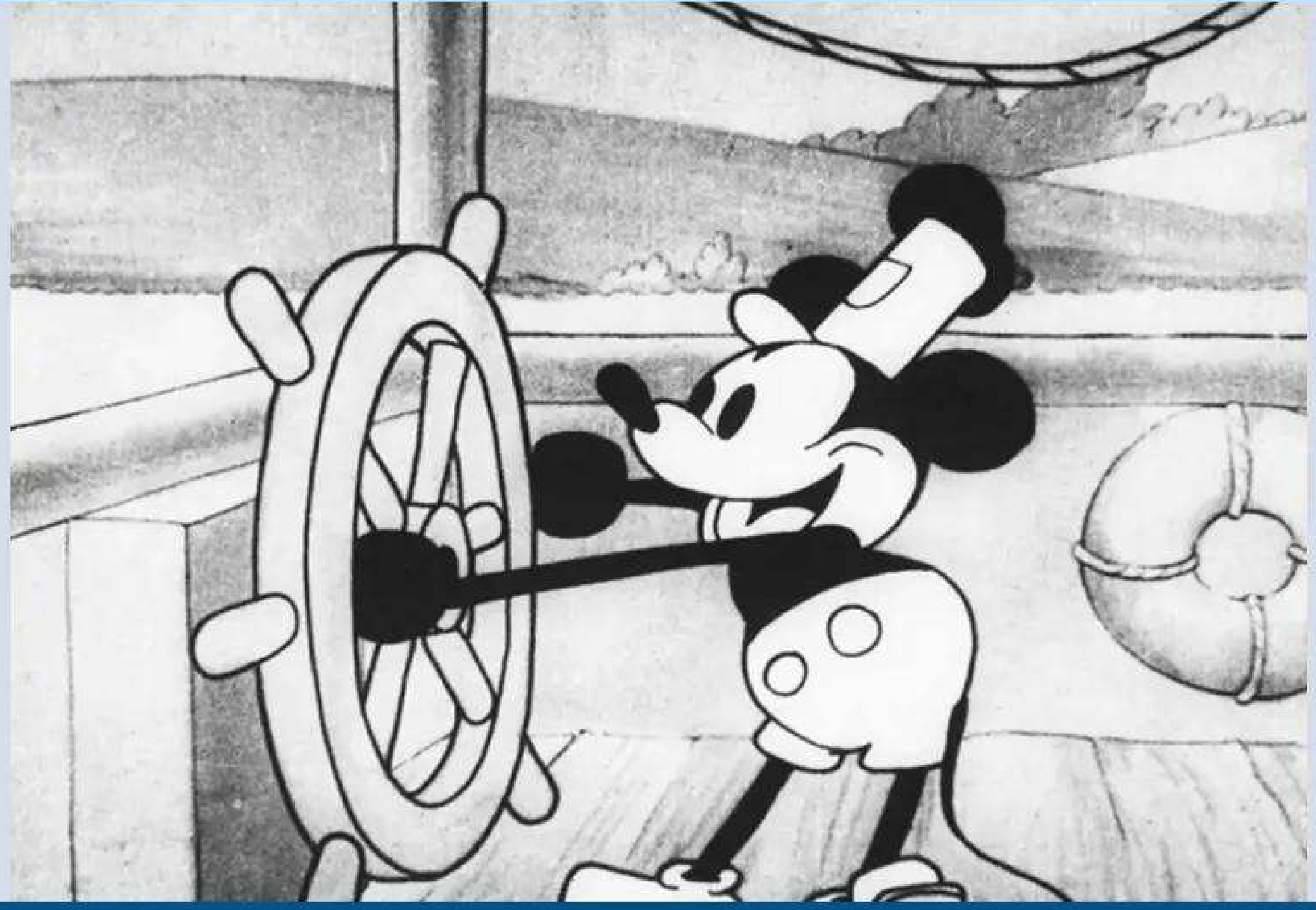
Football goes pro

In a car dealership in Ohio, the first professional football league, the American Professional Football Association, is founded. Two years later, its name changes to the National Football League (NFL).

1929

The first Academy Awards

A total of 12 awards are handed out at the first Academy Awards, which last just 15 minutes. It's the only Academy Awards ceremony not to be broadcast via radio or TV.



1928

Steamboat Willie

Walt Disney's groundbreaking 'sound cartoon' is released, giving the American public their first taste of Mickey Mouse. Its success is unprecedented and launches an international icon.

1931

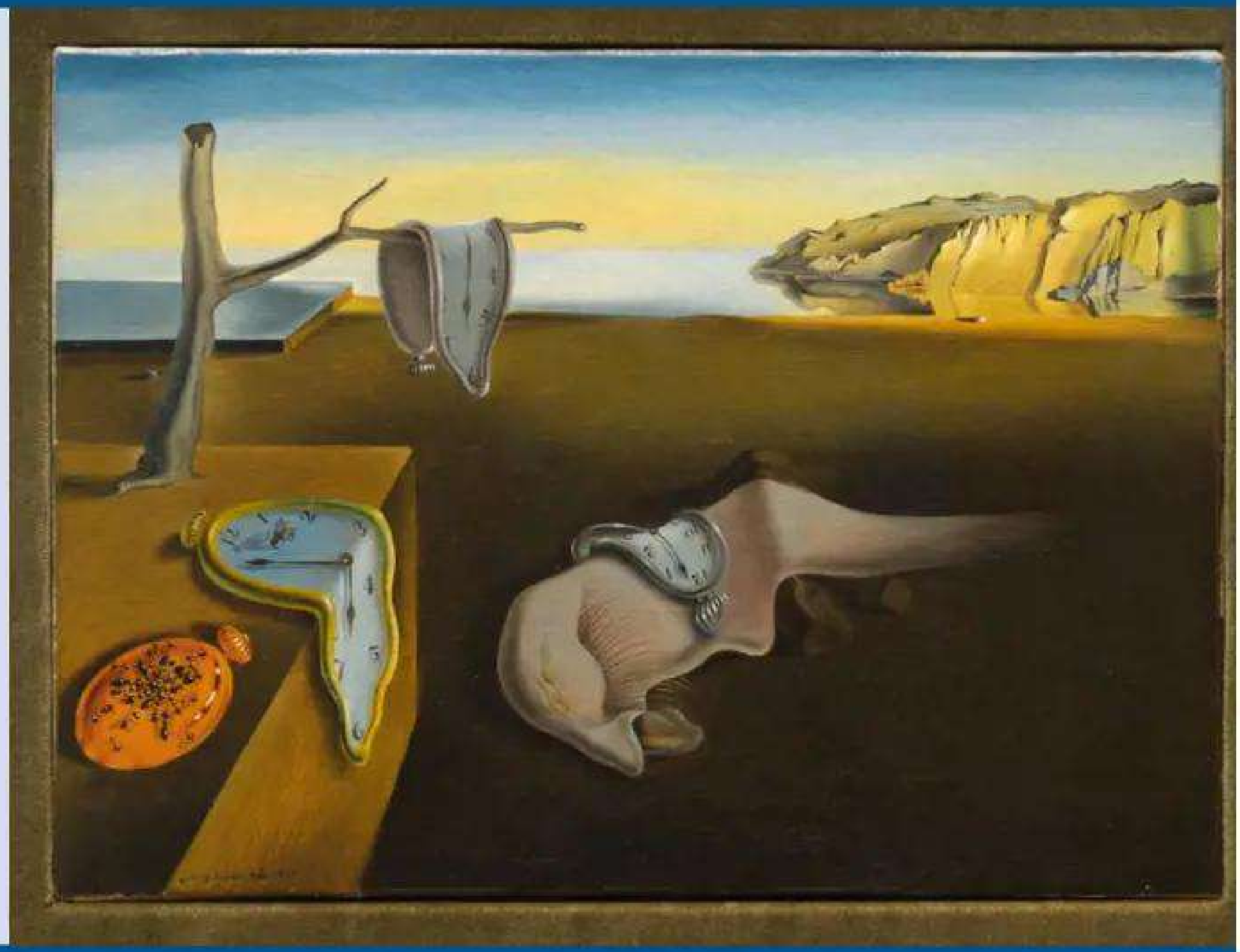
The new national anthem

'The Star-Spangled Banner' is made the official national anthem of the USA, 15 years after Woodrow Wilson declared it the national anthem of the armed forces.

1932

Surrealism hits the mainstream

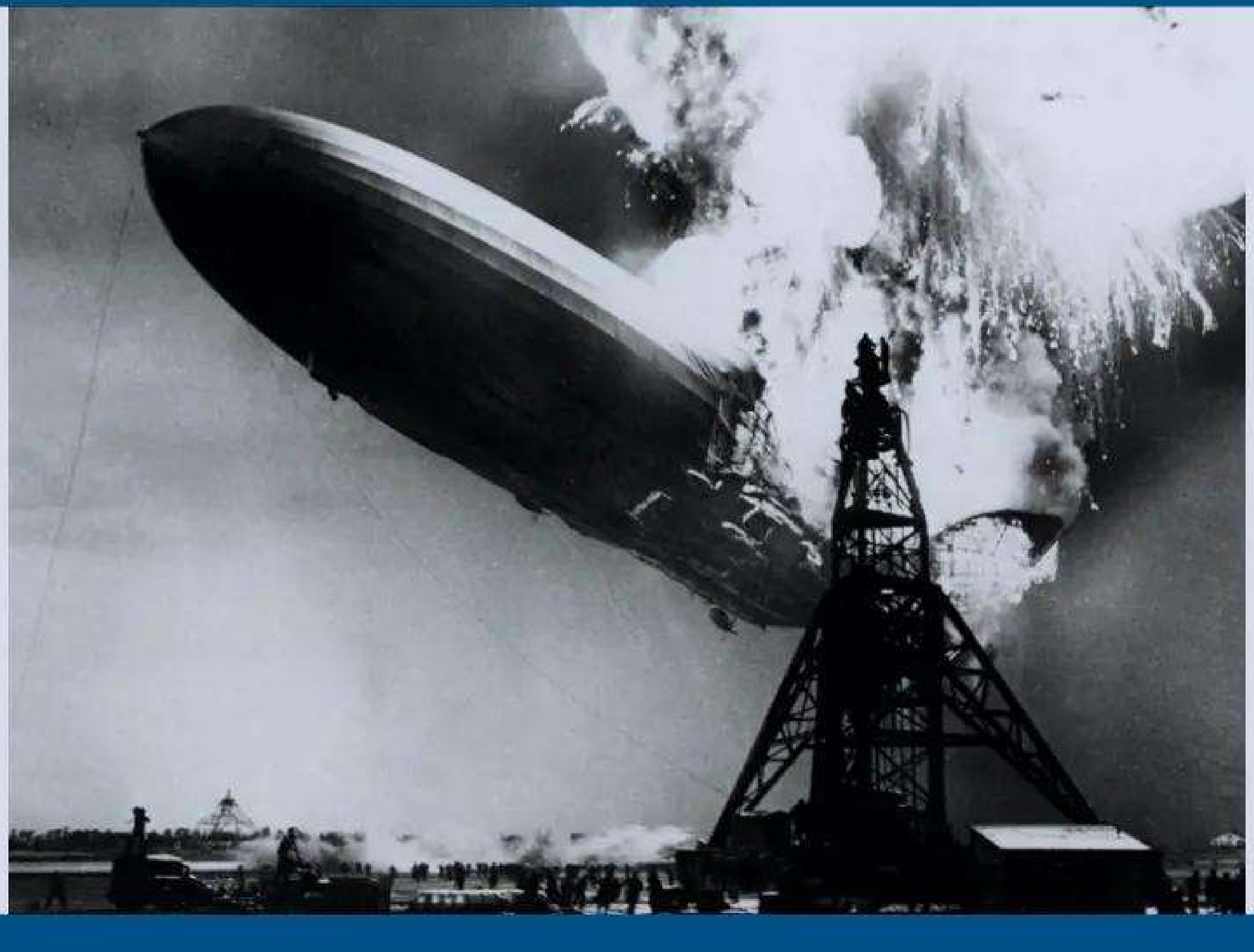
Julien Levy hosts a major new exhibition at his New York gallery, showcasing artworks by Pablo Picasso, Marcel Duchamp, Max Ernst and Salvador Dalí. It features the first public appearance of Dalí's *The Persistence of Memory.*



1938

War of the Worlds

Orson Welles's radio production of *The War of the Worlds* creates a phenomenal amount of panic across the country, as people mistake the fictional news bulletins for real alerts of a hostile alien invasion.



1937

The Hindenburg disaster

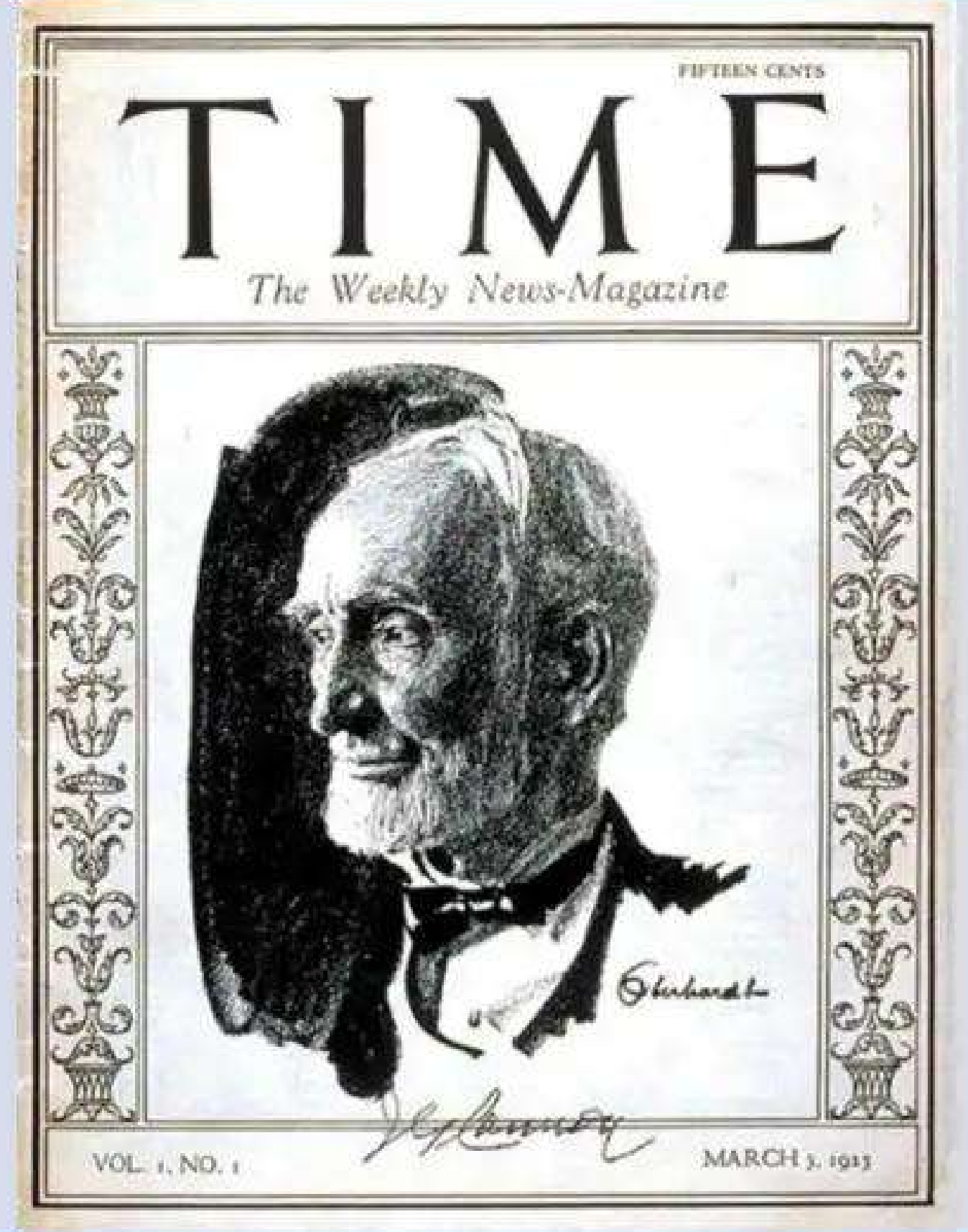
The Hindenburg airship - a transatlantic passenger vessel - bursts into flames on attempting to land in New Jersey, killing 36 people. Caught on film, the disaster brings an end to the use of commercial airships.

Two of the most consequential decades in American history, the 20s and 30s saw constant world-changing events

1923

Making TIME

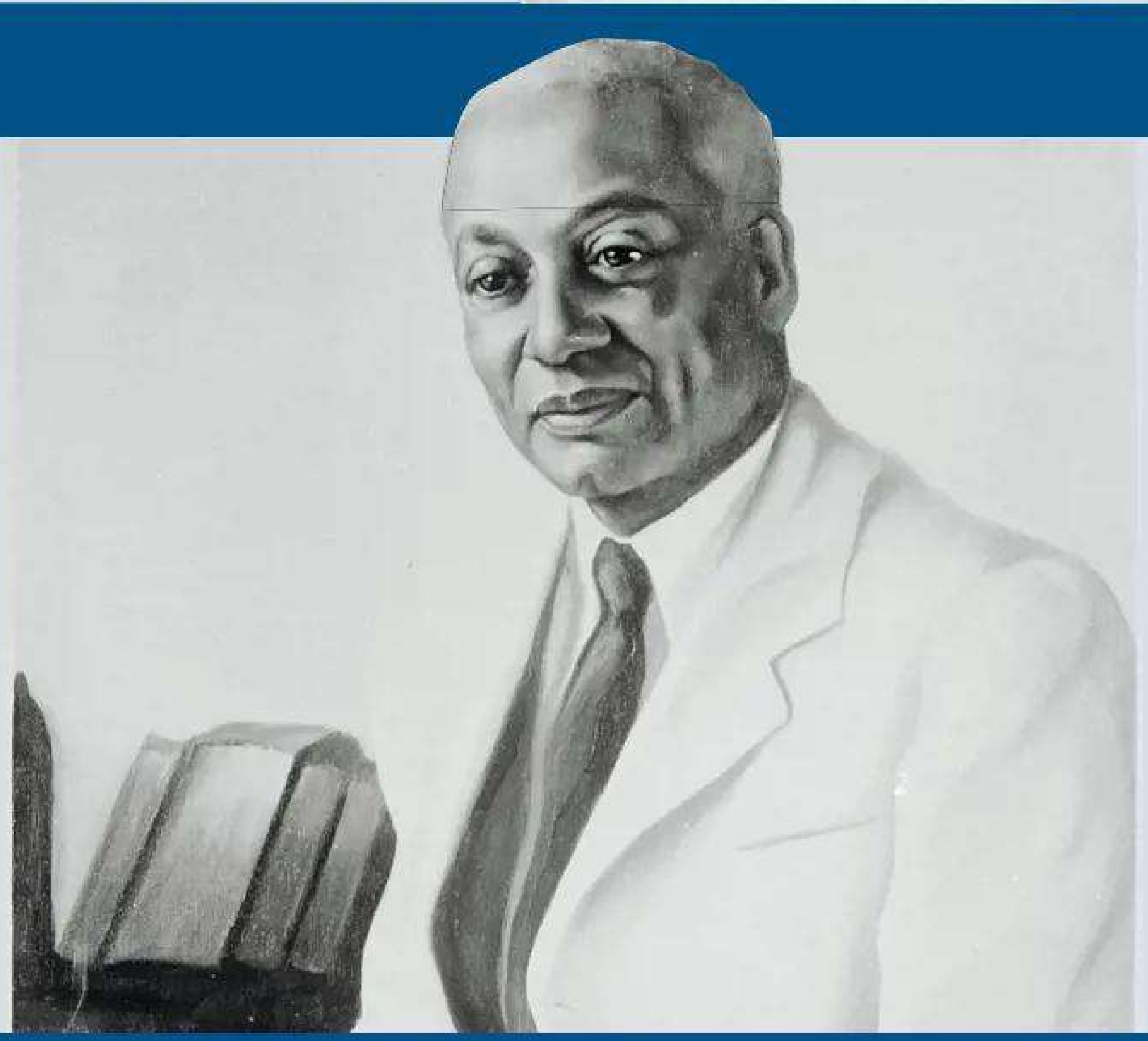
The first issue of *TIME* magazine appears, with the intention of summarising and organising the news so "busy men" can stay informed on the go.



1924

Indian Citizenship Act

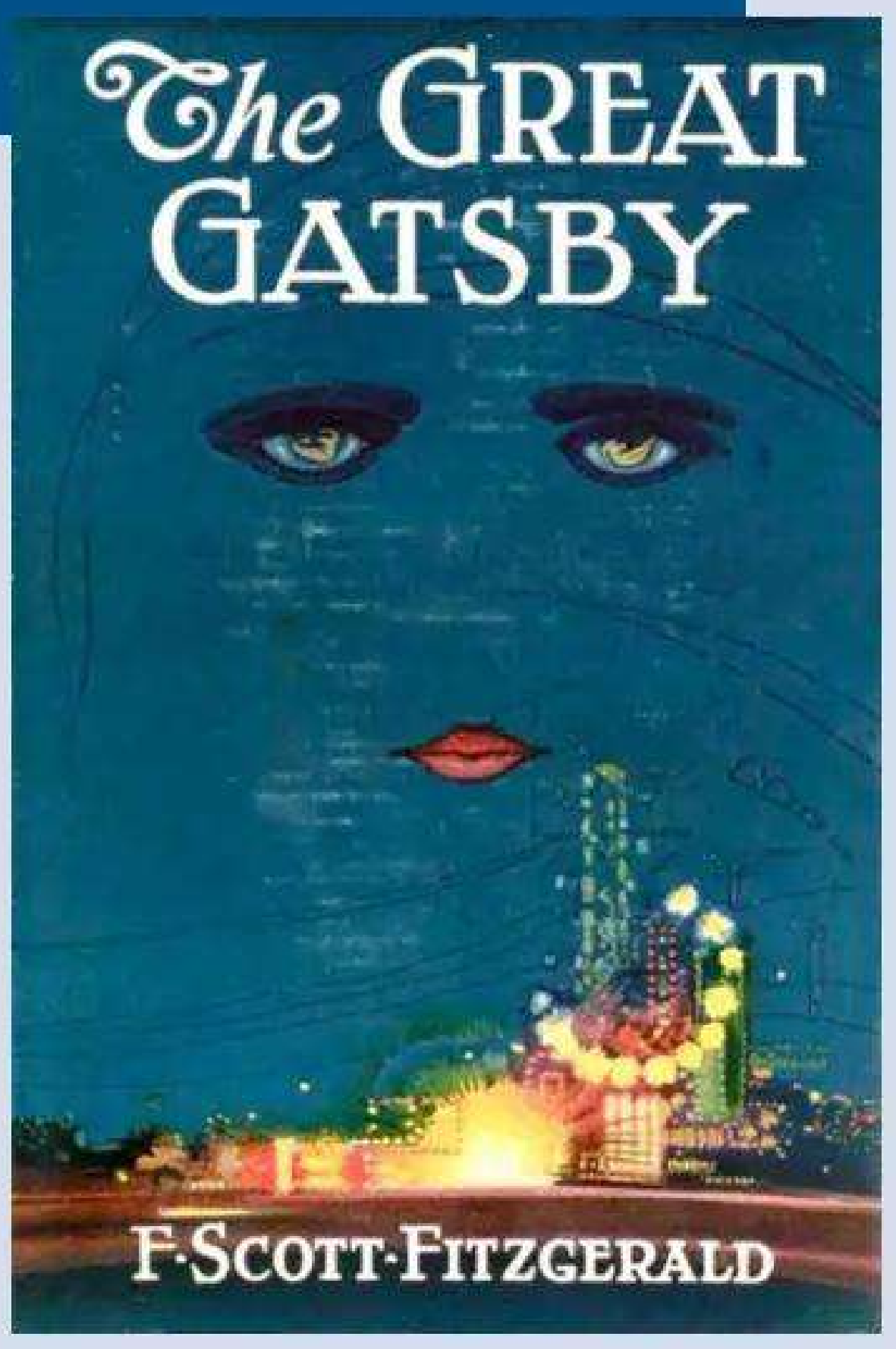
The Indian Citizenship Act automatically makes all Native Americans born within US territory US citizens, without the need for them to give up tribal citizenship. It splits opinion among Native Americans, with some angry that US citizenship is being 'forced upon' them.



1925

The New Negro

Philosopher Dr Alain Locke publishes *The New Negro*, an anthology of work by Black creatives featuring poetry, prose, and essays. It's considered the intellectual spark of the Harlem Renaissance, where Black culture flourishes and gains widespread popularity and acclaim.



1925

The Great American Novel

F Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is released to a mild reception but goes on to be considered the defining literary masterpiece of the Jazz Age.

1933

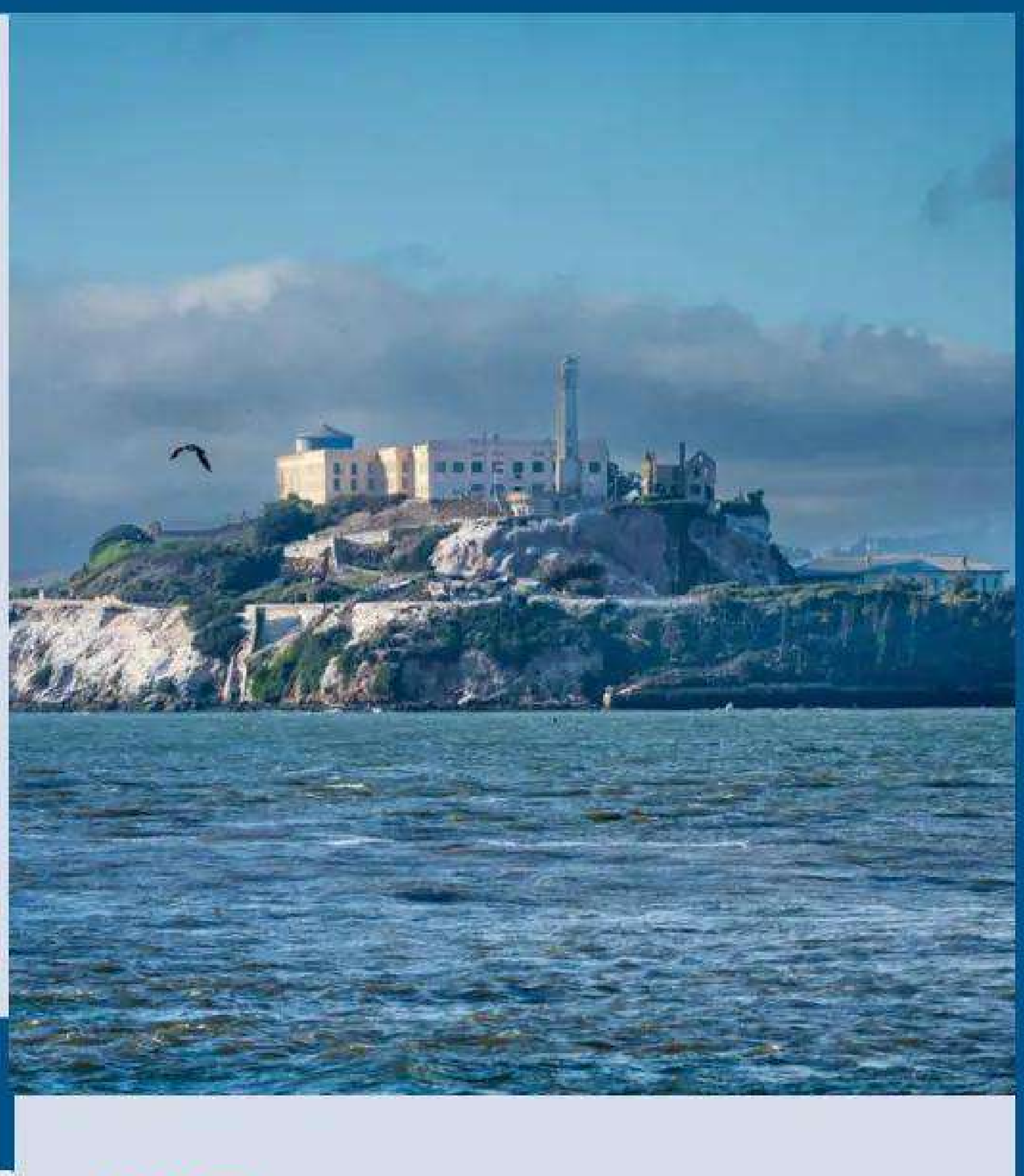
The New Deal

Franklin D Roosevelt's inauguration sees him embark on 100 days of intensive executive action intended to deal with the effects of the Great Depression. It marks the beginning of his New Deal, a series of economic and infrastructure reforms.

1934

Alcatraz opens its doors

A new experimental, supposedly escape-proof, prison opens on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco. The first group of 137 prisoners within its walls are all known troublemakers or have previous escape attempts.



1936

The Hoover Dam begins operation

After six years of construction, the Hoover Dam begins operation. Serving simultaneously as a flood control barrier, reservoir, and hydroelectric power station, it's a triumph of civil engineering.

1935

Black Sunday

One of the worst storms of the Dust Bowl sweeps across the Great Plains. Winds of up to 97kph (60mph) whip up so much topsoil into a 'black blizzard' that the region is plunged into near-total darkness. Thousands of people are forced to seek cover, and approximately 20 are killed.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

The rise of Technology

From aviation and the automobile to daily appliances and electric entertainment, technology took off in the 20s

Words David Crookes

Throughout the 1920s, there was a notable boom in the use of electricity. In 1920, only 35 per cent of households in the US had been electrified, but this rose to 68 per cent by the end of the decade, with the uptake proving particularly high in urban areas. As you can imagine, the impact on life was huge. It wasn't simply a case of providing an alternative source for light either. Fridges became popular, helping to keep food fresh for longer. Washing machines began to take away the drudgery of keeping clothes clean. Electric razors, dishwashers, irons and ovens were also highly sought after. By reducing the time it took to complete household chores, such technologies freed up lots of time for leisure and people's lives were vastly improved as a result.

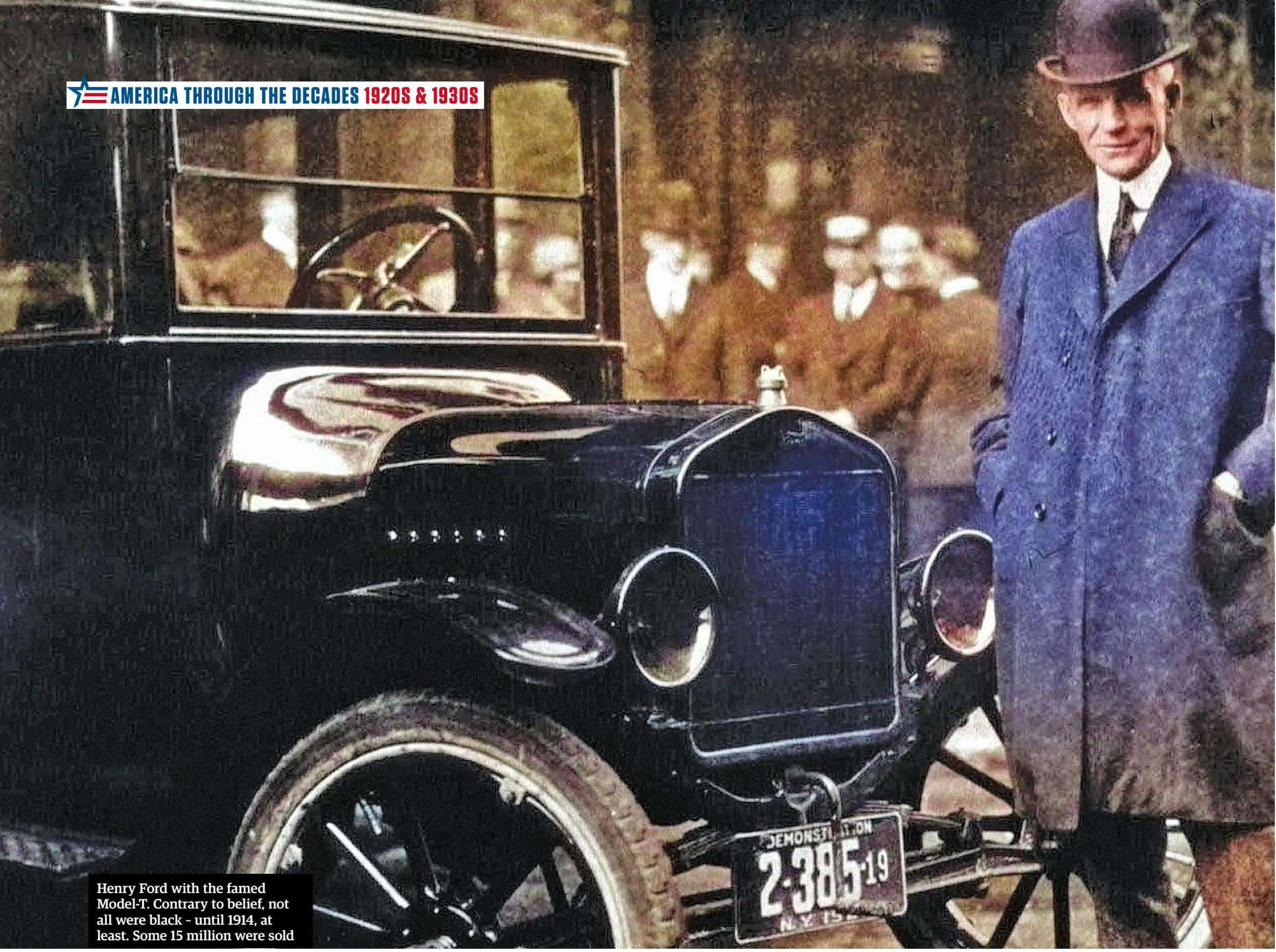
One of the consequences was a boom in cinema, to the extent that, by the end of the 1920s, around 90 million people in the US were watching movies each week. As the decade wore on, film fans could enjoy the "talkies" – movies containing speech – made possible thanks to the introduction of synchronised sound. People were also able to take their place in larger-sized urban theatres built to cope with viewing demand which led to projection equipment being adapted to ensure everyone could see the action on a decent-sized screen. Non-electric limelight illumination was consigned to the bin as movie theatres switched to high illumination, electricity-powered carbon arc lamps. Since electric power meant factories could become more efficient, leading to the introduction of assembly lines and conveyor belts, it paved the way for the mass production of consumer items which saw prices drop and demand for goods rise. One of the most popular products were radio sets, which fell in price from around $200 at the start of the decade to $35 by the end, with large numbers of broadcasters emerging to cater for the inevitable rise in listeners.

People were brought together by the rising popularity of radio, and they'd listen to the likes of the US's first commercial radio station, KDKA in Pittsburgh, set up in 1920, and the BBC in the UK which was established in 1922. Radio quickly became a hub for news and entertainment and it had a major effect on culture and language wherever it proved popular.

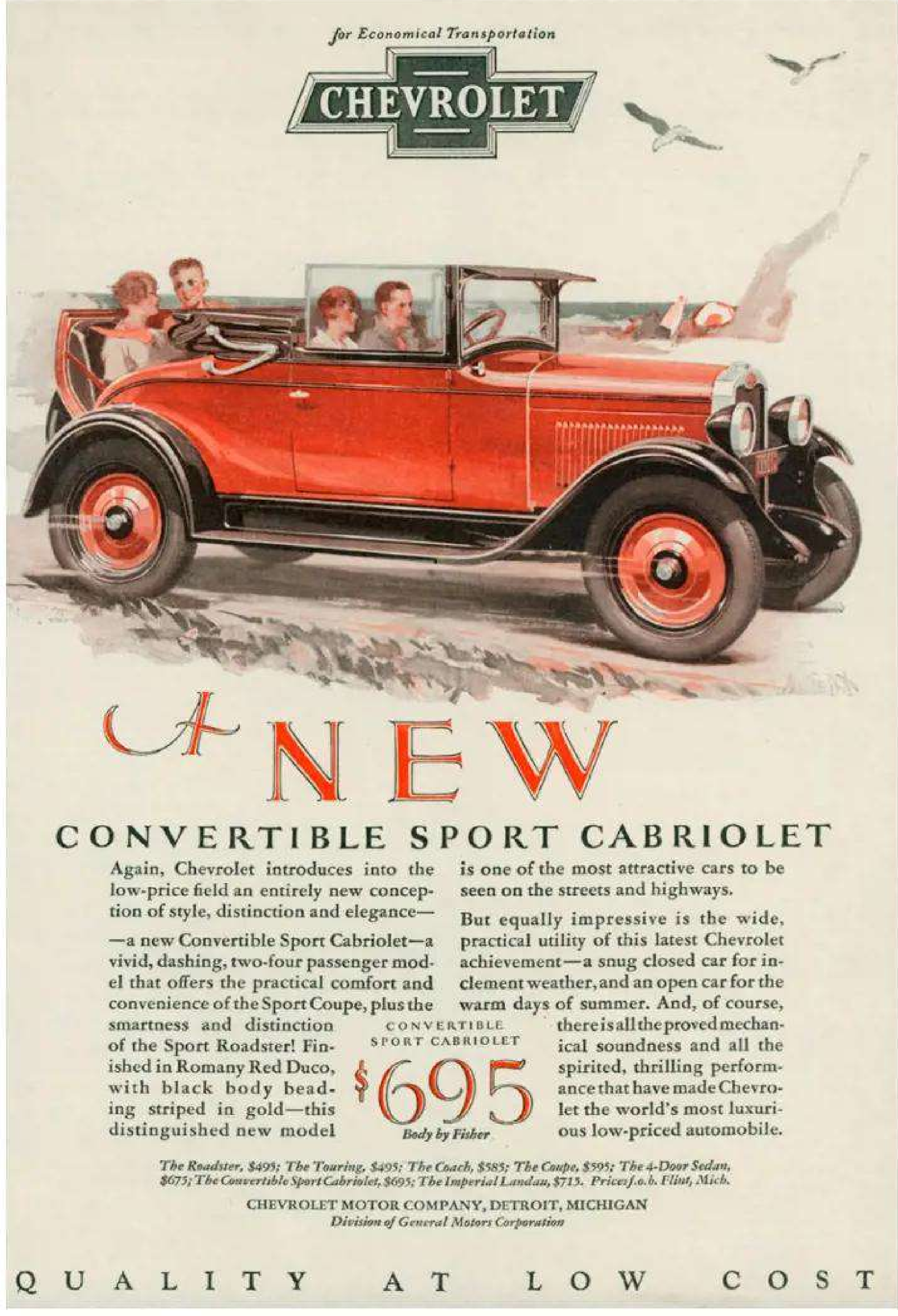
"It shoots off the grease!"

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Inventions such as the dishwasher freed up time for leisure which changed the way people lived



Henry Ford with the famed Model-T. Contrary to belief, not all were black - until 1914, at least. Some 15 million were sold



for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

A NEW

CONVERTIBLE SPORT CABRIOLET

Again, Chevrolet introduces into the low-price field an entirely new conception of style, distinction and elegance—

—a new Convertible Sport Cabriolet—a vivid, dashing, two-four passenger model that offers the practical comfort and convenience of the Sport Coupe, plus the smartness and distinction of the Sport Roadster! Finished in Romany Red Duco, with black body beading striped in gold—this distinguished new model is one of the most attractive cars to be seen on the streets and highways.

But equally impressive is the wide, practical utility of this latest Chevrolet achievement—a snug closed car for inclement weather, and an open car for the warm days of summer. And, of course, there is all the proved mechanical soundness and all the spirited, thrilling performance that have made Chevrolet the world's most luxurious low-priced automobile.

CONVERTIBLE SPORT CABRIOLET

$695

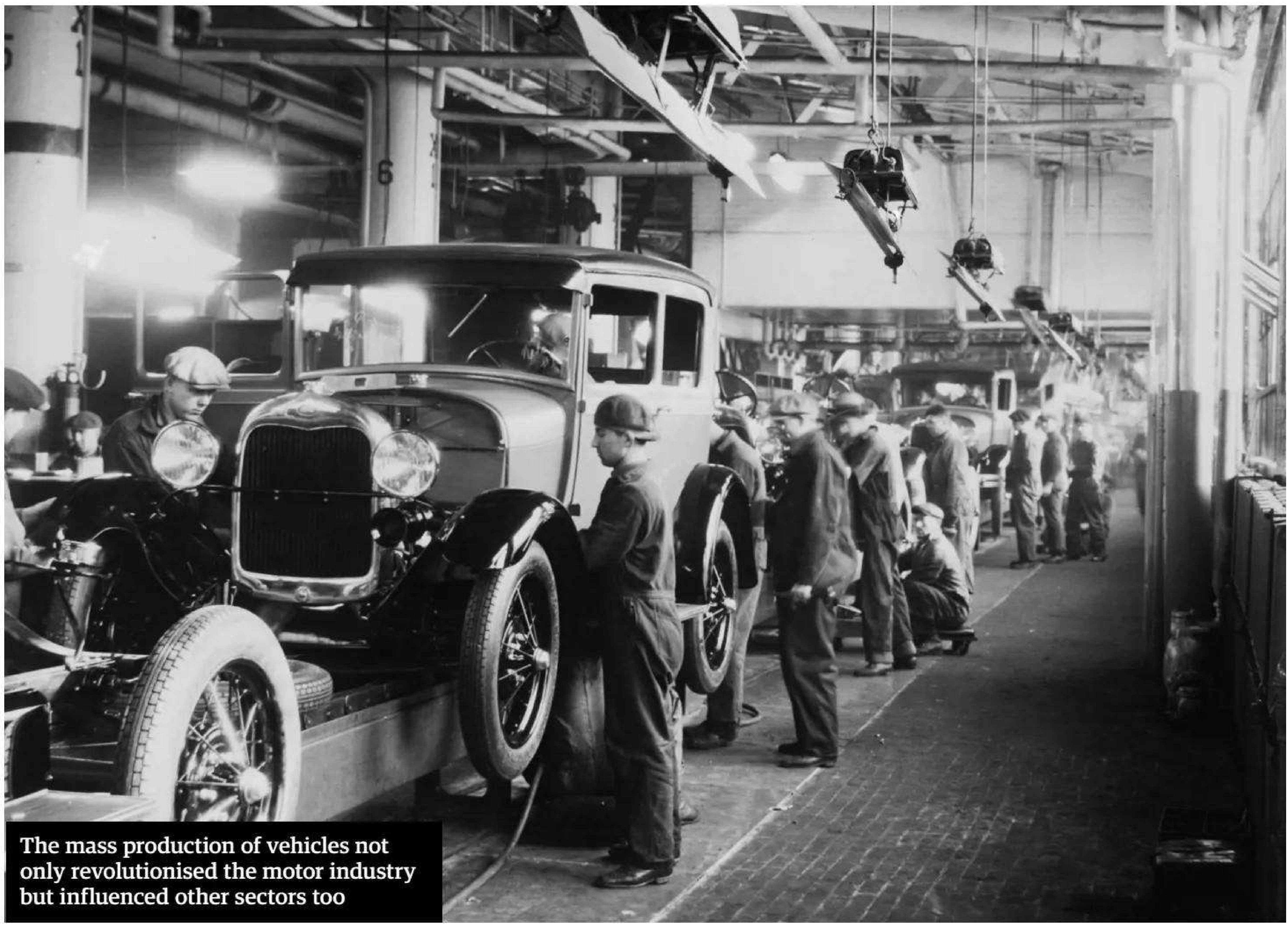
Body by Fisher

The Roadster, $495; The Touring, $495; The Coach, $585; The Coupe, $595; The 4-Door Sedan, $675; The Convertible Sport Cabriolet, $695; The Imperial Landau, $715. Prices f.o.b. Flint, Mich.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

QUALITY AT LOW COST



The mass production of vehicles not only revolutionised the motor industry but influenced other sectors too

Driving forward

Mass production had a positive effect on many other sectors too, the primary one being the automobile industry, which was actually the one to introduce the concept. The Ford Motor Company, founded by Henry Ford in 1903, had achieved early success in its first four years of life following the launch of a range of vehicles: Model A through to Model S. In 1908, the Ford Model T was introduced with the aim of selling an affordable, easy-to-drive car that didn't compromise on quality.

It was to be a reliable vehicle for the working class. The Model K had cost motorists $2,700 – the equivalent to more than $90,000 today. The Model T, by contrast, was being sold for $850 (approximately $28,000) and the trick was to roll them off an efficient production line. Manufacturing was broken down into 84 steps and a set of workers would concentrate on one each. There was also investment in machines that could assist in the creation of the cars. By 1913, the factory introduced a moving assembly line that, a year later, was powered by a mechanised belt. Production time for a Model T car plummeted from 12 hours to 90 minutes. As each year went by, more and more people were buying a Model T – affectionately known as Tin Lizzie – to the point that, by the early 1920s, close to half of all registered cars were made by Ford. Such was the vehicle's popularity, there were about 10,000 Ford dealerships in the US by 1924 and, while production came to an end three years later, it wasn't until some 15 million Ford cars had been sold.

At this stage, the price was a very reasonable $260 ($9,000) since Ford had insisted on passing any manufacturing savings to its customers. Ford had also starkly shown the benefits of mass-production to both companies and consumers – by bringing driving to the masses, it played a major part in social change and it also ensured the US dominated the automotive industry. "It broke down the barriers of distance in rural sections, brought people of these sections closer together, and placed education within reach of everyone," Ford said at the time. Technology was being seen as a force for good. That said, it did have a negative impact on smaller motor companies. Those that didn't have the money to invest in expensive mass-production assembly lines simply went to the wall or were bought out, resulting in most of the market falling into the hands of a much smaller number of companies. These included Chrysler, which introduced a revolutionary six-cylinder vehicle in 1924 before creating a brand called Plymouth in 1928, which sought to compete in the affordable motor market. Chevrolet and General Motors also thrived. The latter was inspired by Ford to create a "unified assembly line" in 1926 where automated conveyors would move at all angles to bring parts to assembly stations, thereby allowing cars to be created in a single factory. Motor technology itself moved apace too, with front wheel and four wheel drive vehicles, and those powered by electricity, being introduced along with four-wheeled mechanical brakes that were adopted in nearly all vehicles by the end of the decade. Just as importantly, cars became more comfortable. Rather than be open to the elements, they started to be closed from around 1923 and luxury models were developed – Charles Rolls met Henry Royce in 1904 in Manchester, England, and their company continued to produce its Silver Ghost until 1926 before moving on to the Phantom 1 for the rest of the decade. Other notable 20s motors included the Packard Twin Six Roadster, the Falcon-Knight Roadster, the Nash Touring and the Studebaker Roadster, the Duesenberg Model A Touring Car, and the Hudson 7 Roadster. But in terms of travel, cars weren't the only technological innovations.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

A Rolls-Royce Phantom I

Spirit of St. Louis
NEW YORK-
CAP. CHARLES LIN
RED CROWN AVIATI

Taking off

The 1920s is widely known to be the Golden Age of Aviation. It was a period of great excitement when flight technology rapidly advanced and pioneers sought to push boundaries. In this post-war era, aeroplanes evolved from low-powered biplanes made out of wood – the likes of which had been flown by the Wright Brothers in 1903 – into high-powered planes with a single pair of wings typically made out of aluminium.

The Dutch airline KLM (the airline is the oldest continuously operating airline in the world) made its first flight on 17 May 1920 carrying two British journalists from Croydon Airport, London, to Amsterdam, the Netherlands. A Finnish airline called Aero O/Y flew between Helsinki, Finland, and Tallinn, Estonia, in 1924. Western Air Express, formed in 1925, was given the contract to carry airmail across the United States, while Pan American Airways was founded in 1927. Flying became even more attractive after 1927 when trailblazer Charles Lindbergh completed the first solo non-stop transatlantic flight in history, going from Long Island, New York to Paris, France, in his Spirit of St Louis plane. Hailed a hero, he went on to champion flights, helping to usher in the age of commercial aviation.

Before long, planes were being made specially for the carrying of around 20 or so passengers who would fly in unpressurised cabins during the day at a cruising altitude of 3,000 feet or less. It wasn't a particularly enjoyable experience with hindsight, since those on board needed to wrap up warm and endure a shaky ride, but they were fed, treated like royalty and got to experience a form of transport that had once felt like a pipe dream. Then, from 1929, night flights became possible due to the introduction of instruments and the industry took off, with millions taking the air over the course of the next decade. In some ways, it encapsulated the 1920s in a nutshell – a decade in which the groundwork was laid for a brighter future. It took a little time to adjust (after an economic boom, there was a bust due, in some part, to technology costing jobs in some sectors). But nevertheless, 1920s technology certainly proved transformative.

Charles Lindbergh promoted flight by embarking on the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight from Long Island, New York, to Paris, France

Passengers boarding an American Airlines Curtiss Condor plane from the period

-PARIS FLIGHT
IDBERGH. RYAN MONOPLANE
ON GASOLINE GARGOYLE
MOBILOIL "B"

The Adventures of Amelia Earhart

After developing a desire to fly, this remarkable woman become an aviation pioneer

Amelia Earhart was an explorer whose plane disappeared over the Pacific in 1937 during an attempt to become the first woman to fly around the globe. No one knows what happened to her and the mystery endures to this day but, although she presumably died aged 39, her life was nevertheless packed with adventure.

Born in Atchison, Kansas, US, in 1897, Earhart attended an air show on Long Beach, aged 22, and immediately vowed to fly a plane – doing so the following year and gaining an international pilot's licence from the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) by 1923. In 1928, aged 31, she accompanied Wilmer Stultz on the world's second non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean, thereby becoming the first female passenger to make the journey by aeroplane.

Departing from Newfoundland, Canada, the flight took 20 hours 40 minutes to reach Burry Port in South Wales and Earhart became a hero. She used her status to promote commercial air travel and represented Transcontinental Air Transport in 1929 before following up her earlier feat with a 15-hour solo flight in 1932 from Newfoundland to Northern Ireland, which ensured she became the first woman to have flown solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Members of the Ku Klux Klan parading in Washington DC in 1925

Racial Tensions

Some young, Black Americans found fortune, fame and adulation during the 1920s but for many it was a daily battle against widespread institutional racism

Words **Dr Joanna Elphick**

The blossoming socio-economic state of America gave white, middle-class people the boost they so desperately needed after the horrors of WWI, but not everyone was in a position to benefit from the financial boom and its accompanying opportunities. The US included 12 million Black Americans in 1920, with three quarters of them living in the South. Here was a land of deep-seated racism where 'Jim Crow Laws', first created in the late 1800s, were gleefully upheld. These abhorrent rules enforced segregation between the black and white people. African Americans were forbidden from sharing schools, transport, shops, or even seats with their white 'betters'. Racial intolerance and daily humiliation were regular occurrences, while the separation in educational facilities meant that black children were unable to access adequate schooling. This, in turn, perpetuated the economic class/race divide since many left the educational system unable to read or write and were ill-equipped to gain useful employment.

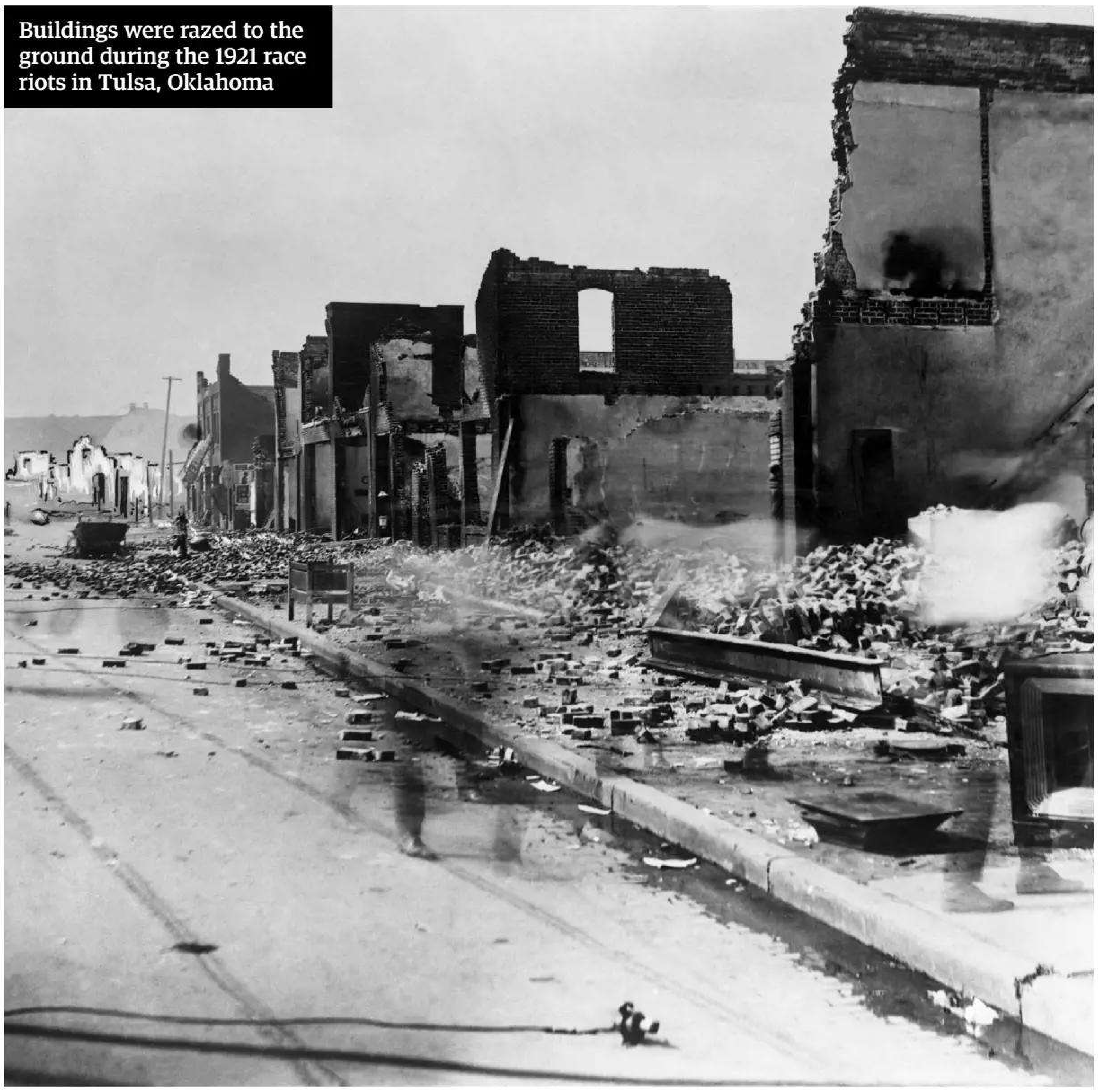
The Jim Crow laws also affected the African Americans' ability to vote, ensuring white supremacy. Exorbitant poll taxes and reading tests precluded the black people from any involvement in politics and therefore any influence in instigating change. It also meant that they could not run for local offices or serve on a jury. If a Black American was placed on trial, they were offered no support from those of their own cultural background. Eventually, the oppressed fought back, resulting in the 'New Negro Movement'. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, or 'NAACP' lobbied against federal laws that permitted violence against the Black Americans, particularly the act of lynching. Fear of violence was an everyday threat for the poor black people of the South, but none was so terrifying as the white lynch mobs.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

White Supremacists and the Rise of 'Rope Law'

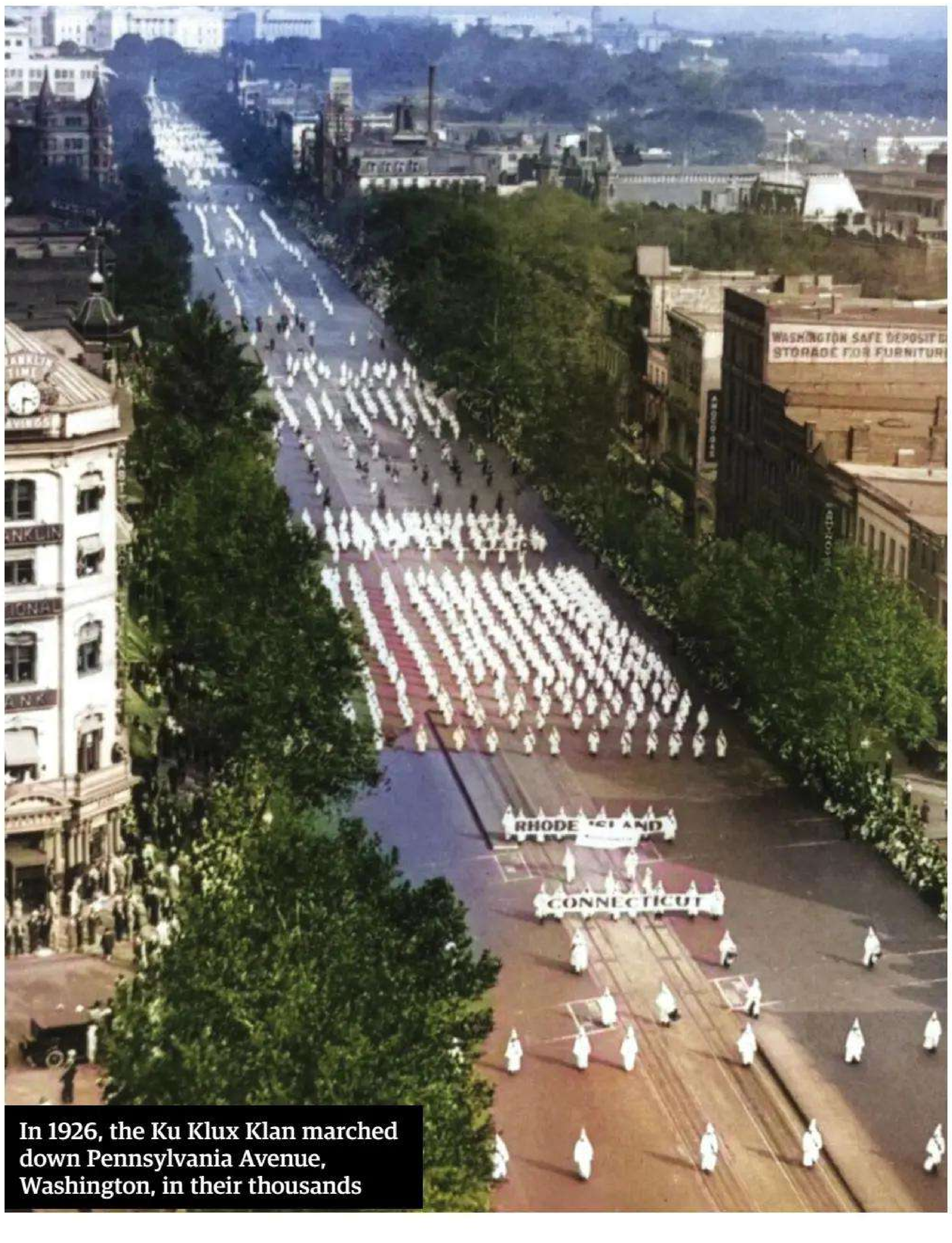
Lynch mobs successfully convinced the locals that they were administering true and righteous justice, albeit without a fair trial, and quite literally got away with murder. Large groups of angry, white southern Americans stalked individuals in their own black neighbourhoods, dragging them from their beds and hanging them from nearby trees as a warning to other would-be 'upstart blacks'. Lynchings were mainly carried out by the Ku Klux Klan, or KKK, a violent racist organisation that was first established at the end of the American Civil War. Their popularity grew at an alarming rate during the 1920s as a reaction to the mass migration of Black American families, desperate to avoid the horrors of the South. By the mid-1920s the KKK had inducted over five million members who were known as WASPS, due to the fact they had to be white, Anglo-Saxon Protestants to join.

By planting seeds of mistrust into the minds of middle-class white Americans, the KKK spread their hate-fuelled rhetoric beyond the South, reaching the northern realms where the fleeing Black Americans were heading. It seemed that the racist cloud was following them no matter where they went. By 1929, 400 Black Americans had been lynched and, since many of the members held high-status offices such as politicians and judges, it seemed that nothing could stand in their way. The KKK would continue their reign of terror until a number of public scandals and internal fighting would alert America to their true insidious nature.



Buildings were razed to the ground during the 1921 race riots in Tulsa, Oklahoma

A group of masked Ku Klux Klan members holding a cross and an American flag



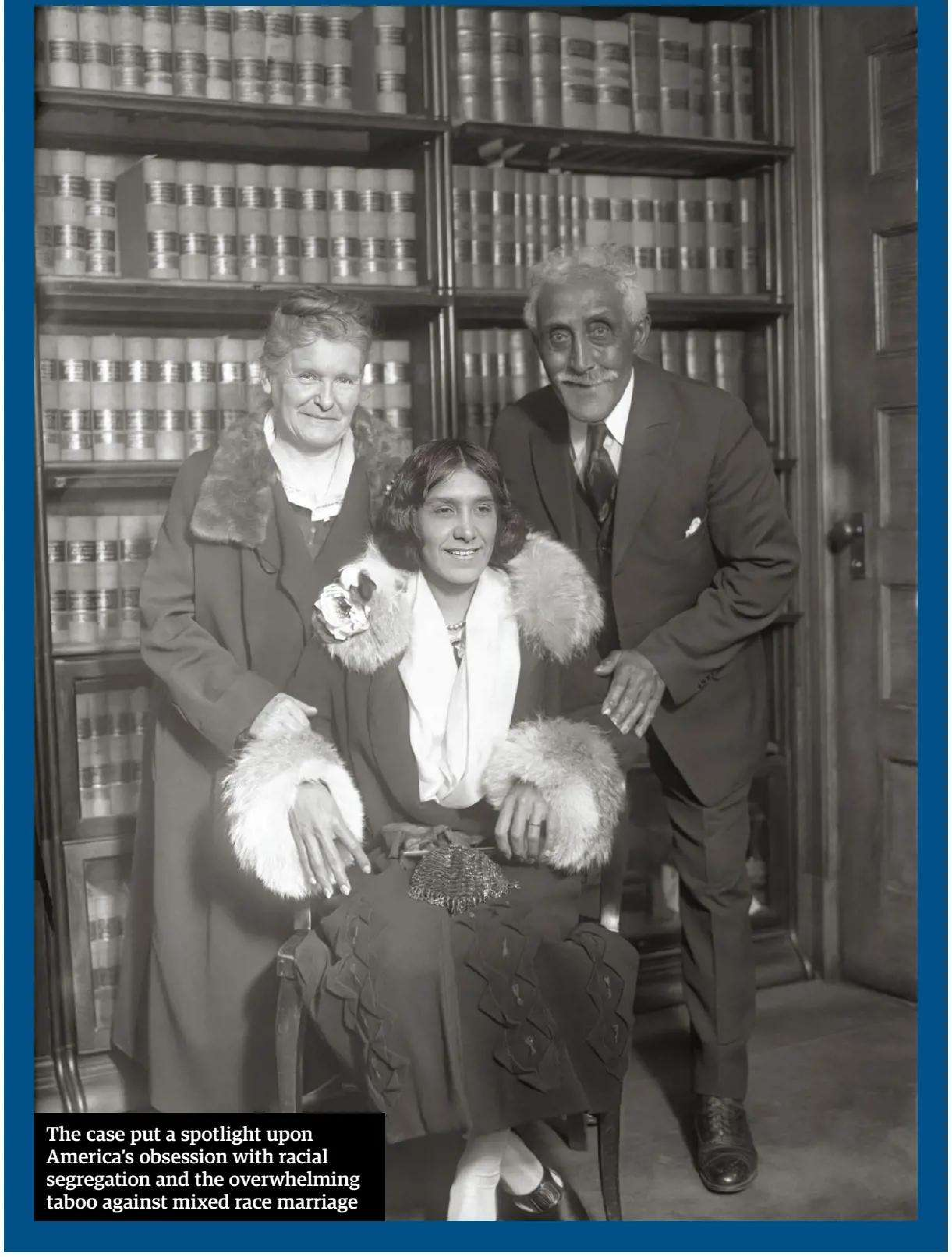
In 1926, the Ku Klux Klan marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, in their thousands

The Rhinelander Trial

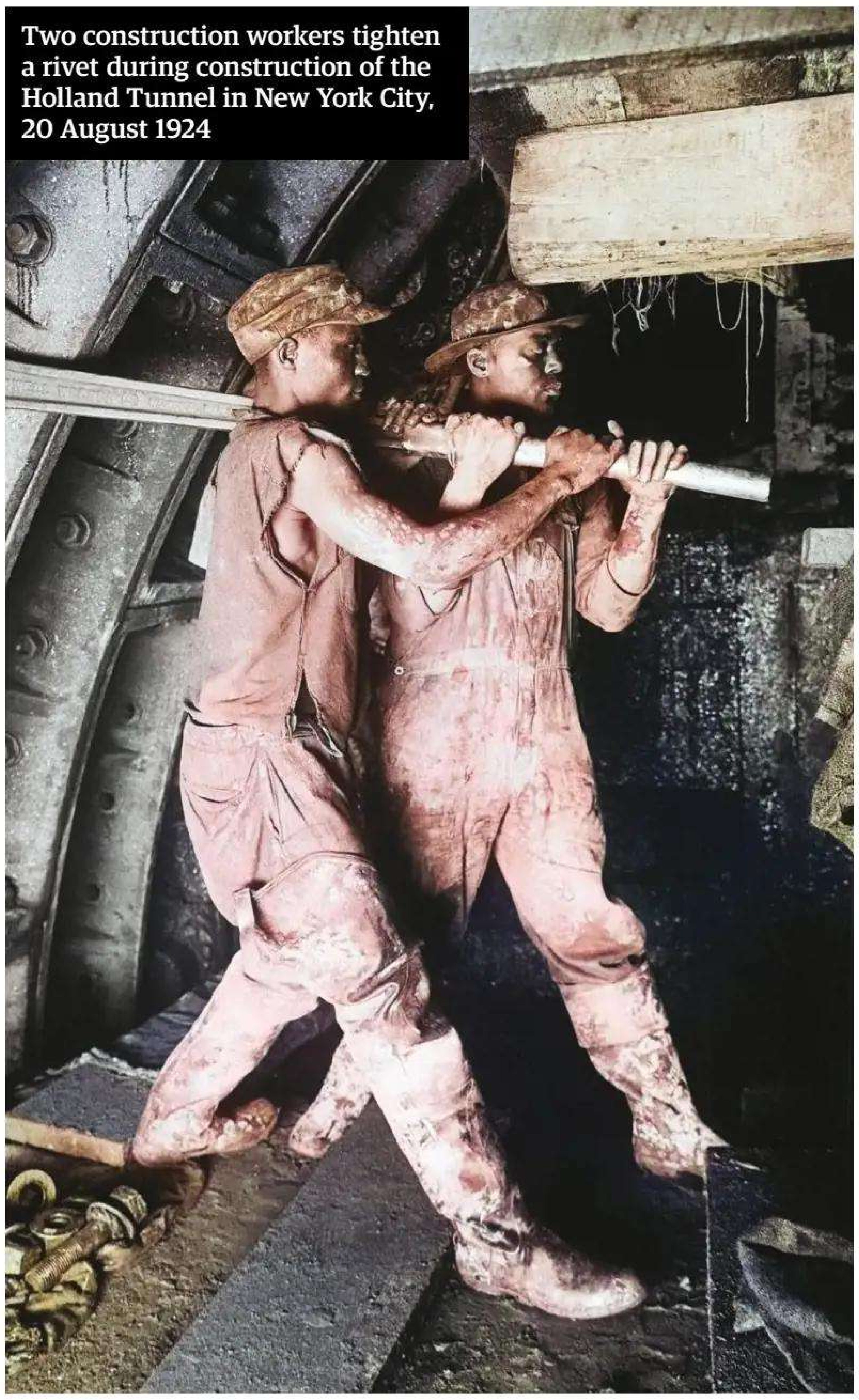
It was one of the most scandalous divorce trials of the 1920s, with daily updates written in all the major news outlets and shocking headlines plastered across the front covers of every national newspaper, ultimately ending in a victory for the biracial outcasts of society

When New York City socialite, Leonard Rhinelander, married a working-class daughter of English immigrants by the name of Alice Jones, the Rhinelander family were disappointed in his choice. However, on discovering the fact that her father was of mixed race, the Rhinelander clan made it their business to break up the union. Although Rhinelander initially stood by his bride, the threat of disinheritance quickly changed his attitude and he filed an annulment, claiming that Alice had kept her ancestry hidden. The case was a sensation, with Alice being required to bare her skin to prove that anyone would have known she was biracial. In an unexpected twist, the jury felt sorry for the girl and ultimately ruled in her favour.

Alice and her turncoat husband eventually reached a financial settlement out of court, with the Rhinelander family agreeing to pay her a monthly allowance in return for abandoning her married name.



The case put a spotlight upon America's obsession with racial segregation and the overwhelming taboo against mixed race marriage



Two construction workers tighten a rivet during construction of the Holland Tunnel in New York City, 20 August 1924

Life in the Big Apple

Over a million Black Americans fled the South in search of safer pastures. Many made for the northern cities of New York and Chicago where Jim Crow Laws were not adhered to but, although it may have seemed things would be better for them, the reality for newly arrived immigrants was far from rosy. With their lack of education, most Black Americans were either refused work altogether or given the most menial of jobs. If they were lucky enough to find work, their salaries were often far lower than their white counterparts. If one or two black families moved into an area, the white families would inevitably pack up and leave, thereby coining the term 'white flight' and creating 'coloured ghettos'.

However, without the oppressive Jim Crow Laws, and despite the xenophobic undercurrents, the black population were given some autonomy and a chance to better themselves. In the black neighbourhoods such as Harlem, young disenfranchised immigrants consoled one another by sharing their cultural background. Evenings were spent singing, dancing and playing the music of their ancestors, gradually blending ragtime, blues and jazz in a bid to establish their own culture within the white cities of the north. Here, they could take enormous pride in their cultural roots and relax among like-minded individuals. Those living in Harlem would have almost certainly been unaware of the seeds they had sown, but something was happening on the ghetto streets and a new movement was quickly growing.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Cultural Impact

Spurred on by their struggle for equal civil rights, and as a backlash against the continuing oppression and vigilante violence in the Deep South, the residents of Harlem began to find new ways of expressing their anger and frustration. Rather than fight, these talented individuals relied upon 'artistic action' in the form of poetry, plays, novels and other artistic endeavours. Their plan was simple; to prove to White Americans that the black people were of equal worth, sensitivity and culture. As newspapers began printing 'black poetry' and academic articles, many individuals began rising above their enforced cultural sense of shame.

At the height of the Harlem Renaissance, the old stylised 'Uncle Tom' characters were put into question and a new 'black is beautiful' mentality began to appear. Black American women embraced the flapper fashions while the men stepped out in fancy zoot suits.

Young white middle-class Americans started taking notice of the new jazz music and black musicians were recognised as talented individuals rather than merely coloured entertainers. Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Bessie Smith and many other musical stars became famous, acting as role models to other up-and-coming black performers. White youngsters were equally enamoured with stars such as 'the Creole Goddess', Josephine Baker.

Hollywood and the Silver Screen were also quick to embrace Harlem's finest but racism was never far away. The new black stars may well have found fame but they still faced ridicule on a daily basis. Actors such as Al Jolson entertained audiences with his 'blackface', a term used to describe white people slathering burnt-cork makeup on and performing as a caricature of a Black American. As one of the Roaring Twenties' highest paid stars, he tacitly made racist humour something that was acceptable and caused worldwide humiliation for many other black performers.

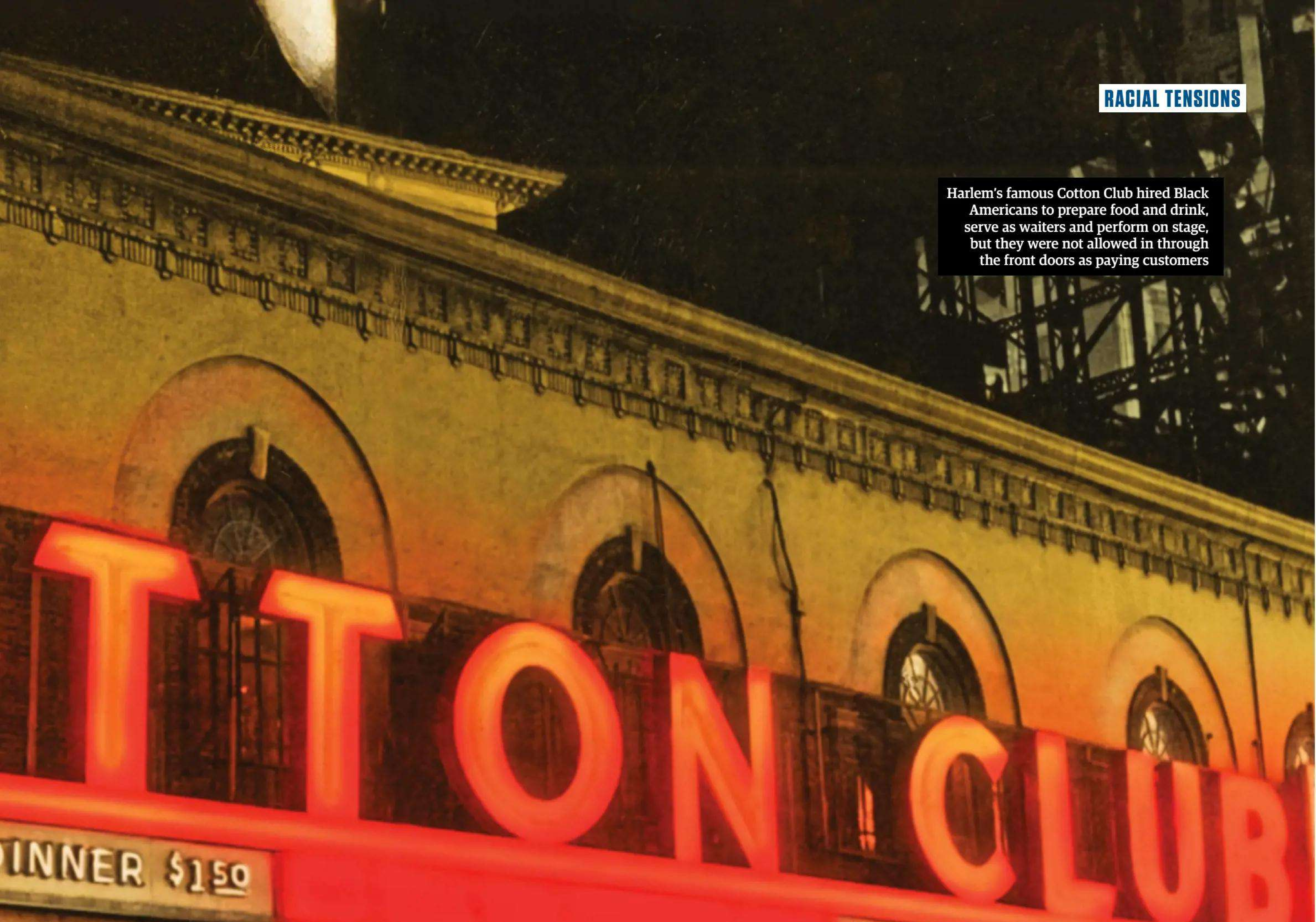
The rise in speakeasies allowed both Black and White Americans to mingle in secret. This was a world away from the Deep South Jim Crow Laws and although such behaviour was unacceptable in legitimate restaurants, here in the 'Black and Tan Dens of Sin' anything went!

Reclaiming Power

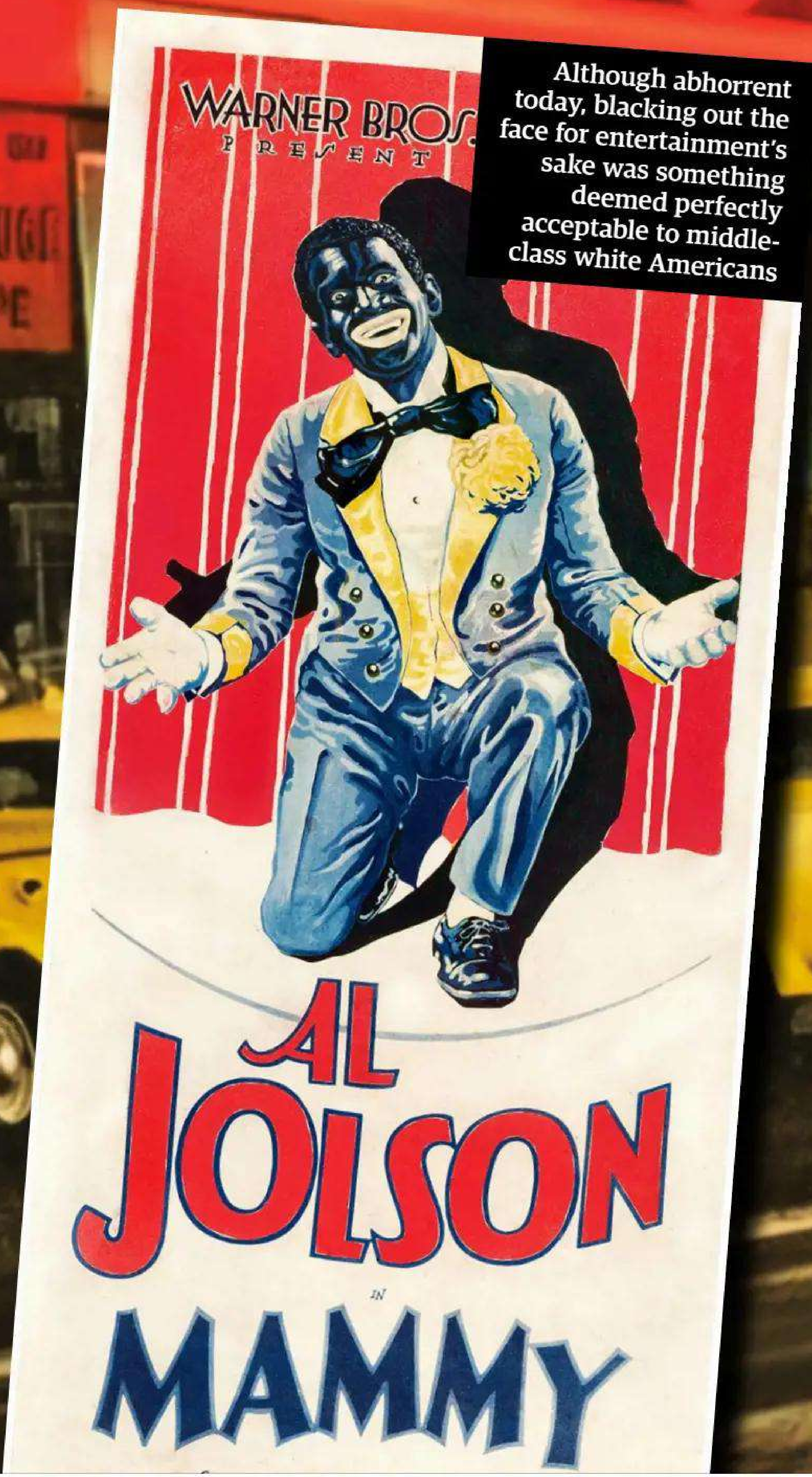
Black American's lives undoubtedly improved during the Roaring Twenties. Life for some in the big cities was far safer and gave them opportunities for betterment. But many more were left in poverty and fear. Institutional racism followed them wherever they went and not even the famous were immune from it. The renowned Cotton Club in Harlem boasted the cream of Black American talent but they were nothing more than entertainers expected to sing, dance or wait tables. No black patrons were given a table alongside the white audience.

Many joined political organisations, the most influential being the NAACP. This group of white liberals and Black American campaigners, including Henry Moskowitz and William Du Bois, attempted to raise awareness of the plight of Black Americans, to abolish segregation across all States, ensure black people were afforded the fundamental right to vote, and to see to it that young black children received a good education. Members used non-violent methods and attempted to work with law enforcement rather than treat them as the enemy. Their campaign to educate America of the Deep South violence towards Black Americans caused widespread horror and condemnation which, in turn, significantly diminished the number of lynchings. Their fight continued long after the 1920s had stopped 'Roaring', culminating in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which categorically banned any discrimination based on race.

CO
HOSIERY
HAND-BAGS
LINGERI


TTON CLUB
DINNER $1.50
Palais D'or HAT SHOPPE
1584 De Milo GOWNS DRESSES
LEWIS MOULIN ROUGE HAT SHOPPE

Harlem's famous Cotton Club hired Black Americans to prepare food and drink, serve as waiters and perform on stage, but they were not allowed in through the front doors as paying customers


WARNER BROS PRESENT
AL JOLSON
IN
MAMMY

Although abhorrent today, blacking out the face for entertainment's sake was something deemed perfectly acceptable to middle-class white Americans

Images: Getty images; Alamy, Adobe Stock

The Great Depression

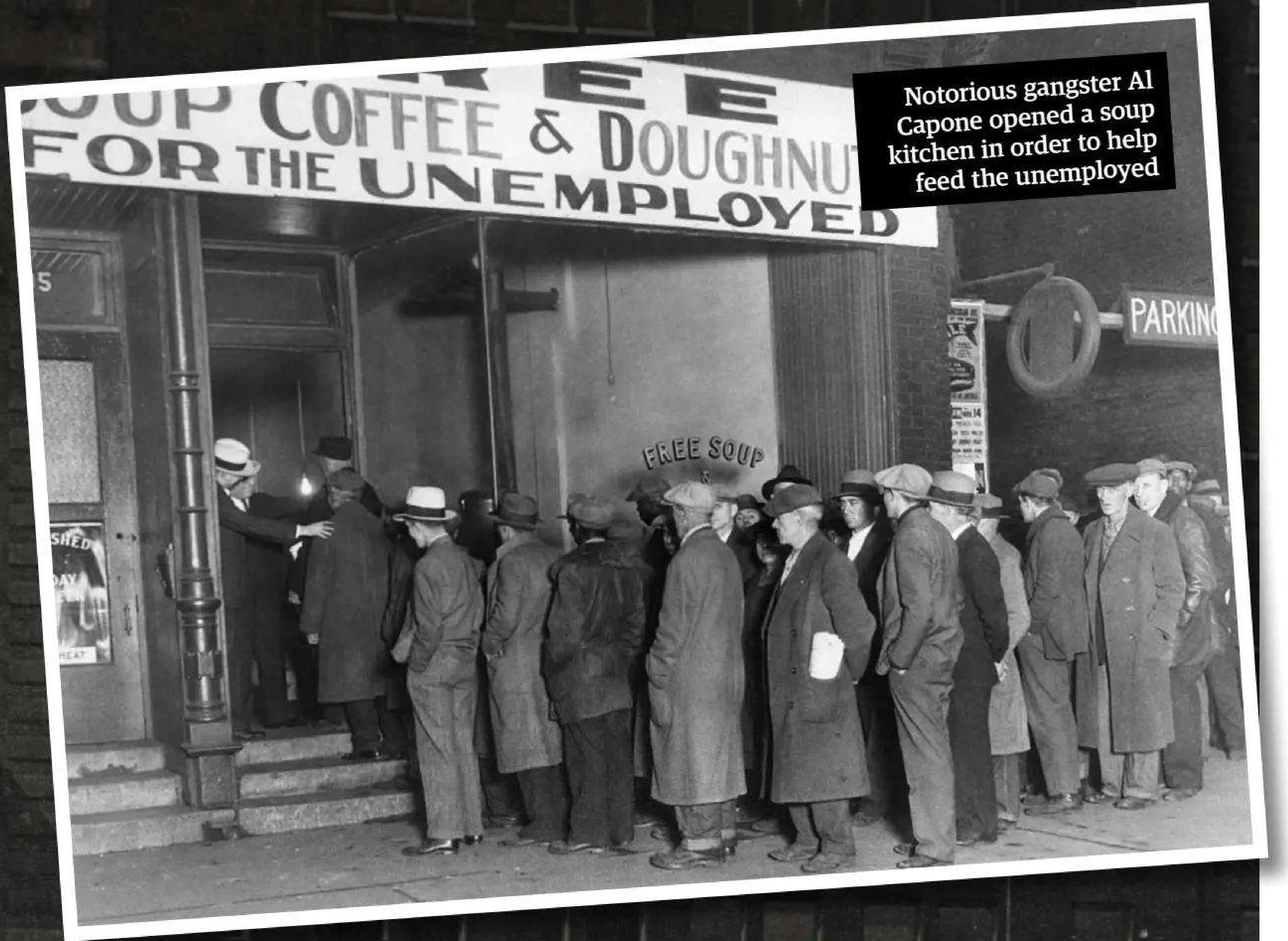
The 20th century experienced one of the worst economic disasters in recorded history, with America's stock market crash having global repercussions

Words Jessica Leggett

PAID FOR
TO THIS POINT
Every Dollar
PAYS FOR
20 More Meals

A breadline of unemployed people in New York City

F. SCHUMACHER & CO.



Notorious gangster Al Capone opened a soup kitchen in order to help feed the unemployed

When thinking about dark periods in history, the Great Depression will come to many people's minds. It was one of the most significant moments of the 20th century, defining over a decade of world history and causing a lasting impact not just on the world's major economies, but the political landscape of the 1930s.

The Great Depression was an economic collapse that began in 1929 and went on to dominate the 1930s, eventually ending around 1939, the year that World War II began. Although it initially started in the United States, the Great Depression spread throughout the rest of the world, impacting the global economy for decades. Before this extraordinary economic collapse, the American economy had been thriving. While European countries had been grappling with recession following the end of World War I, just two years later, the 'Roaring Twenties' were in full swing and the United States was experiencing a period of economic prosperity with increased industrial production and rising wages. So, what caused all of this to come crashing down?

There are lots of different factors that contributed to the Great Depression. Firstly, the economic boom of the 1920s encouraged many people to seek out quick and easy ways to make money. Millions of Americans – from professional investors to ordinary people – began investing in the stock market, believing that it was a good way to get rich. This influx of money caused prices to quickly rise, which made the economy look even more prosperous. However, many people financed their purchasing of stock by borrowing money, for example taking out loans or remortgaging their homes. Even experienced investors were putting down just a fraction of the share price and funding the rest by borrowing money, all while using their stock as collateral.

This increasing availability of credit also fuelled a rise in consumer culture and thereby increased demand for the production of goods, which left businesses exposed when this demand inevitably changed. The increase in borrowing was also encouraged by the low interest rates available,

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

The 'Roaring Twenties' was an era of prosperity and glamour

ABOVE Crowds of people descend on Wall Street on Black Tuesday, 29 October 1929

ABOVE-LEFT Franklin D Roosevelt signing the Emergency Banking Act in 1933

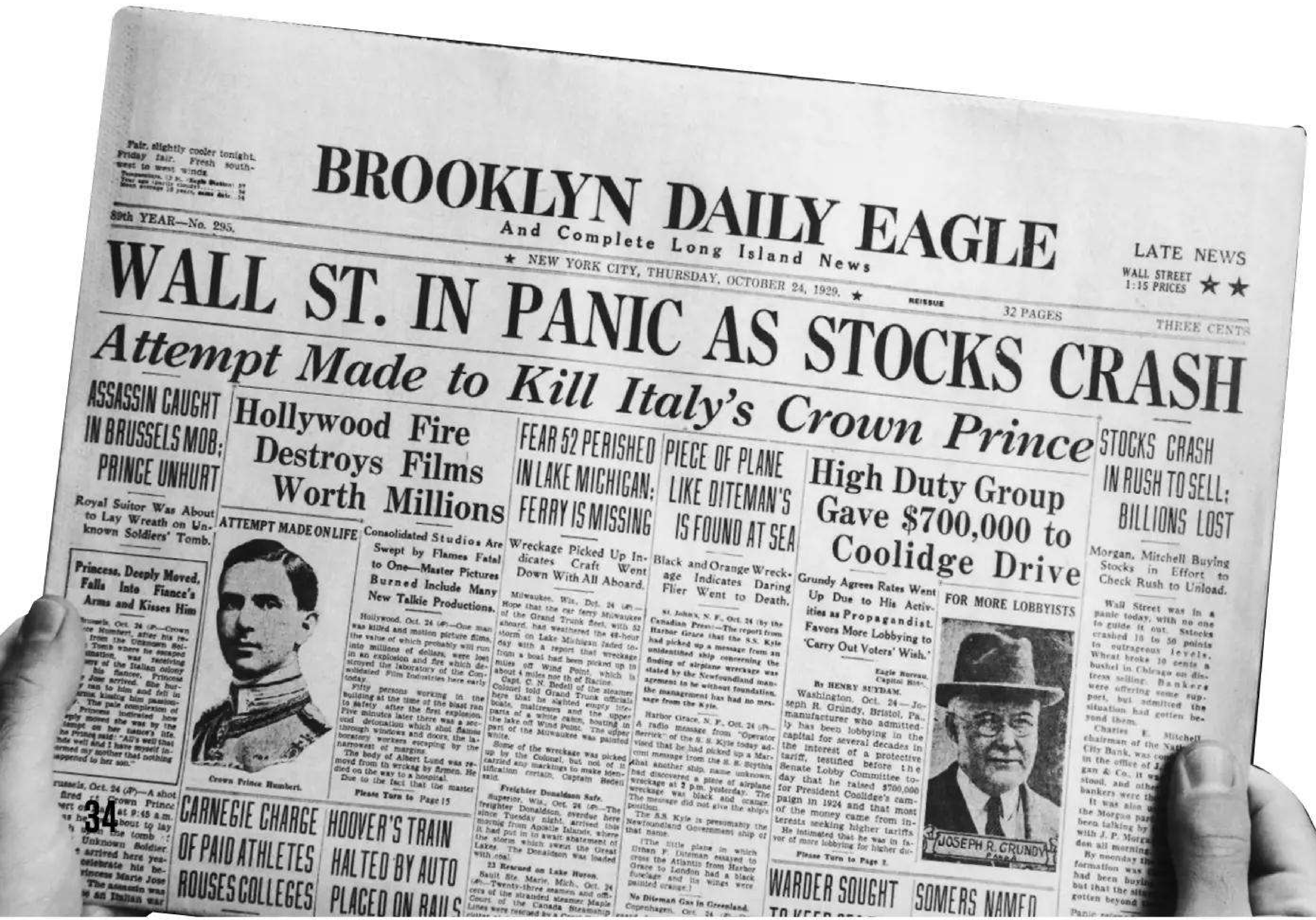
LEFT The front page of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on Black Thursday

caused by a huge increase in the money supply by the Federal Reserve – the central banking system of the US, whose purpose is to maintain economic stability – in the 1920s. Consequently, people were borrowing and investing well beyond their means, leading to a bubble of over-speculation that was ready to burst.

By September 1929, the Dow Jones Industrial Average had reached a peak of 381 points, up from 63 in August 1921. At this point, the Federal Reserve had already started to restrict the flow of money and increase interest rates to try and get the market under control, which initially worked. But as share prices began to rapidly decline, investors became nervous and sold their shares as they feared a crash, with over 12 million shares being sold on 24 October, a day that became known as 'Black Thursday'. As panic firmly set in, five days later on 29 October, better known as 'Black Tuesday', 16 million shares were sold and investors found their stocks completely wiped out and worthless. The stock market collapse caused widespread panic and resulted in people rushing to their banks to withdraw their money.

This, however, ultimately exacerbated the situation and would worsen the Great Depression, with bank runs occurring between 1929 and 1933 leading to the closure of lots of banks. By 1933, the banking system in the United States had collapsed, with President Franklin Roosevelt announcing a banking holiday. Unsurprisingly, the economic turmoil and the uncertainty around when it would improve shattered the confidence of both investors and consumers. Following the crash, and compounded by the banking panics, neither wanted to spend. This caused a decline in demand and therefore a decline in production, which further harmed the economy. At the same time, a decline in international trade during the Great Depression affected several countries' economies, as governments made efforts to protect their trade and raise tariffs; decisions that made the economic situation worse.

The collapse of the banks, coupled with reduced investment and consumer spending, ultimately led to deflation. With falling prices and demand, many businesses were either forced to cut down industrial production or close entirely, as they just could not afford to borrow the money that they needed in order to stay afloat. This subsequently caused unemployment to drastically rise, with six million people looking for work by 1931. With millions of Americans losing their jobs, they subsequently fell into debt,



BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
And Complete Long Island News

89th YEAR—No. 295.
★ NEW YORK CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929. ★
REISSUE
32 PAGES
THREE CENTS

LATE NEWS
WALL STREET 1:15 PRICES ★★

WALL ST. IN PANIC AS STOCKS CRASH

Attempt Made to Kill Italy's Crown Prince

ASSASSIN CAUGHT IN BRUSSELS MOB; PRINCE UNHURT

Royal Suitor Was About to Lay Wreath on Unknown Soldiers' Tomb.

Princess, Deeply Moved, Falls Into Fiance's Arms and Kisses Him

ATTEMPT MADE ON LIFE

Crown Prince Humbert.

Hollywood Fire Destroys Films Worth Millions

Consolidated Studios Are Swept by Flames Fatal to One—Master Pictures Burned Include Many New Talkie Productions.

Please Turn to Page 15

FEAR 52 PERISHED IN LAKE MICHIGAN; FERRY IS MISSING

Wreckage Picked Up Indicates Craft Went Down With All Aboard.

Freighter Donaldson Safe.

23 Rescued on Lake Huron.

PIECE OF PLANE LIKE DITEMAN'S IS FOUND AT SEA

Black and Orange Wreckage Indicates Daring Flier Went to Death.

No Diteman Gas in Greenland.

High Duty Group Gave $700,000 to Coolidge Drive

Grundy Agrees Rates Went Up Due to His Activities as Propagandist. Favors More Lobbying to 'Carry Out Voters' Wish.'

By HENRY SUYDAM.

Please Turn to Page 2.

FOR MORE LOBBYISTS

JOSEPH R. GRUNDY

STOCKS CRASH IN RUSH TO SELL: BILLIONS LOST

Morgan, Mitchell Buying Stocks in Effort to Check Rush to Unload.

CARNEGIE CHARGE OF PAID ATHLETES ROUSES COLLEGES

HOOVER'S TRAIN HALTED BY AUTO PLACED ON RAILS

WARDER SOUGHT

SOMERS NAMED

poverty and homelessness, often unable to afford even the basic necessities.

If all of this wasn't bad enough, the southern plains of the US experienced several dust storms throughout the 1930s, a series of catastrophes that became known as the Dust Bowl. Triggered by severe and extended droughts, high temperatures and poor agricultural practices that led to wind erosion, the Dust Bowl symbolised the hardships Americans faced. Many migrated towards the West in search of work but were faced with unemployment and prejudice that they would sponge off the government and make conditions worse for those already living there.

Clearly, the Great Depression had a significant impact in many ways. The increased levels of inequality, poverty and homelessness led to the development of social welfare programmes and contributed to the rise in labour movements. Workers began to organise themselves and demand fair wages and job security, pressures which led to the development of workers' rights. The Depression also led to the questioning of self-regulating markets and the policy of laissez-faire in the United States, which had led to insufficient regulation of the markets, with initial responses to the Depression, such as the Federal Reserve restricting the money supply, ultimately making things worse. Financial regulations were established to try and prevent the reoccurrence of such a catastrophic and widespread crash, with one important piece of legislation – the Glass-Steagall Act – signed into law by Roosevelt in 1933. The most important aspect of this act, which was intensely debated prior to its ratification, was to separate commercial banking from investment banking, effectively aiming to create a break between the related industries.

Not only did the Depression affect the lives of millions of Americans, but it also spread beyond the borders of the United States, affecting countries in Europe such as France, Great Britain, and Germany. The Wall Street crash demonstrated how interconnected the different economies in the world had become, influencing the development of future international economic policy. Great Britain, for example, had been responsible for underwriting the global financial system but was forced to drop the gold standard in 1931 as the waves were felt across the Atlantic. With global economies struggling, between 12 June and 27 July 1933, the London Economic Conference took place with representatives from 66 nations in an attempt to agree on measures to deal with the Depression, as well as to stabilise exchange rates. However, the Conference received a fatal blow three weeks in, when President Roosevelt announced that the United States would not be taking part in efforts to stabilise the exchange rates immediately – and so the Conference failed to achieve its goals.

Aside from the social and economic changes, the Great Depression also had global political consequences. As it grappled with the longest downturn in its economic history, the United States was forced to take a step back from the international stage, leading to increased isolationism. Meanwhile, European countries struggled to recover their economies, which led to political instability and gave rise to extremist ideologies. Fascism gained ground in countries such as Japan, Italy, and of course, Germany, where the rise of Hitler and his election as chancellor in 1933 owed much to concerns over the rising unemployment and poor economic performance of Germany at the time. This was a moment that changed world history and was a key turning point that would eventually lead to WWII.

ABOVE Delegates at the London Economic Conference in 1933

ABOVE-RIGHT Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, whose rise to power was aided by the economic uncertainty of the 1930s

BELOW Hitler played on the Germans' concerns over rising unemployment in his speeches

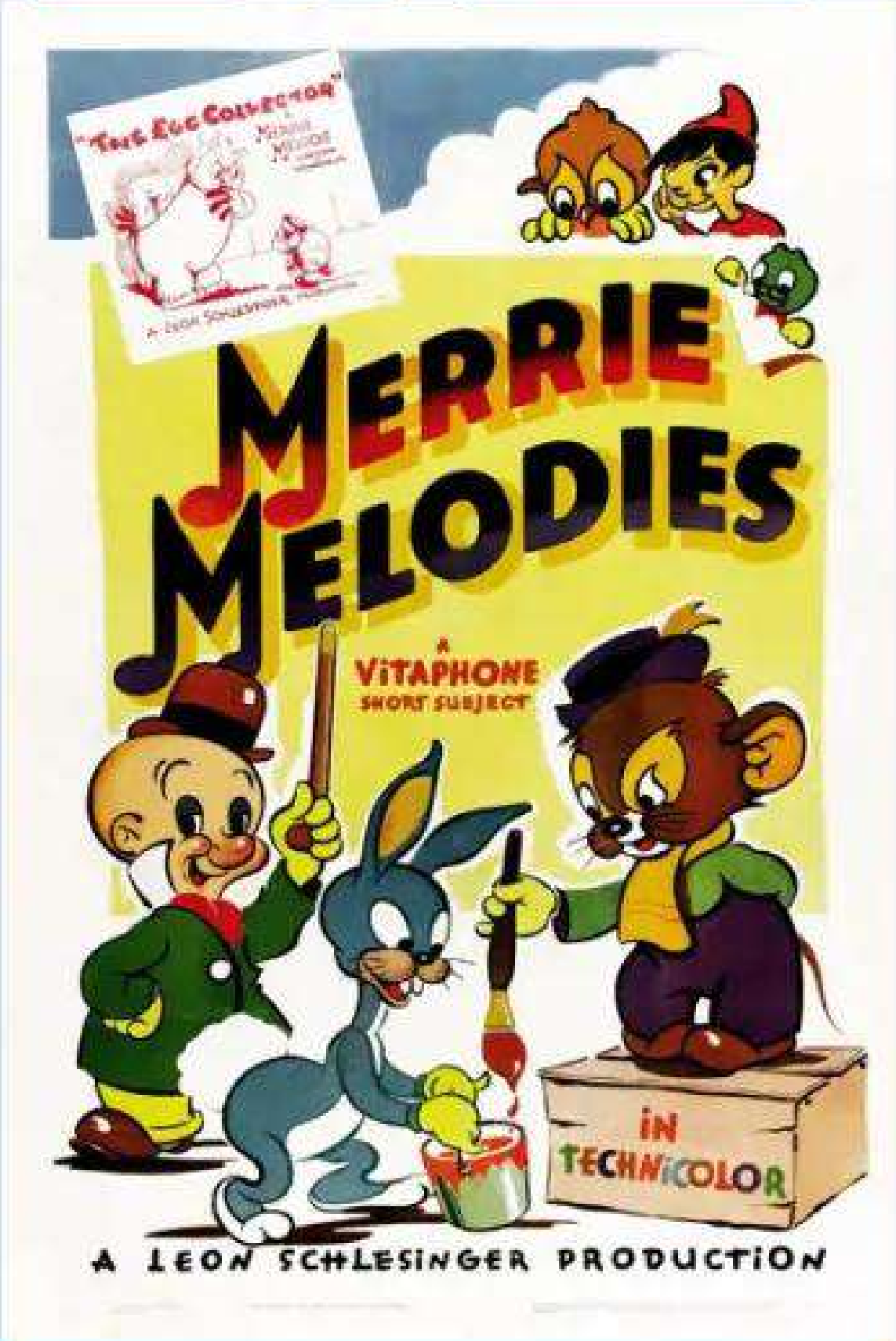
Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

1940s & 1950s

1940

Bugs Bunny makes his debut

Directed by Tex Avery, the cartoon short titled *A Wild Hare* features Bugs Bunny's first appearance, complete with his catchphrase, "What's up, Doc?" and longtime rival Elmer Fudd. It's distributed across American movie theatres by Warner Bros as part of its Merrie Melodies series.


MERRIE MELODIES
A VITAPHONE SHORT SUBJECT
IN TECHNICOLOR
A LEON SCHLESINGER PRODUCTION

1940

FDR elected for the third time

Franklin D Roosevelt makes history by becoming the first and only president to be elected to office three times, followed by a fourth in 1944.

ORGANIZED SHIRT WORKERS WELCOME PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
AMALGAMATED SHIRT WORKERS OF AMERICA
WE ARE 100% WITH YOU! MR. PRESIDENT 1940-1944
ORGANIZED SHIRTWORKERS

1949

NATO established

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is established to provide collective security against the USSR. Its initial members include America, Canada, the UK and several Western European countries.

POLAROID
LAND CAMERA
MODEL 95

1947

Polaroid camera invented

The Polaroid Land Camera Model 95 is invented by Edwin Land, eradicating the need for traditional laboratory processing by producing instant prints in around a minute. It goes on sale in November 1948, selling out immediately in department stores.

1950

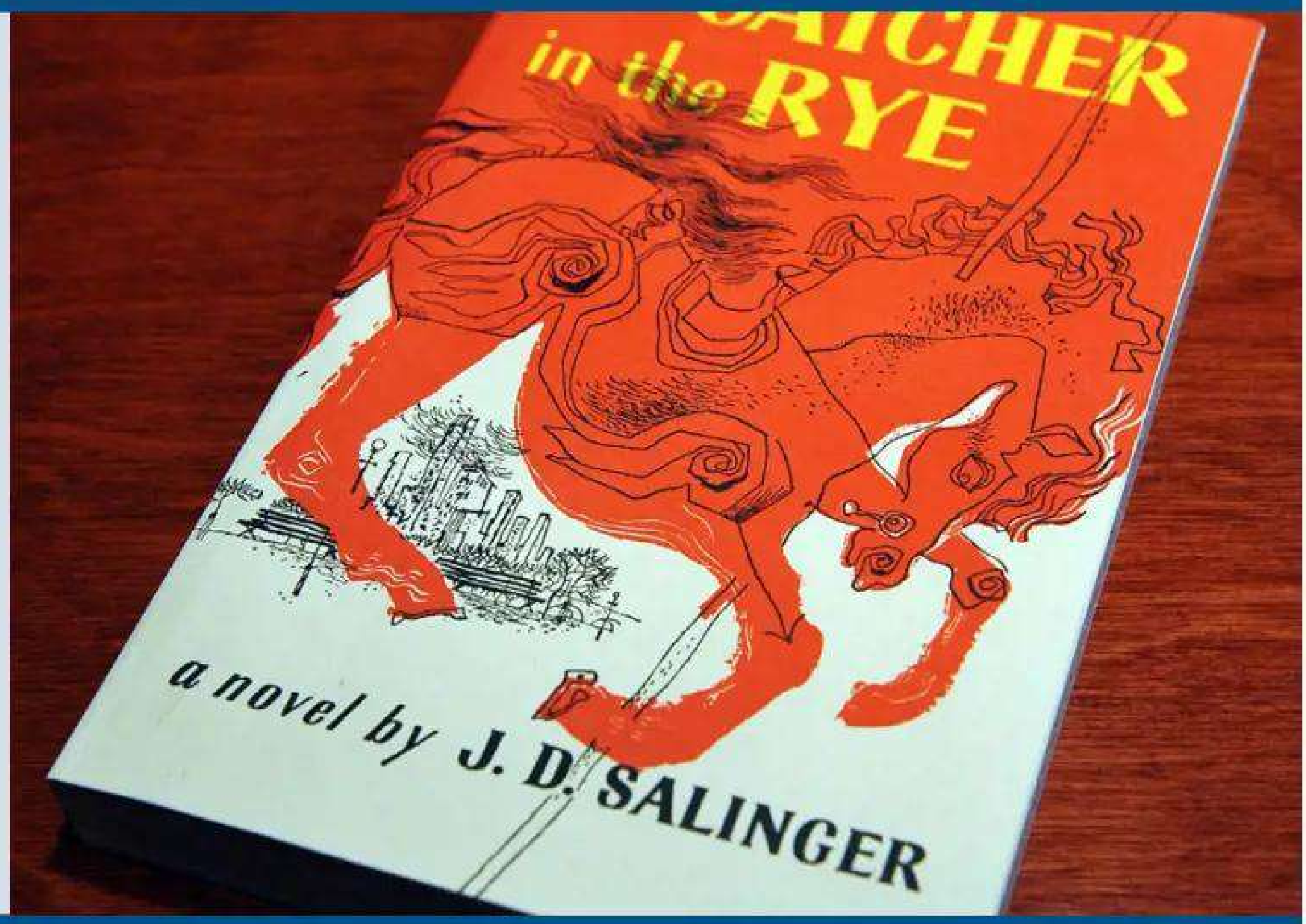
McCarthyism begins

Senator Joseph McCarthy leads a campaign against communism fuelled by anti-Soviet suspicion. He blacklists actors, journalists and government officials until 1954, when he is condemned for his reckless tactics.

1951

The Catcher in the Rye is published

JD Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye* becomes a monumental success among rebellious teenagers after it becomes one of the most banned books from schools and public libraries.


CATCHER in the RYE
a novel by J. D. SALINGER

1959

Alaska and Hawaii granted statehood

Following decades of activism in favour of citizen rights and legislative representation, the final two stars are added to the US flag when Alaska and Hawaii are admitted as states.

1957

Civil Rights Act

President Eisenhower signs the first federal civil rights legislation, aiming to establish voting rights for African Americans and paving the way for further progress.

As World War II comes to an end and the Cold War begins, this period is one of the most turbulent in American history

1942

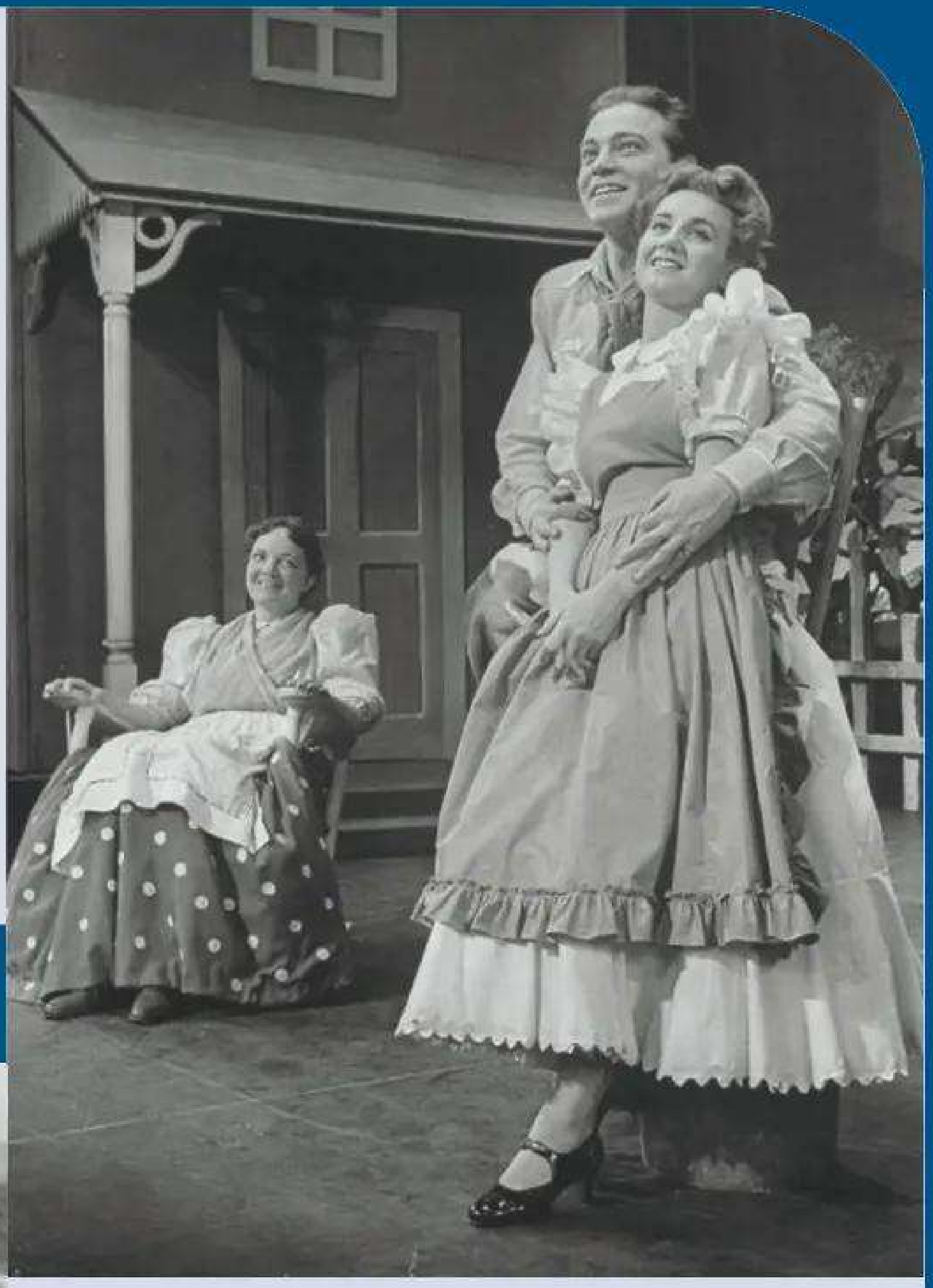
Casablanca released

Winning the Academy Award for Best Picture, *Casablanca* is met with great success. Its themes of wartime duty sway the American public towards interventionism as it is strategically released to capitalise on the simultaneous Allied invasion of North Africa.

1943

Oklahoma! opens on Broadway

The first collaboration between legendary musical theatre writers Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II. *Oklahoma!* goes on to run for 2,212 performances until 1948, setting a new record.



1947

The Cold War begins

Tensions begin to escalate between superpowers America and the USSR, beginning with the Truman Doctrine, which pledges to stop and prevent the spread of communism.

1944

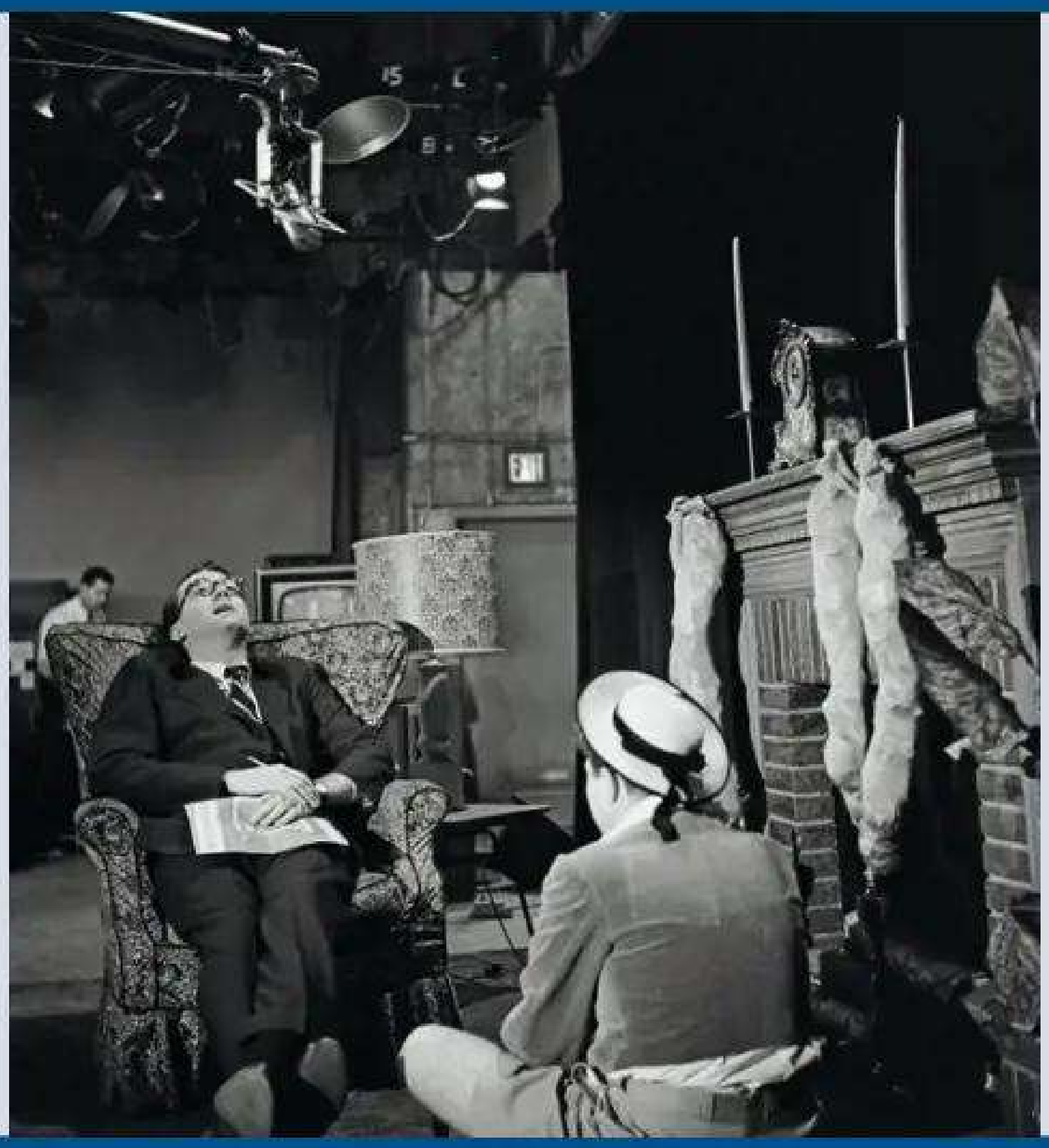
D-Day

The largest seaborne invasion in history takes place, where over 150,000 Allied troops descend on Normandy shores in order to fight the Germans who are occupying France.

1954

The Tonight Show first airs

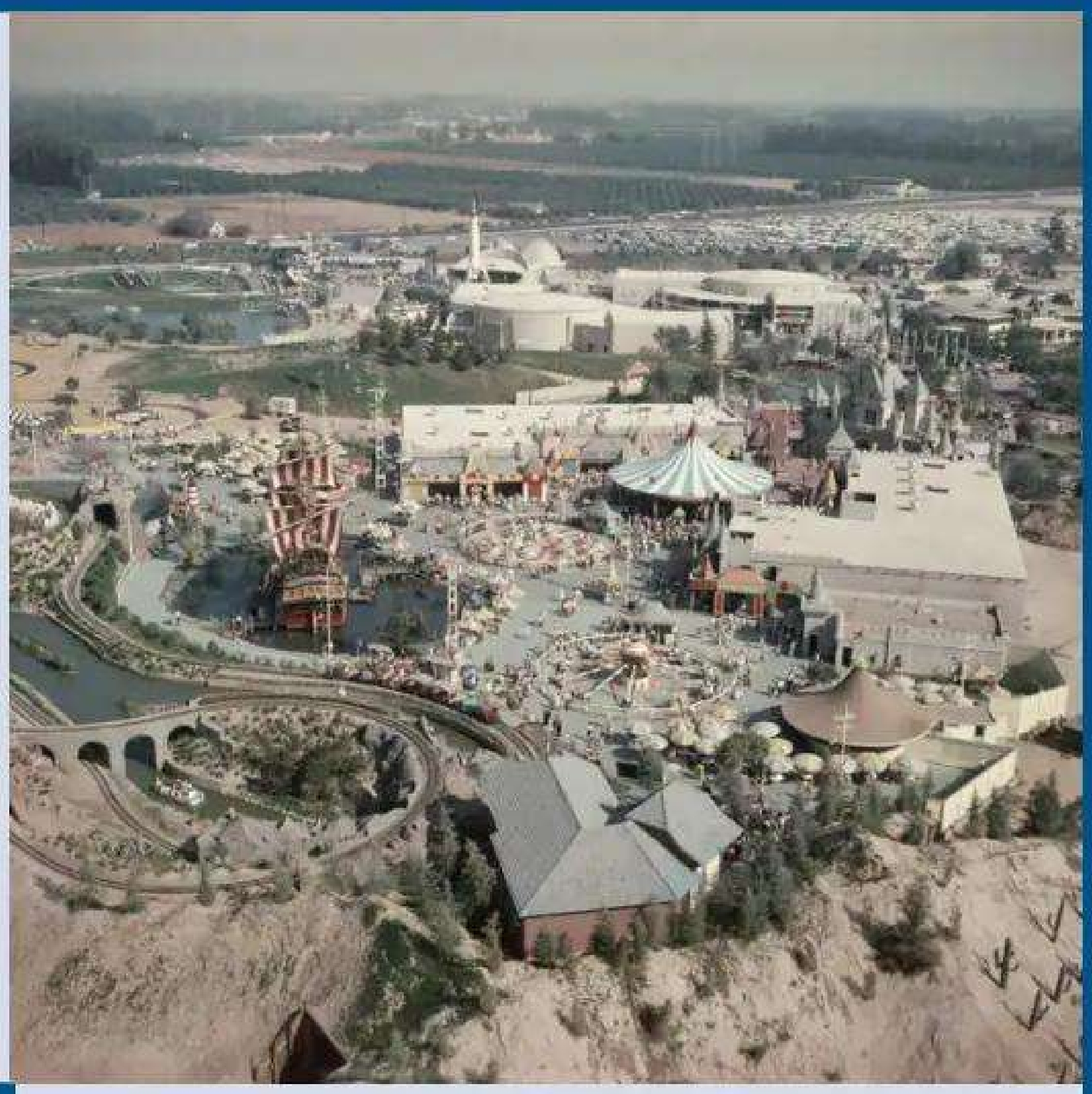
Originally titled *Tonight Starring Steve Allen*, this programme is credited with being the first late-night talk show, airing on NBC and broadcast live from the Hudson Theatre in New York City. It runs for three years before host Steve Allen is replaced by Jack Paar.



1955

Disneyland California opens

Designed by Walt Disney himself, Disneyland in Anaheim, California is the first ever Disney theme park to open, with five different themed 'lands' for guests to enjoy. Tickets cost a single dollar, and the park is filled to capacity on opening day.



1956

Marilyn Monroe marries Arthur Miller

Actress Marilyn Monroe and playwright Arthur Miller get married in one of the most high-profile celebrity unions of the time. It lasts five years before they separate, during which time Miller writes the screenplay for *The Misfits* (1961) inspired by her.

1955

Rosa Parks is arrested

After refusing to give up her seat for a white passenger on a racially segregated bus in Alabama, Rosa Parks is arrested, bringing national attention to the civil rights movement.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Remember Pearl Harbor

Inside the infamous attack that shocked the world and rallied the American public for war

In 1941, the United States of America was not a superpower. In fact, its military strength only consisted of approximately 200,000 servicemen scattered throughout the continental US and overseas. Since its costly involvement in World War I, the USA had resisted the temptation to involve itself with global affairs, practicing instead a policy of isolationism. The 'Day of Infamy' would change all that.

On 7 December 1941, Japan launched an unprovoked and devastating attack against the US Fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. This pre-emptive strike was intended to blunt US power in the Pacific and to bully the USA into staying out of Japan's business as it went about conquering its neighbours.

In the event, the United States' Pacific Fleet would be set ablaze, but Japan would fail to destroy its three aircraft carriers, all of which – Japanese intelligence had failed to reveal – were elsewhere that day. Pearl Harbor was considered a success for Japan at the time, but it would prove one the costliest miscalculations in the history of warfare. Rather than fold in the face of Japanese aggression, the American public united under a banner of patriotism, and in the supposed warning words of Japanese Admiral Yamamoto, who masterminded the attack, a sleeping giant awoke.

By the time the US's conflict with Japan ended four years later, it was a global player in possession of the most powerful war machine the world had ever seen. By harnessing its huge industrial might, the country had built a military that boasted 8.3 million troops, jet fighters, long-range bombers and the world's first atomic weapons. 7 December 1941 was, in US President Franklin Roosevelt's words, "A date which will live in infamy." Here's how its dramatic moments unfolded.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Sunday 7 December 1941, 5am

As the sun rose over the vast blue expanse of the central Pacific Ocean, a Japanese fleet that included two battleships, three cruisers, nine destroyers and six aircraft carriers waited 370 kilometres north of Hawaii, safely out of range of US radar. Hundreds of pilots gathered on deck to say their final prayers. They would shortly deliver the first blows in a terrible war against the United States that would eventually result in the reduction of two major Japanese cities - Hiroshima and Nagasaki - to irradiated dust, as a result of the US using atomic bombs. The Japanese had trained these pilots well. For almost a year, the pilots had been secretly practising low-altitude torpedo runs against sea-borne targets, as well as high-altitude precision bombing drills, at Ariake Bay on Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's main islands. With its narrow entrance and shallow waters, this location was an ideal geographical ringer for the pilots' real target at Pearl Harbor in Oahu, Hawaii - where the US Pacific Fleet was based.

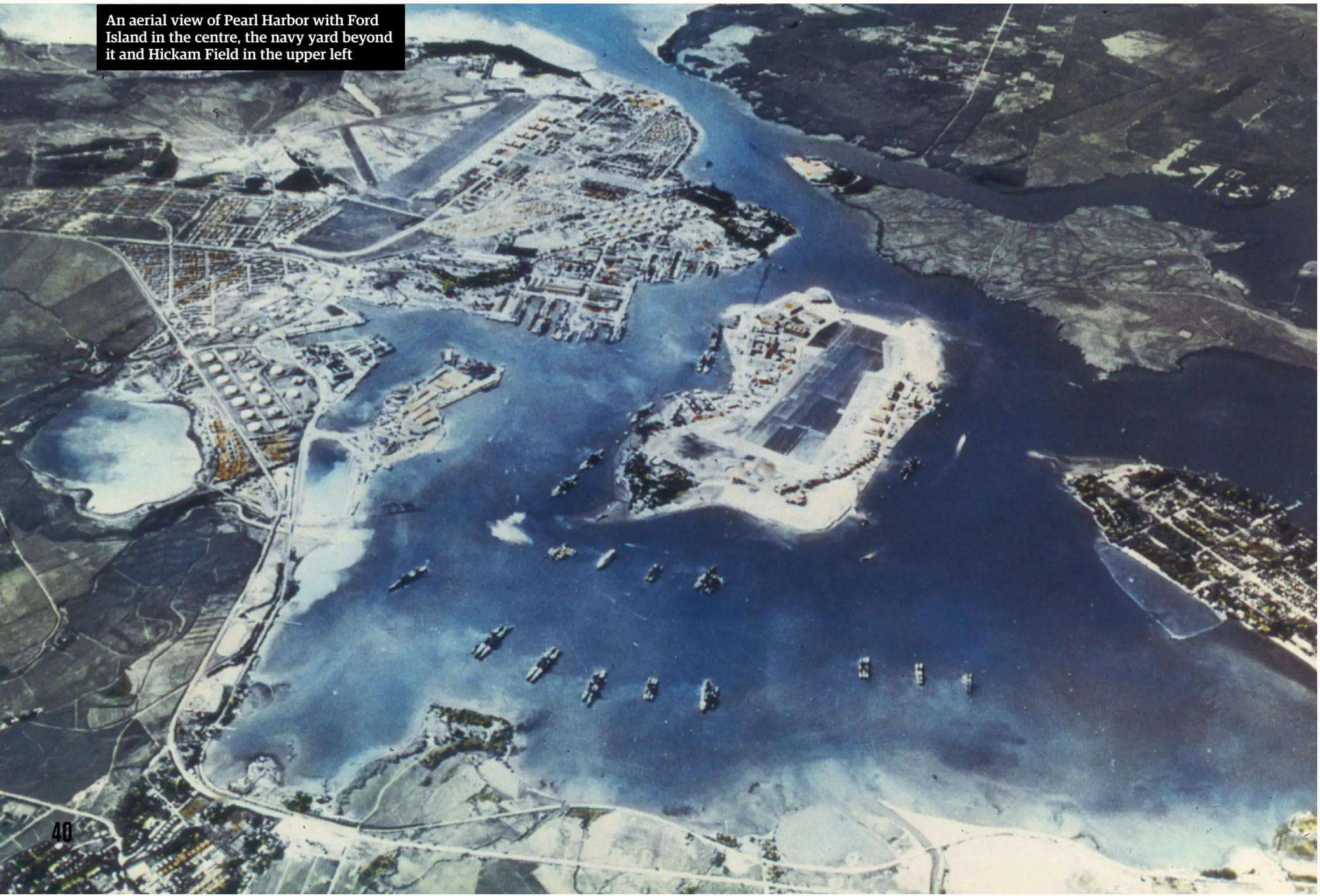
> "IT WAS A SUNDAY MORNING IN A TROPICAL PARADISE, THE US WAS NOT AT WAR AND OUTERBRIDGE'S MESSAGE WOULD BE LEFT UN-DECODED. IN FACT, IT WOULDN'T BE READ UNTIL MOMENTS BEFORE THE RAID BEGAN"

6.10am

As unsuspecting Americans on Oahu dozed in their beds, still 370 kilometres away, Admiral Chuichi Nagumo - commander of Japan's First Fleet Air Arm - gave the order to launch the first attack wave. Hundreds of Japanese aircraft hurtled off of the aircraft carriers' decks and into the early morning sky. Among the strike force were Japanese fighters, torpedo planes and dive-bombers. They launched with split-second timing, and the entire air armada was airborne within 15 minutes. Lieutenant Commander Chigusa on the destroyer Akigumo was impressed. "We felt rather confident seeing the planes flying to their rendezvous points," he later wrote in his diary. "Our crew waved to the planes as they were flying past our upper deck, [and] I noticed that I was waving my cap vigorously and unconsciously from my position on the bridge. By and by, the first group launched and joined in a formation of 183 planes, and they soon disappeared into the southern sky." The Japanese assault had been planned to take place in three waves. The first would attack all military installations on Oahu, the second would zero in on more specific targets, while the third would smash fuel-storage tanks, dry docks, and repair facilities. The three aircraft carriers the Japanese were hoping to destroy in the raid, however, were not present. USS Lexington was hundreds of kilometres to the east ferrying planes to the US airbase on Midway Island. USS Saratoga was in San Diego, California, having just had a refit, while USS Enterprise was on exercise 320 kilometres to the south of Oahu. Around the same time that the Japanese first wave took to the skies, 18 aircraft also left the decks bound for Ford Island in the centre of Pearl Harbor. Their estimated time of arrival was 8am.

6.30am

The destroyer USS Ward was on routine patrol around the entrance to Pearl Harbor when


An aerial view of Pearl Harbor with Ford Island in the centre, the navy yard beyond it and Hickam Field in the upper left

its crew spotted an unidentified submarine turret. Ward's commander, Captain Outerbridge, followed protocol and dropped depth charges. At 6.53am, he sent a message to the commandant of the 14th Naval District on Oahu. It read: "Have dropped depth charges upon submarine operating in defensive sea area." It should have been enough to put the whole naval base on high alert. However, it was Sunday morning in a tropical paradise, the US was not at war and Outerbridge's message would be left un-decoded. In fact, it wouldn't be read until moments before the raid began.

7.02am

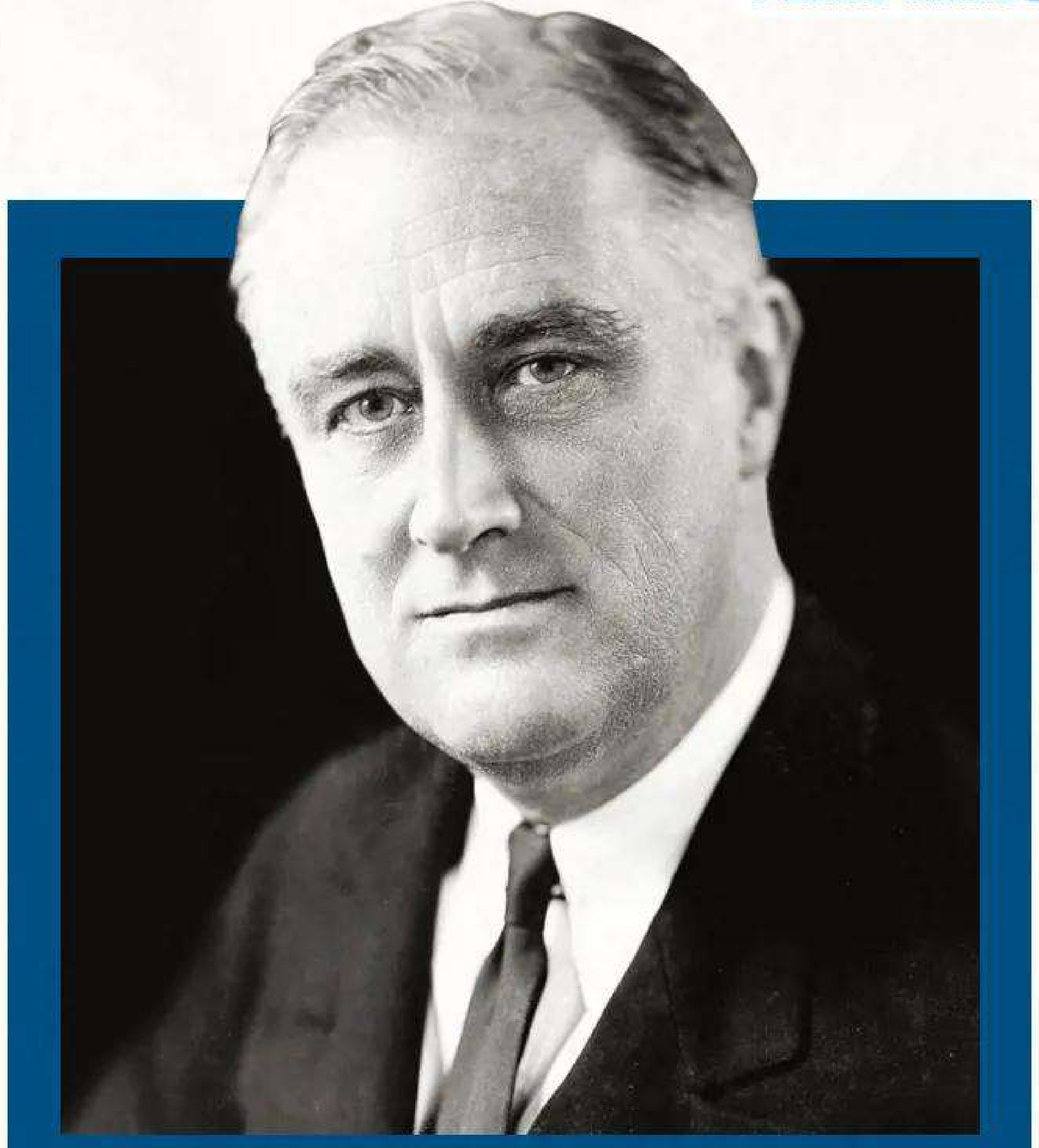
On Oahu's north coast, at the remote Opana Radar station, two young US army privates Joseph Lockard and George E Elliott watched as a mysterious shimmering light filled the top of the screen they were monitoring. Concerned, they called in a warning to their unit's information centre at Fort Shaftner in Honolulu. Most of the staff were at breakfast. A new and inexperienced officer, Lieutenant Tyler, took the call, telling them not to worry: a flight of US B-17 Flying Fortress bombers was expected in from California that morning, and was probably ahead of schedule. He told the two privates to shut the station down and return to base.

Yamamoto was killed when his plane was shot down over the Solomon Islands in 1943

Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto

The man who masterminded the attack also knew it might bring disaster

While fully aware of the USA's industrial capacity, Yamamoto gambled on the nation not having the resolve to fight a protracted overseas war. He asserted that Japan's only chance for victory would be in a crippling pre-emptive attack. He believed it would force the USA to negotiate peace terms that would allow Japan free rein in East Asia. Any long war with the US, he claimed, however, would be disastrous for Japan. His latter prediction proved to be unerringly accurate.

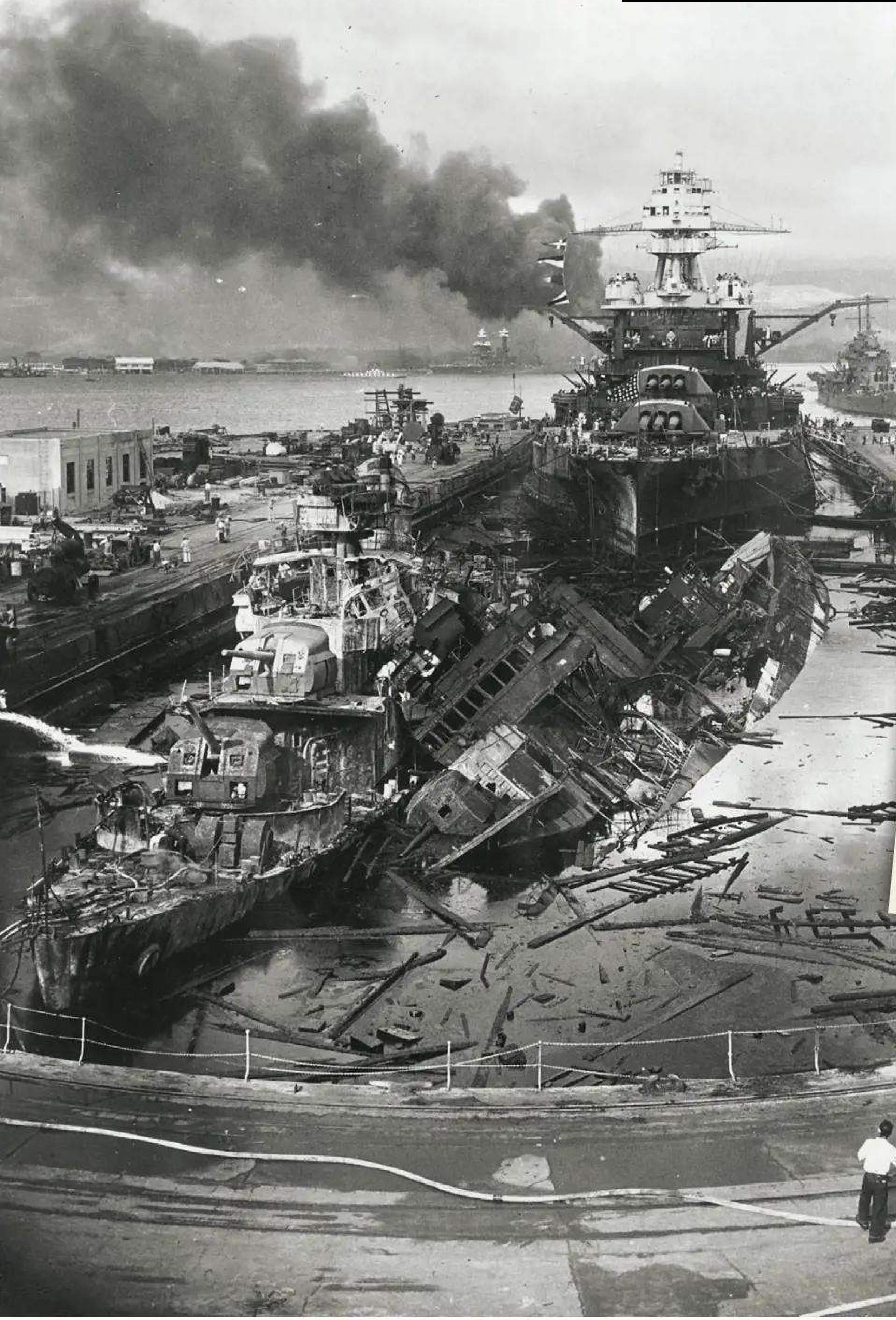


Roosevelt proved a great war-time leader, but died of stroke before the nation's victory

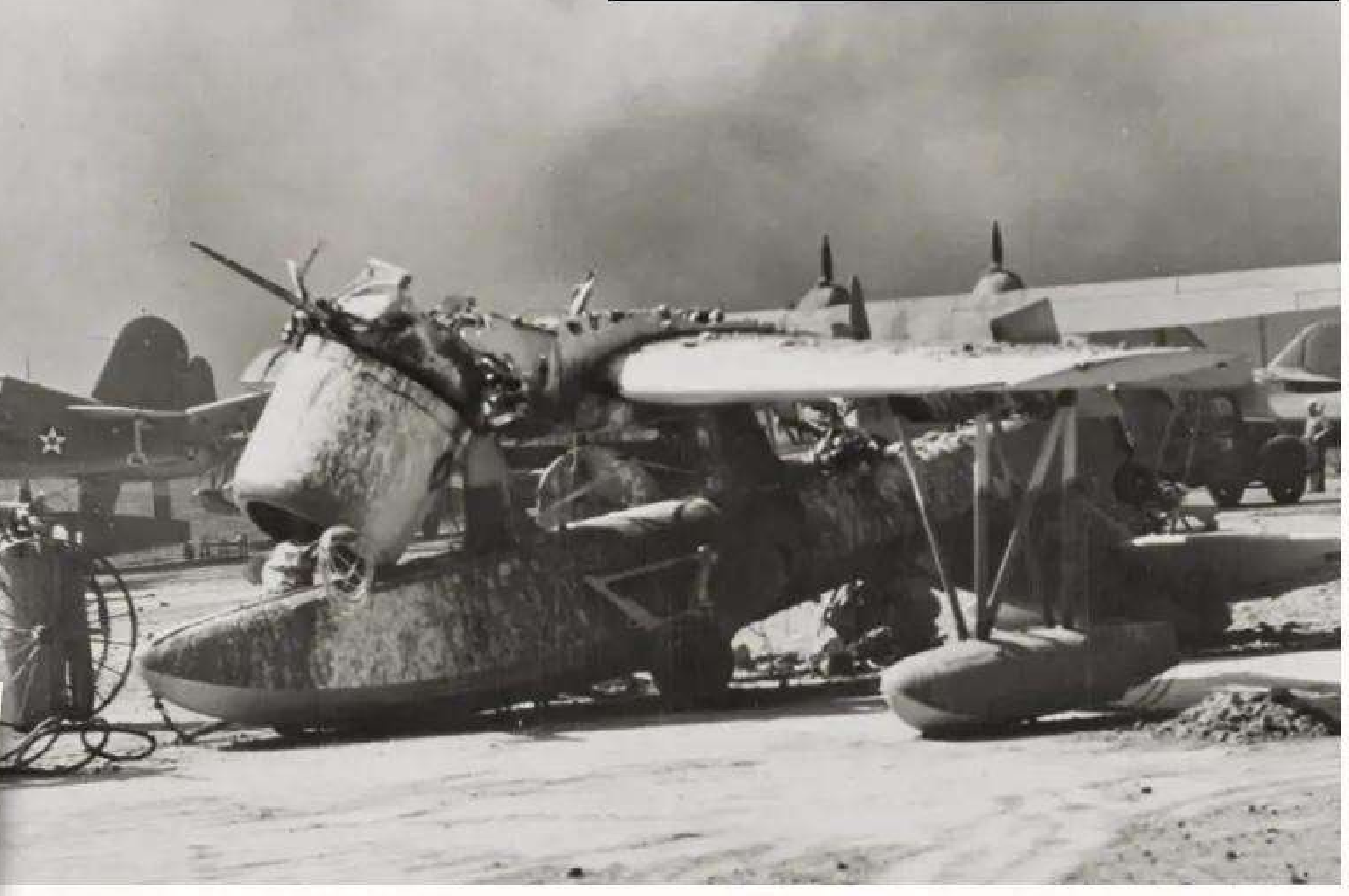
Franklin D Roosevelt

One of the USA's greatest ever presidents had known war was coming

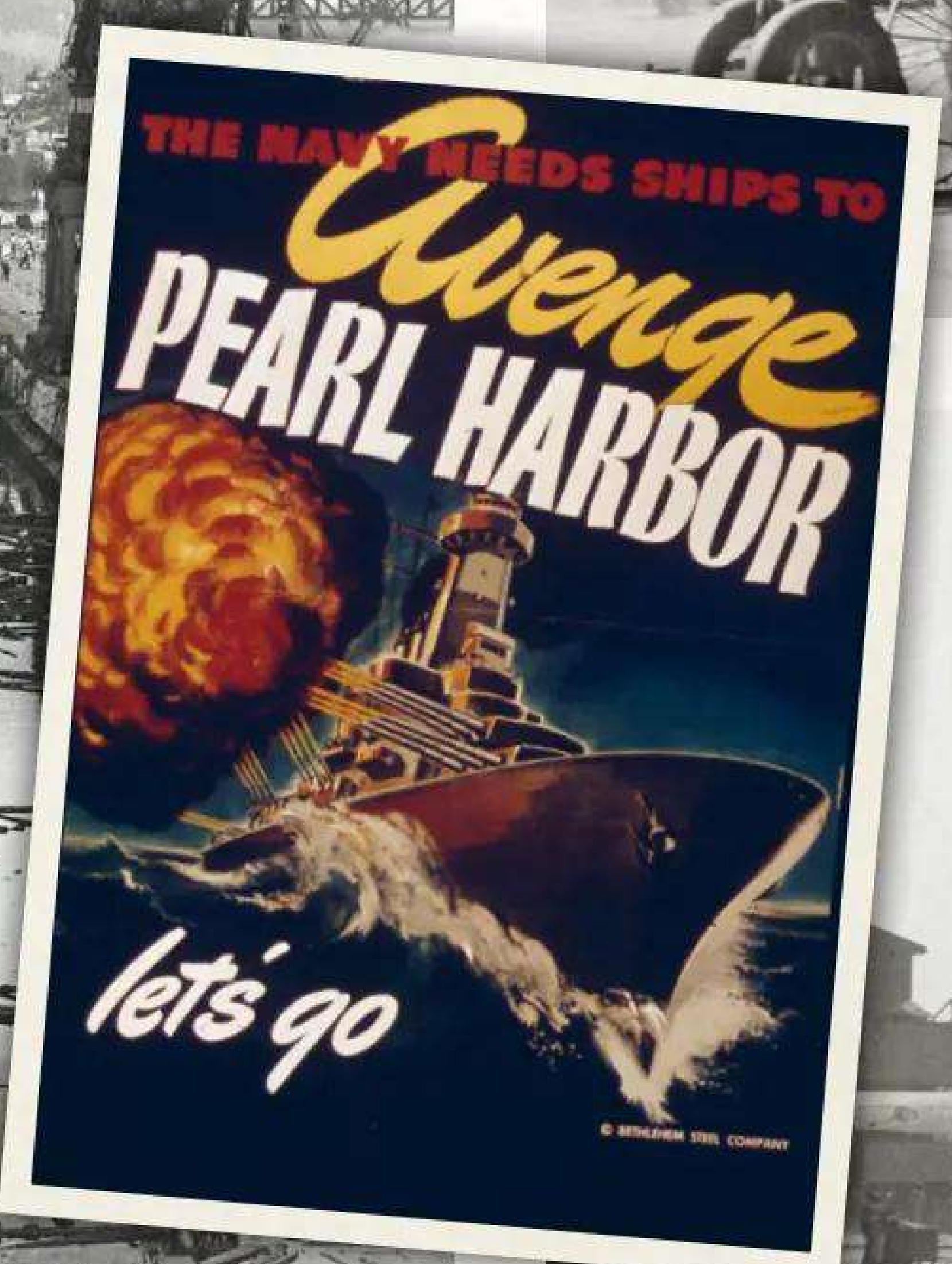
President Roosevelt had long argued that the USA couldn't remain isolated from what was rapidly becoming a global conflict. By supplying Great Britain and other Allied countries with arms and materiel since the start of 1941, the US had already effectively picked sides. When, in July of that year, Roosevelt issued a trade embargo against Japan after its invasion of French Indo-China, he helped convince the Japanese leadership of the need to curtail American influence.



The super-dreadnought USS Pennsylvania sits behind the jumbled mass of wreckage of the destroyers Downes and Cassin



This U.S. Vought OS2U Kingfisher was destroyed on the ground at Ford Island during the attack



Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Japan's military rivalries

How a feud between Japan's navy and army sparked the attack on the USA

While the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) was launching its attack on the USA, the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) was busy on the far side of the Pacific invading British-held colonies there. As bombs and torpedoes were ripping the US Pacific Fleet apart, more than 5,000 Japanese troops were storming beaches in the Malay Peninsular, while a further 52,000 would later seize Hong Kong.

The two attacks may appear to be tactically co-ordinated, especially as the pre-emptive strike at Pearl Harbor was a gamble, aiming to ensure the US played no part in trying to stop its colonial ambitions throughout Asia. But both stemmed from a deep-rooted rivalry between Imperial Japan's navy and its army.

The origins of this inter-service rivalry could be traced back to the Meiji Era, which between 1868 and 1912 saw Japan transformed from an isolated feudal society to a modern, Western-style country. Although both the IJA and IJN were formed around the start of this era, political jostling, competition for resources as well as snobbery (the army tended to recruit from the rural peasantry, while the navy from more sophisticated, urban sections of the population) created a tension between the two.

This began to manifest itself in geo-political terms in the early 1930s when two opposing factions emerged, both with different ideas about how Japan could achieve its imperial ambitions. These were known as Hokushin-ron and Nanshin-ron – literally 'strike north' and 'strike south'. Both groups advocated seizing territories rich in the necessary raw resources– in particular oil – that Japan needed to supercharge its economy.

The strike north faction, which favoured seizing Siberia by way of Manchuria, was understandably backed by the army, which saw in its military philosophy a chance for glory. The strike south faction, meanwhile, made the case for grabbing Indonesia's myriad islands, a scenario that would require the navy to be the dominant military force.

Initially, strike north had the upper hand, launching a successful invasion of China in 1937. However, when the IJA was defeated by the Soviet army at the Battles of Khalkhin Gol in 1939, further expansion north became impossible and the argument presented by the strike south faction gained momentum, paving the way for the war in the Pacific and the attack on Pearl Harbor.

A Mitsubishi Zero fighter aboard the IJN aircraft carrier Akagi prior to departing for the attack

7.15am

The Japanese fleet, now 340 kilometres from Oahu, received the order to launch the next wave of aircraft. Chigusa, again a witness, wrote: "The second group of 167 attack planes started their launch one by one... I saw all the planes off, earnestly wishing them 'The best of luck.' The first news came from one of our patrol planes: 'Eleven capital ships are in Pearl Harbor'." Although the Pacific Fleet's three carriers were elsewhere, there were still rich pickings to be had. Of those anchored in Pearl Harbor, USS Oklahoma was one of the finest battleships in the American fleet and home to 1,398 officers and crew. It had earlier been moved from its customary defensive mooring to the south of Battleship Row on Ford Island, as it was due to undergo an inspection. Because of this, all its exterior portholes and interior hatches had been opened to make it more comfortable for the inspecting officers. In peacetime, this was a routine practice. In wartime, however, it was potentially disastrous, and so it was to prove.

7.35am

Approaching Oahu from its craggy eastern coast, the first wave of Japanese warplanes wasn't picked up by US radar because of a dead zone caused by a mountain range. The first Japanese planes reached the island completely undetected. The element of surprise – so necessary for the success of Admiral Yamamoto's plan – had been achieved perfectly. Commander Mitso Fuschida was leading the first wave. At about 7.40am, he gave the order 'Tenkei' (Take attack position), slid back the canopy of his torpedo bomber as it roared along at 370 kilometres per hour and fired a green flare. It was the signal to attack.

7.52am

Commander Fuschida radioed the fleet with the signal "Tora! Tora! Tora!" (Tiger! Tiger! Tiger!), which was a code meaning that maximum strategic surprise had been achieved. Moments later, the first Japanese assault wave, with a mixture of bombers, torpedo planes and fighters, swept out of the skies and began hunting their targets. With orders to make multiple simultaneous attacks, the first wave struck. Explosions could be heard all across the island. Dive-bombers struck at Kaneohe Naval Air Station in the north of Oahu. More dive-bombers and fighters screeched down on Bellows Air Field in the east. Parked aircraft erupted in flames, as stunned aircrew were sent scattering amid a thunderclap of high explosives and machine-gun fire.

All over Oahu there was mass confusion on the ground. In the air, meanwhile, unchallenged Japanese fighters ran into the aircraft dispatched from USS Enterprise earlier that morning as they arrived on time and unarmed. As they desperately tried to land on Ford Island, they were caught between enemy and friendly fire when those on the ground began to fight back.

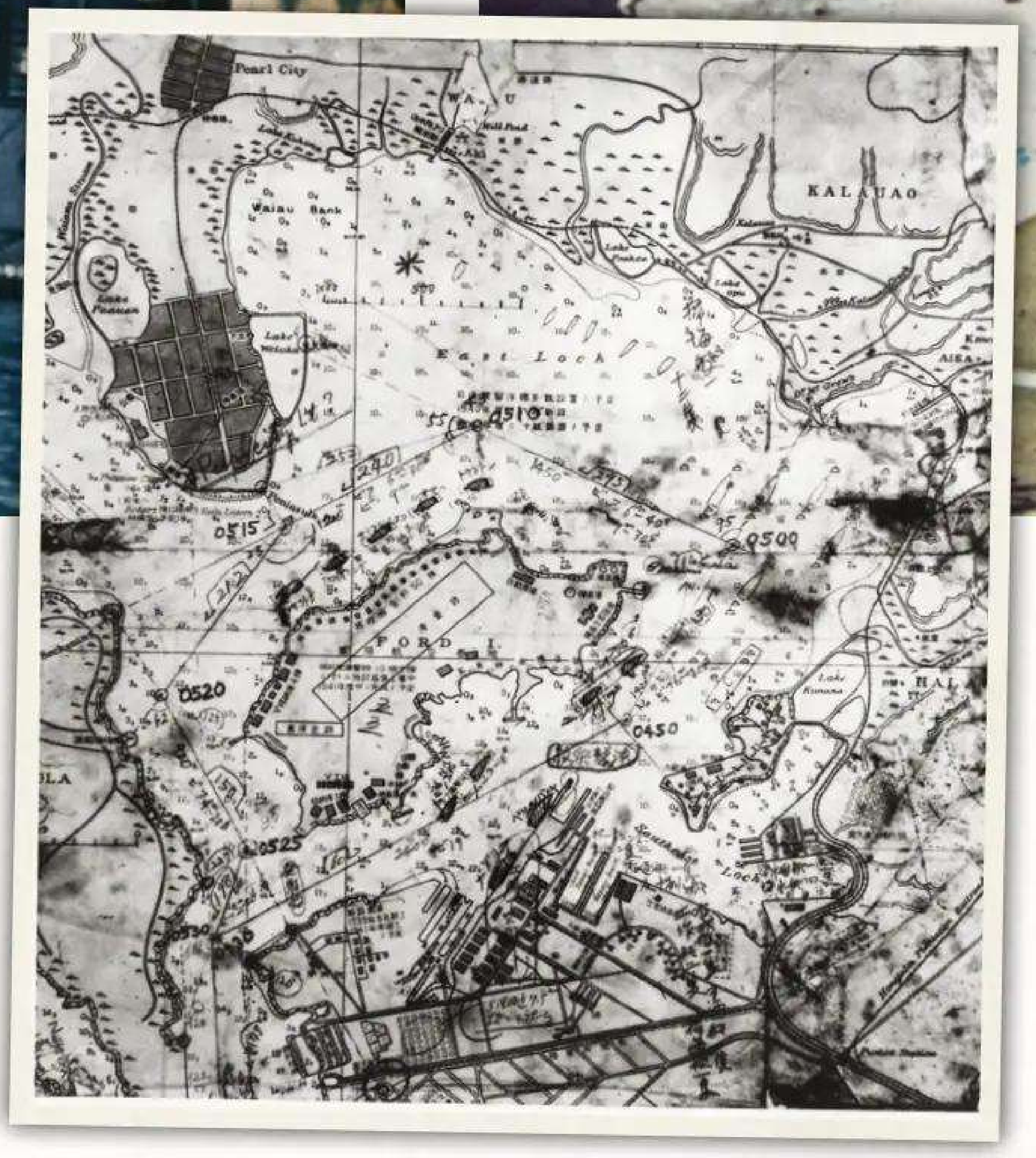
Rescue crews scramble to reach survivors from USS West Virginia shortly after the assault

8.02am

As a torpedo tore a huge hole in the battleship Nevada's port bow, its anti-aircraft gunners opened fire on a swarm of Japanese planes. Gunners on Arizona and the vessel moored next to it, the repair ship USS Vestal, also shot back. After being hit by a torpedo on the portside, USS California began to sink. It was time for high-level bombers to begin their run on Battleship Row.

> "AN 800-KILOGRAM BOMB PLUNGED DOWNWARD WITH PRECISION ACCURACY TOWARDS ARIZONA. MOMENTS LATER, THE BATTLESHIP'S MAGAZINES ERUPTED. THE RESULTING EXPLOSION SENT A HUGE FIREBALL SOARING 150 METRES INTO THE PRISTINE BLUE SKY"

Smoke rises from the blazing ruins of aircraft Hanger 6 on Ford island



Above: This detailed Japanese map of Pearl Harbor was found inside one of the midget submarines used in the attack

8.08am

The local radio station *KGMB* interrupted its regular music programme to announce: "All army, navy and Marine personnel are to report for duty." By this time, high-level Japanese bombers were unleashing armour-piercing, delayed-action bombs from 3,000 metres. An 800-kilogram bomb released by Japanese Pilot Officer Kanai Noboru plunged downward with precision accuracy towards Arizona. Moments later, the battleship's magazines erupted. The resulting explosion sent a huge fireball soaring 150 metres into the pristine blue sky. The mighty warship twisted and shrieked as its bough broke. It sank in under nine minutes, with the loss of 1,177 lives. Two ship lengths away, USS Oklahoma was the next ship to be targeted. After being struck by several torpedoes, explosions ripped huge holes into its hull, and because its portholes and watertight hatches had been left open, seawater surged into the ship. At 8.14am, it capsized. More than 400 men trapped inside could be heard pounding against the steel hull. Desperate attempts to free the entombed sailors would continue into the night.

8.17am

As well as attacks from the air, the Japanese had earlier dispatched five two-man mini-submarines to attack the ships anchored at Ford Island from below. The first had been sunk earlier that morning by USS Ward. USS Helm, the first of several destroyers to escape Pearl Harbor, spotted another stuck on a reef at the harbour's entrance and opened fire. Over the next 20 minutes, the fate of the other mini subs was settled, as one by one they were knocked out of the fight, most dramatically when another destroyer, USS Monaghan, rammed one inside Pearl Harbor itself.

8.50am

The second wave of Japanese aircraft led by Lieutenant Commander Shigekazu Shimazaki began to arrive from the north, under orders to strike military targets right across the island with fighters, torpedo planes and bombers. Minutes later, the second attack run started as dozens of dive-bombers hit ships in Pearl Harbor, while high-level bombers hit the air stations. The fighters, meanwhile, circled over the island tightening their grip on air supremacy. Many US fighters attempting to confront them were shot up on the runways of the island's various airfields before they could take off. If the first wave of the Japanese attack had caused immediate confusion, the second one created total chaos. Americans were firing at anything in the sky. Alarmingly, some of the planes they shot down were the unarmed bombers arriving from the mainland.

9.05am

KGMB Radio issued urgent warnings for Hawaii's citizens to stay off the roads. Meanwhile, in the harbour, rescue workers – toiling amid the furnace blast of battle – began working on the capsized Oklahoma. They used blowtorches on the thick steel hull in the hopes of cutting their way through to the crewmen who were fighting for their lives on the other side.

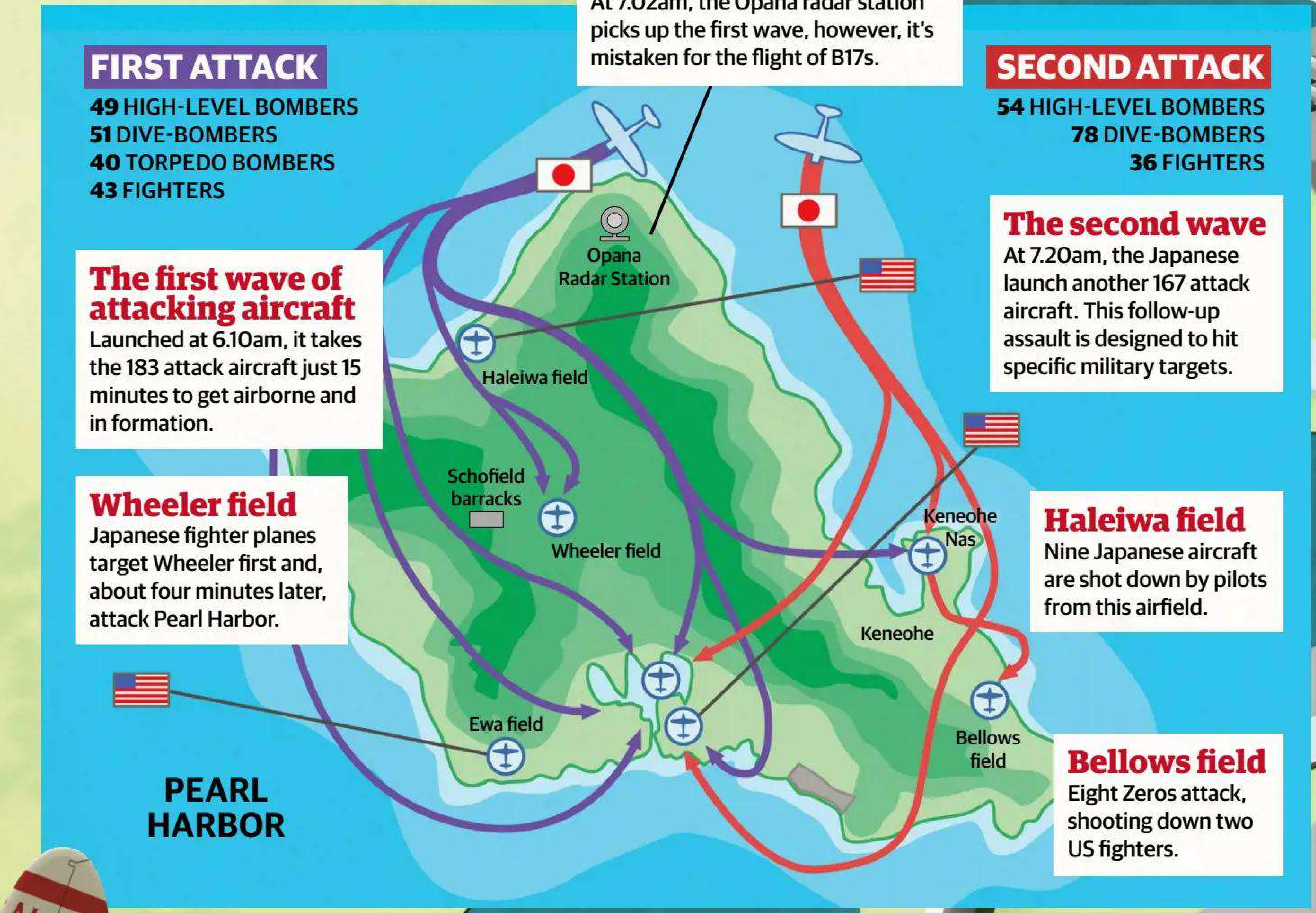
9.25am

The island's fire-fighting capabilities were, by this time, exhausted. When USS Shaw, a destroyer in dry dock, was hit by three bombs and fires began to rage through the vessel, there were no means to extinguish them. Shortly after 9.30am, as the last Japanese aircraft disappeared over the smoke-choked horizon, those fires reached its forward magazine. The raid was brought to its cataclysmic conclusion as another giant explosion ripped through the Hawaiian sky. Yamamoto's plan, it seemed, had worked. Pearl Harbor was in flames, the US military was in chaos, and its once mighty Pacific Fleet lay in waste.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Japan Attacks

How the Imperial Japanese Navy launched one of history's most devastating raids



Picked up by radar
At 7.02am, the Opana radar station picks up the first wave, however, it's mistaken for the flight of B17s.

FIRST ATTACK
49 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS
51 DIVE-BOMBERS
40 TORPEDO BOMBERS
43 FIGHTERS

SECOND ATTACK
54 HIGH-LEVEL BOMBERS
78 DIVE-BOMBERS
36 FIGHTERS

The first wave of attacking aircraft
Launched at 6.10am, it takes the 183 attack aircraft just 15 minutes to get airborne and in formation.

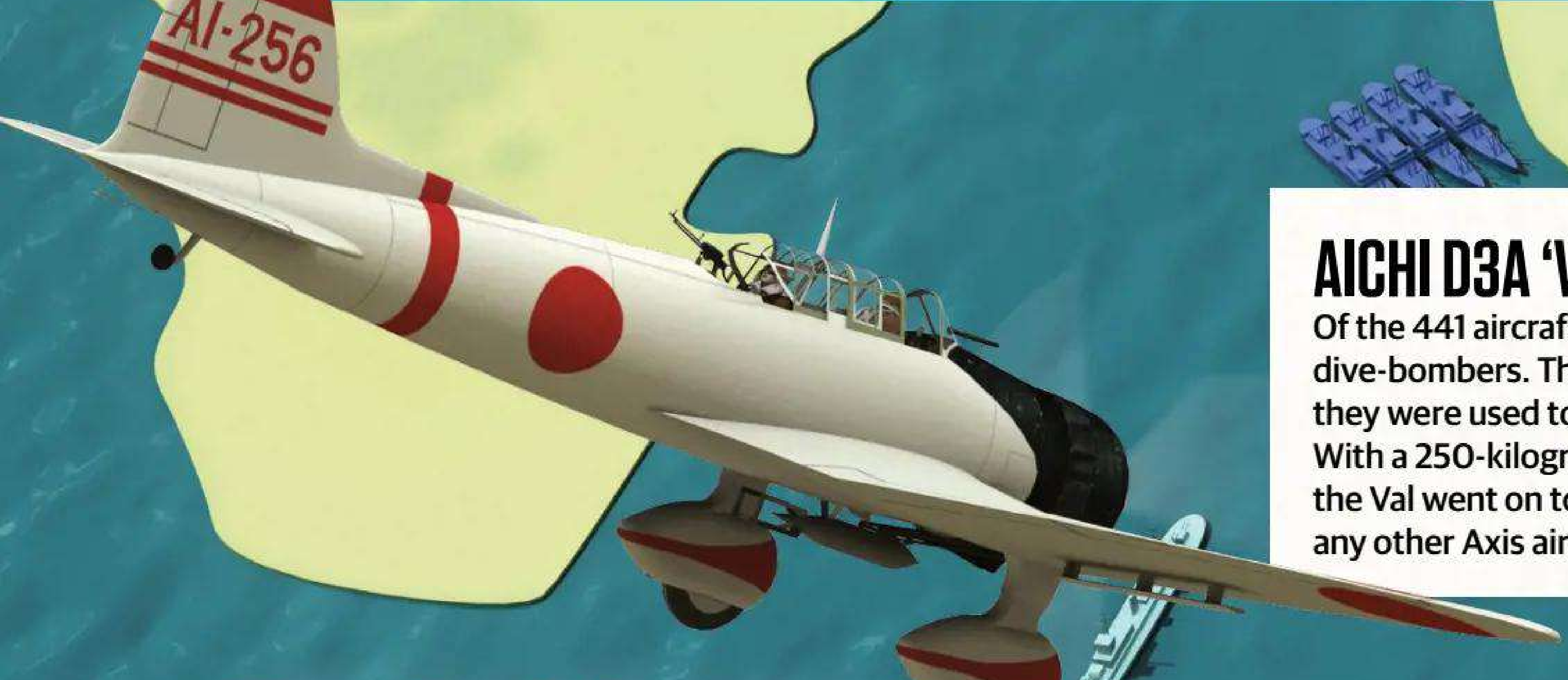
The second wave
At 7.20am, the Japanese launch another 167 attack aircraft. This follow-up assault is designed to hit specific military targets.

Wheeler field
Japanese fighter planes target Wheeler first and, about four minutes later, attack Pearl Harbor.

Haleiwa field
Nine Japanese aircraft are shot down by pilots from this airfield.

Bellows field
Eight Zeros attack, shooting down two US fighters.

USS Shaw explodes
This destroyer is in dry dock for repairs, and is bombed towards the end of the raid, causing its magazines to erupt.



AICHI D3A 'VAL' DIVE BOMBER

Of the 441 aircraft in Japan's task force, 153 were 'Val' dive-bombers. Thought to be obsolete by the Allies, they were used to devastating effect at Pearl Harbor. With a 250-kilogram bomb strapped to its fuselage, the Val went on to sink more Allied warships than any other Axis aircraft during the entire conflict.

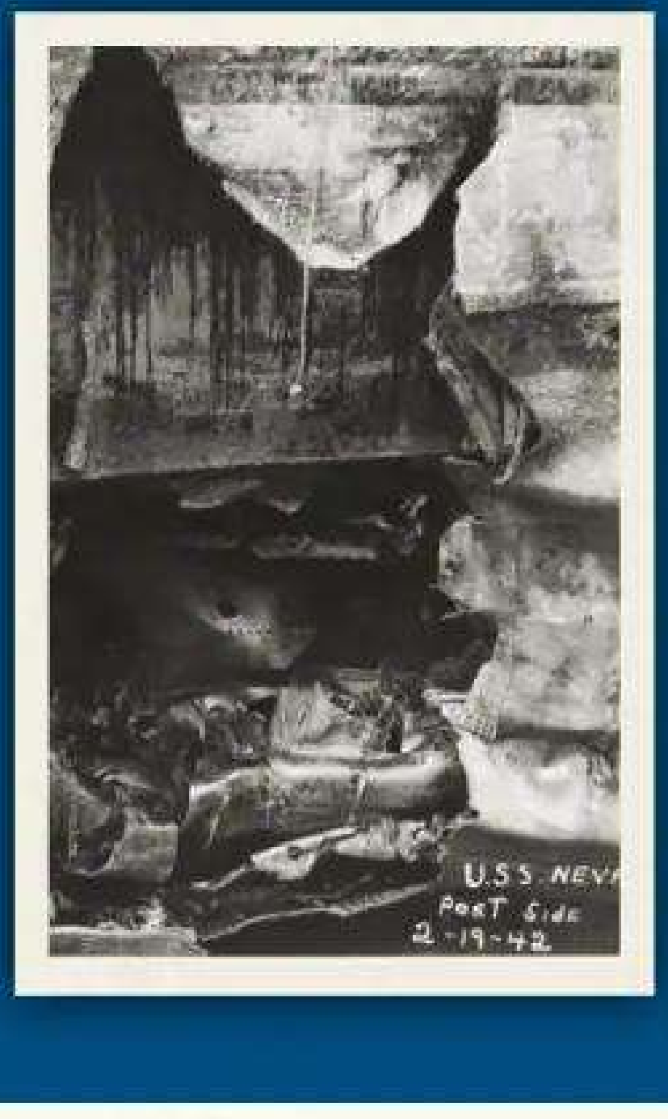
Battleship row

What vessels survived the attack?

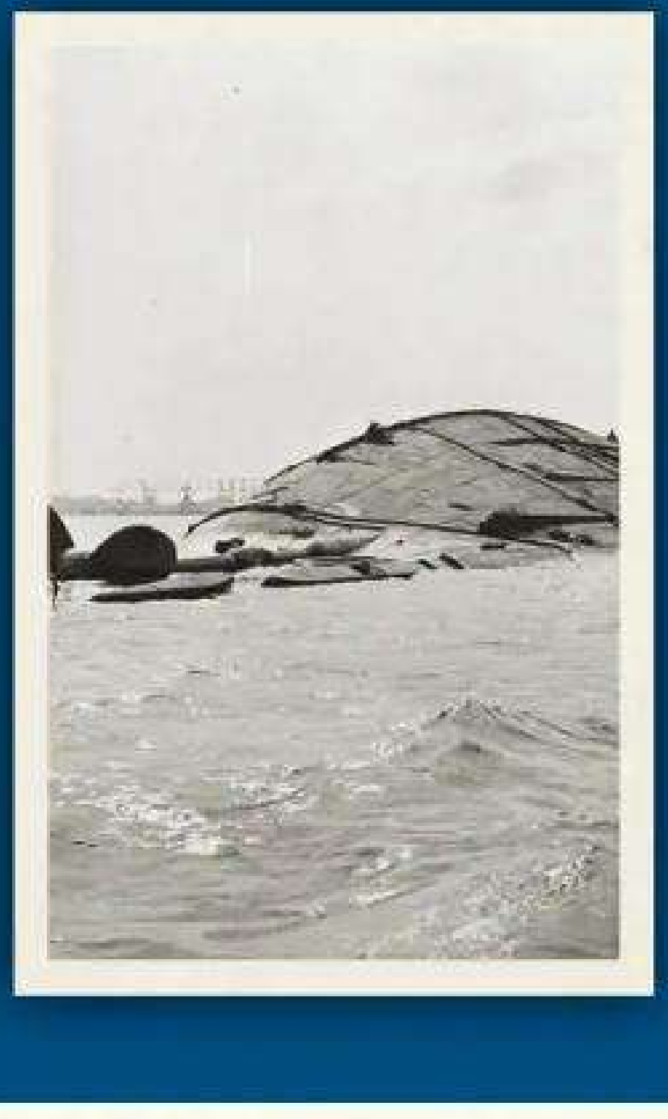
USS Pennsylvania
Damaged
In dry dock at the time, repeated Japanese attempts to torpedo the caisson it was held in failed. Damaged by bombs, 68 of its crew were killed or wounded.

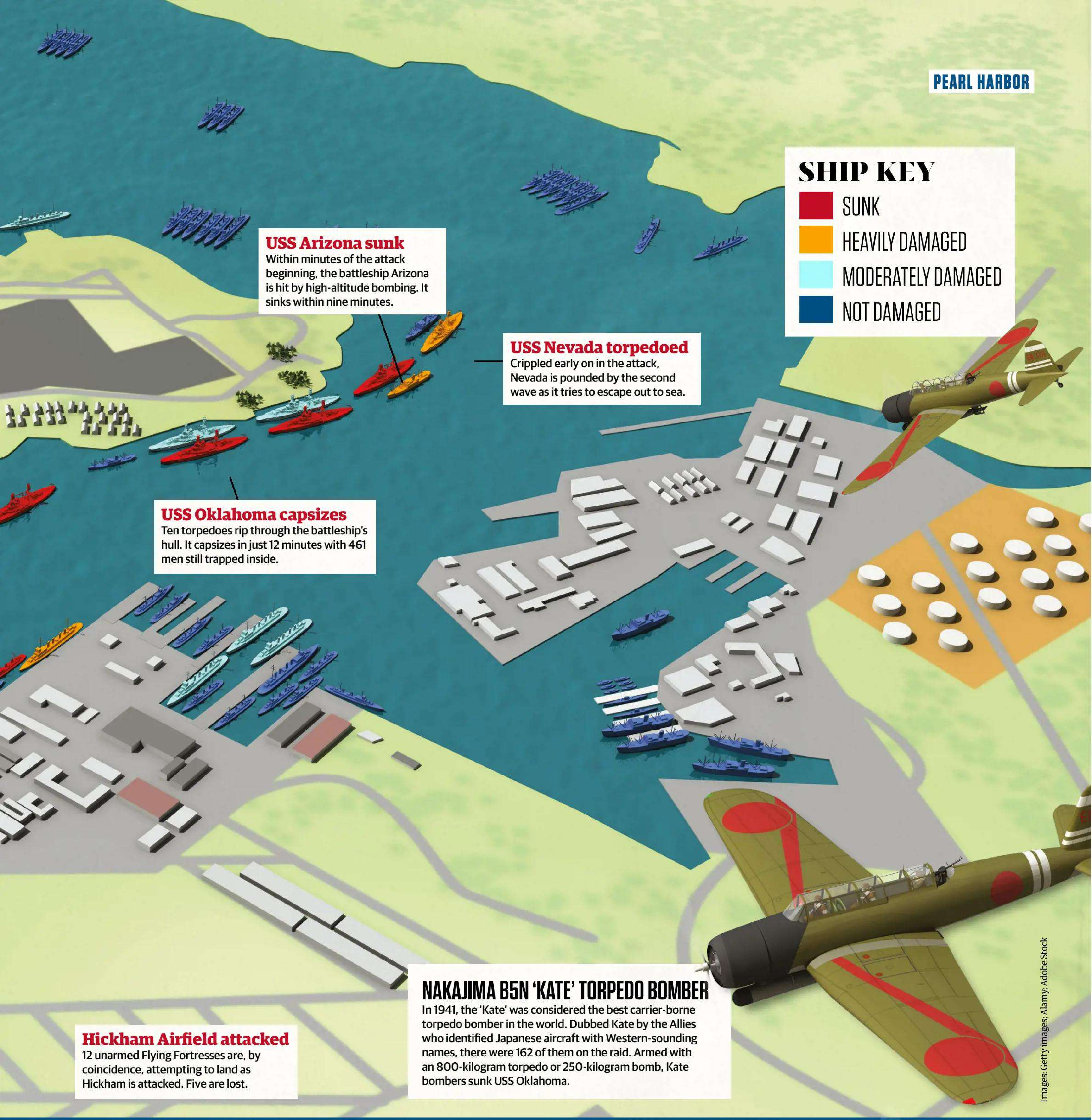
USS Arizona
Sunk
Attacked by ten Kate torpedo planes during the first wave. One torpedo hit the ship's forward magazine resulting in a gigantic explosion. Of its 1,512 crew, just 335 survived.

USS Nevada
Seriously damaged
Despite being torpedoed, Nevada was able to escape Battleship Row during the attack. It was repeatedly targeted by dive-bombers from the second wave.



USS Oklahoma
Sunk
Hit by three torpedoes early in the raid. As it capsized, two torpedoes smashed into its listing hull, and its crew was machine gunned while attempting to abandon ship.





SHIP KEY

🟥	SUNK
🟧	HEAVILY DAMAGED
🟦	MODERATELY DAMAGED
🟦	NOT DAMAGED

USS Arizona sunk
Within minutes of the attack beginning, the battleship Arizona is hit by high-altitude bombing. It sinks within nine minutes.

USS Nevada torpedoed
Crippled early on in the attack, Nevada is pounded by the second wave as it tries to escape out to sea.

USS Oklahoma capsizes
Ten torpedoes rip through the battleship's hull. It capsizes in just 12 minutes with 461 men still trapped inside.

NAKAJIMA B5N 'KATE' TORPEDO BOMBER

In 1941, the 'Kate' was considered the best carrier-borne torpedo bomber in the world. Dubbed Kate by the Allies who identified Japanese aircraft with Western-sounding names, there were 162 of them on the raid. Armed with an 800-kilogram torpedo or 250-kilogram bomb, Kate bombers sunk USS Oklahoma.

Hickham Airfield attacked
12 unarmed Flying Fortresses are, by coincidence, attempting to land as Hickham is attacked. Five are lost.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

USS Tennessee

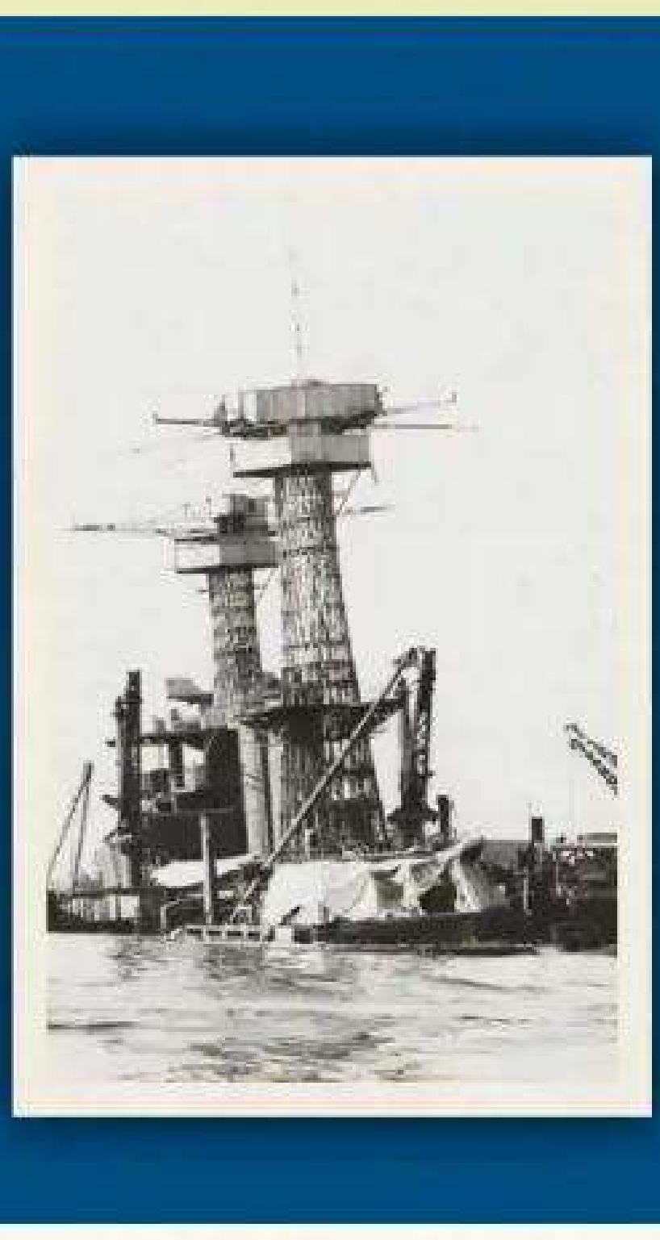
Minor damage

Hit by two armour-piercing bombs, which destroyed two gun turrets. Shrapnel from the first also killed the captain of USS West Virginia, which was moored next to it.

USS California

Sunk. Refloated and rebuilt by January 1944

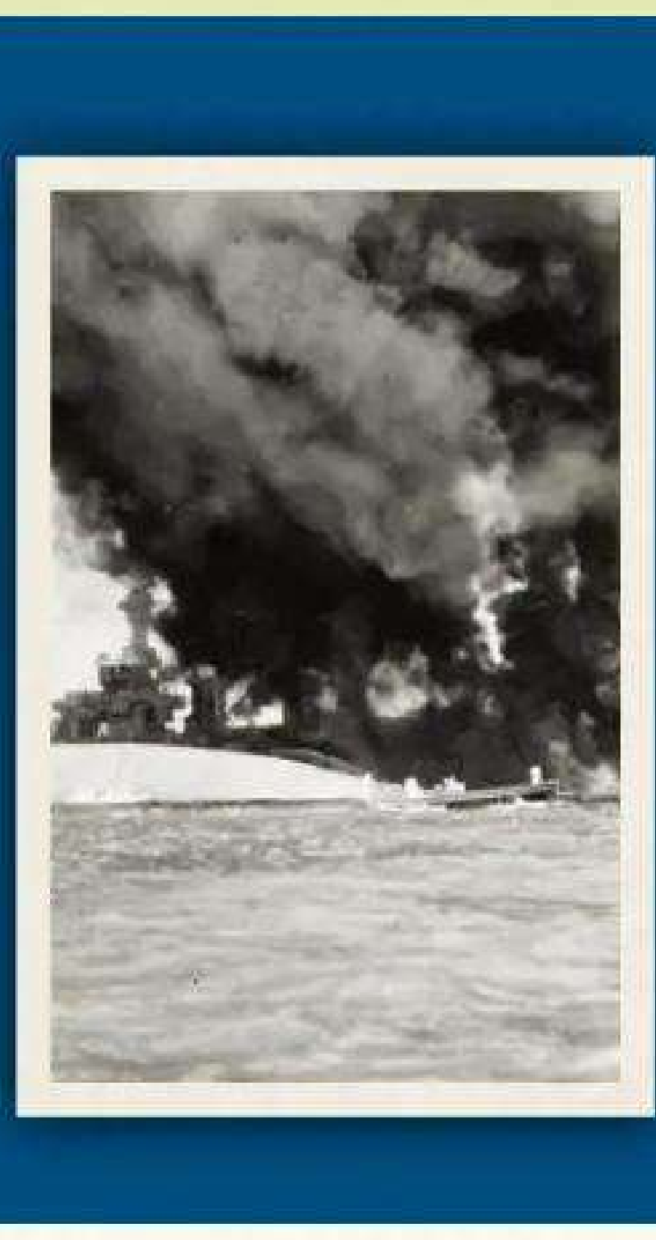
All portholes and hatches had been left open causing flooding when it was hit by torpedoes. It took the ship three days to sink.



USS Maryland

Damaged

Hit by two armour-piercing bombs that exploded low on its hull, causing flooding. It stayed afloat, however, and its crew fought back. Two officers and two men were killed.



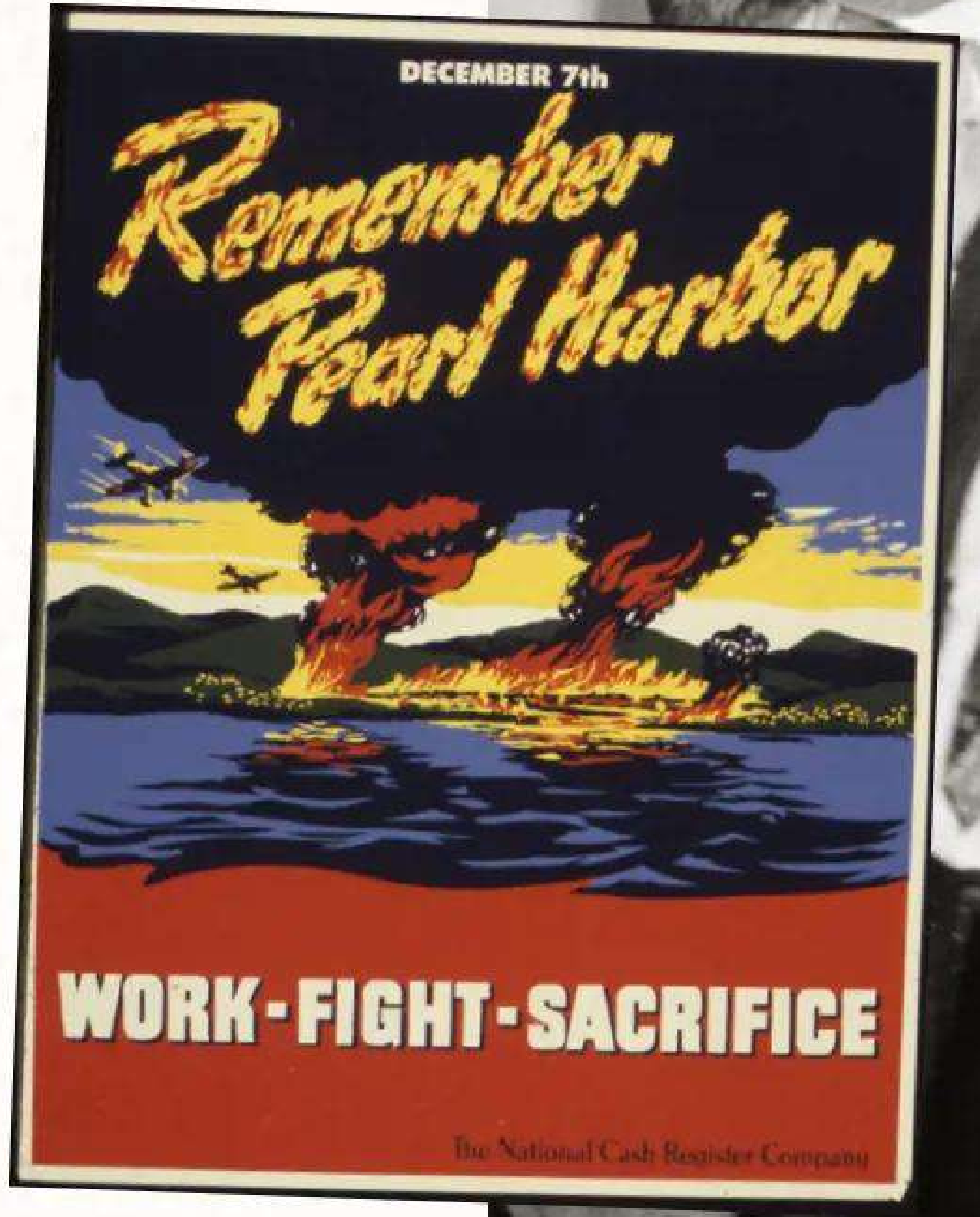
USS West Virginia

Sunk. Refloated and rebuilt by July 1944

Five torpedoes sunk West Virginia. When it was refloated, 66 bodies were recovered with evidence some had survived for 16 days.

The USA's call to arms

The attack was supposed to destroy US resolve; instead it inspired vengeance on an almighty scale

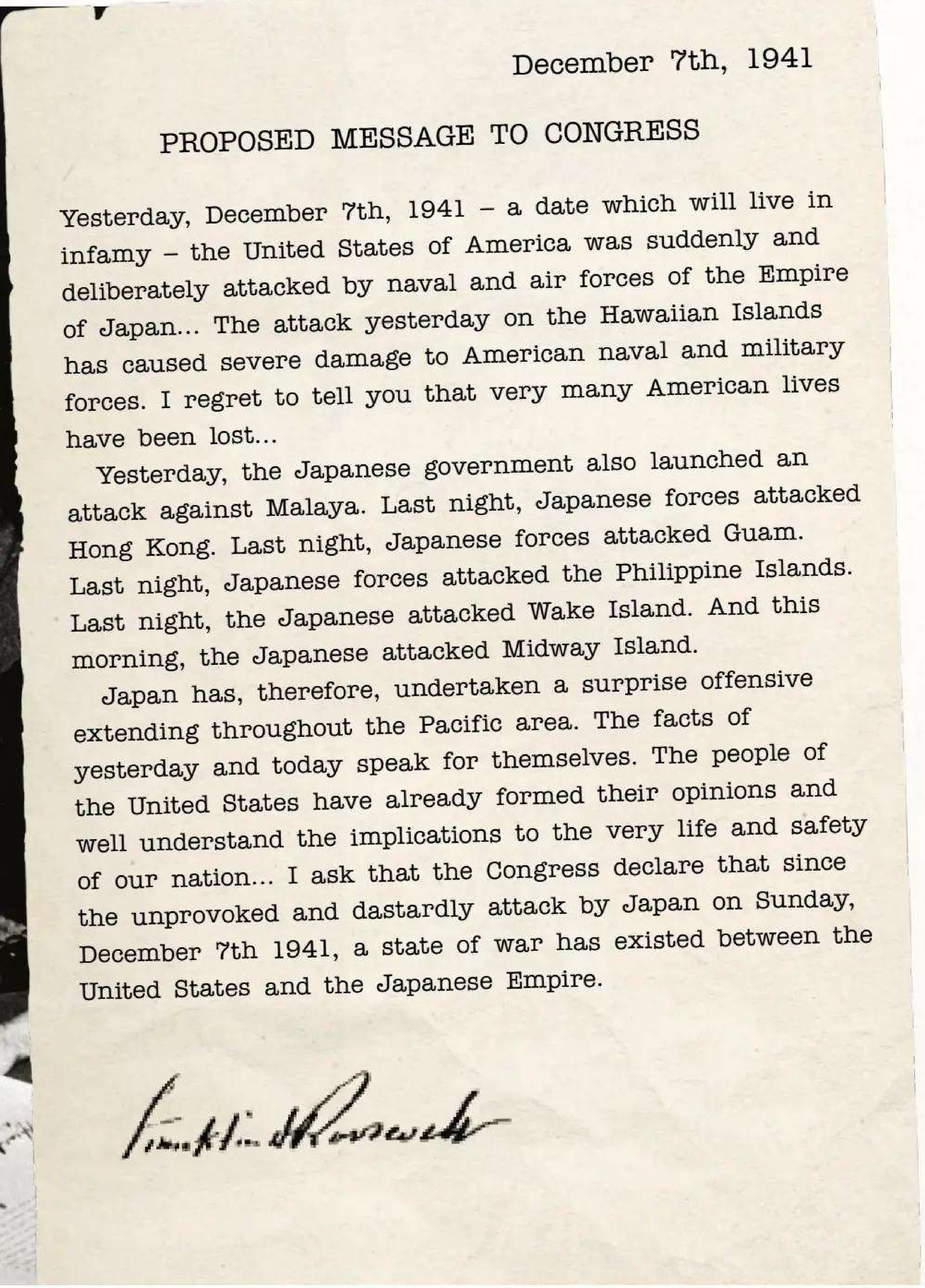


By 10am, the first Japanese aircraft began arriving back at their carriers, now lying just 300 kilometres north of Oahu, with the second wave of planes following closely behind. Despite insistent pleas from Commander Fushida - who had led the first wave - to launch the third part of the assault, Admiral Nagumo decided against it. Unsure of the location of the American aircraft carriers, he was unwilling to risk it for fear of being spotted and attacked from the air, so he withdrew. The Japanese fleet retreated back into the vast blue expanse from which it had appeared just hours earlier.

On Hawaii, however, the local population were steeling themselves for an invasion as rumours of Japanese paratroop assaults and amphibious landings spread. At 12.30pm, the Honolulu Police Department raided the Japanese Embassy in the Hawaiian capital to discover diplomats busily burning documents. Meanwhile, government agents began raiding the homes of Hawaii's sizeable Japanese community, seizing domestic radio sets for fear that they might be used to communicate with Japanese forces in order to help co-ordinate further attacks. Later that day, after consulting with President Roosevelt over the phone, Hawaii's Governor Joseph Poindexter declared Hawaii (not then a US State) be placed under martial law, handing full control of the island over to the American military.

Oahu, meanwhile, was a chaotic mess. The wreckage of burned-out aircraft littered the airstrips, buildings - both military and civilian - were left shattered and charred, while hospital staff struggled to cope with the thousands of casualties from the attack. At Pearl Harbor, rescue workers toiled ceaselessly to save the lives of the 461 men trapped in the overturned USS Oklahoma. After hours of desperate attempts, just 32 sailors would eventually be pulled from the capsized battleship.

Thousands of US citizens of Japanese origin were forced into internment camps after the attack


December 7th, 1941

PROPOSED MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Yesterday, December 7th, 1941 – a date which will live in infamy – the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan... The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. I regret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost...

Yesterday, the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night, Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night, Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night, the Japanese attacked Wake Island. And this morning, the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday and today speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation... I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

Franklin D Roosevelt

The following day, Roosevelt addressed a joint session of the United States Congress and delivered a speech (seen in the left-hand image).

Prior to the attack, the United States of America had been a divided nation. Still recovering from the aftershocks of the 1929 Wall Street Crash and the subsequent Great Depression, it now became galvanised. Overnight, opposition to American involvement in what was now clearly a world war evaporated as the country patriotically responded to the call to "Remember Pearl Harbor!" In fact just one member of the US House of Representatives voted against Roosevelt's appeal for Congress to declare war on Japan.

The USA's economy was switched into overdrive as it geared up to produce an overwhelming amount of arms and munitions. It was the birth of what would come to be known as the country's military-industrial complex.

Three days later, Japan's allies Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, and for the second time in less than a week, Congress again voted for war. More than two years after the start of hostilities, the United States had finally joined the fight.

The fate of Japanese Americans

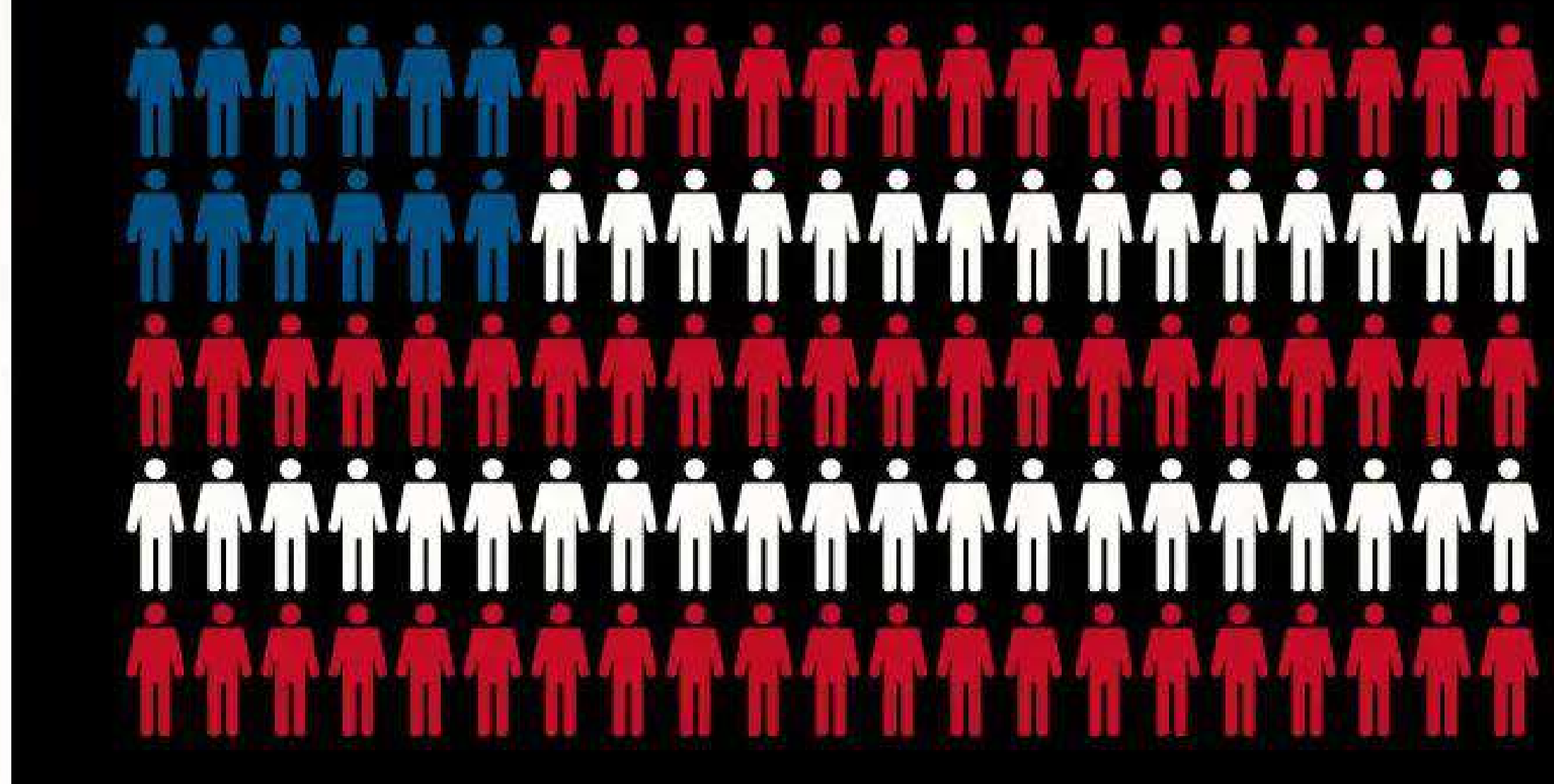
The attack provoked a reactionary response both from the US public and its government that caused thousands to suffer

Almost as soon as the raid was over, the Japanese-American population was targeted for revenge both on Hawaii and on the mainland. As well as racist assaults, innocent citizens became subject to official persecution when, 74 days after the attack, Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066. This forced more than 110,000 Japanese Americans to leave their homes along the US's West Coast to be sent to one of ten detention camps in an isolated part of the US's vast interior. Not one was charged with a crime and about 70 per cent of those imprisoned were actually US-born citizens.

Although the government called these camps 'relocation centres', they were surrounded by barbed wire and policed by armed soldiers. Families sent to them lived in barrack blocks with no running water and little heat, sharing public bathroom facilities.

Most Japanese Americans were kept in these camps until well into 1944, although one way out was to join the US military. Japanese Americans served in segregated units, with the 100th Infantry Battalion being the most recognised. Japanese-American troops of this unit served with distinction in Europe racking up 18,413 individual awards including 21 Medals of Honor – the US military's highest award for valour. For its size and period of service, the 100th Infantry Battalion became the most decorated unit in the US Army.

IN NUMBERS



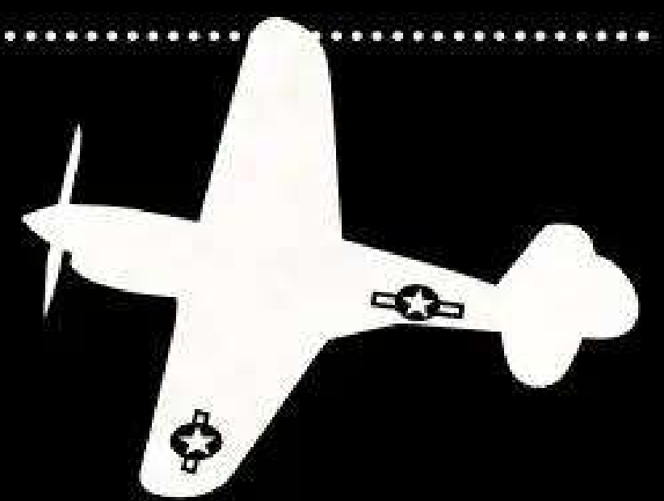
3,581

Number of US casualties at Pearl Harbor

68

Civilians were killed in the raid

347



US aircraft were destroyed or damaged during the raid

29

Japanese planes were destroyed in the attack

32

out of the 461 sailors trapped in the hull of the capsized Oklahoma were saved

1

Just one Japanese prisoner was taken

The attack lasted

90 minutes

19

US warships and auxiliary ships were destroyed or damaged during the attacks

5

Japanese mini-subs also participated in the attack. Four were destroyed and one captured

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock, © Adrian Mann

The First Atomic Bomb

An eyewitness account from Theodore Van Kirk, the navigator of the Enola Gay, about the day that changed world history forever

Words Adam Millward

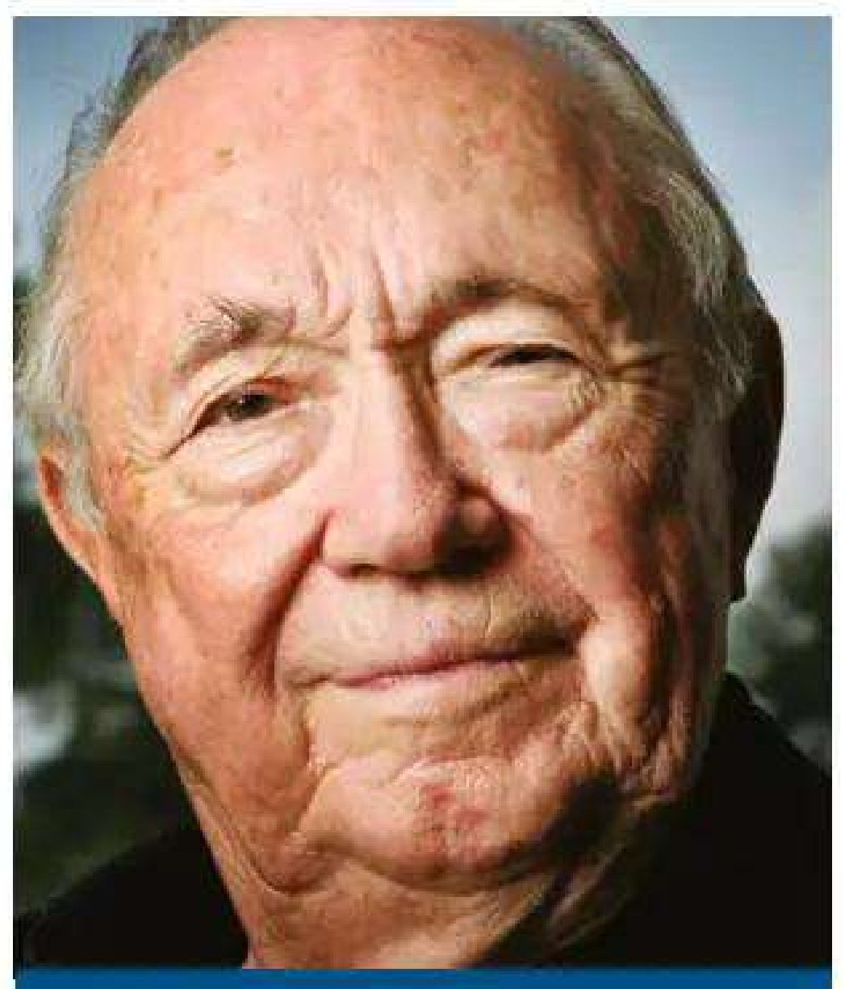
Theodore Van Kirk, known to everyone as 'Dutch', was having trouble sleeping.

It was a common affliction among soldiers before a mission, but then again Dutch and his fellow 11 crewmates stationed on the tiny Pacific island of Tinian had more reason than most to be suffering from insomnia that night. The date was 5th August 1945 and tomorrow morning they were to drop the first-ever atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

To pass the time, some of the crew – including navigator Dutch, bombardier, Tom Ferebee, and pilot, Paul Tibbets, played poker. It was quite prophetic considering that in a matter of hours they would be gambling again – but this time with much higher stakes.

Sure, the USA had successfully detonated the first nuclear device the previous month during the Trinity test in New Mexico, and Dutch, like all the crew, had several months' intensive training at Wendover Airbase in Utah under his belt. Nevertheless the fact remained that what they were about to do had never before been attempted in warfare. Indeed, Dutch recalls, “One of the atomic scientists told us we think you'll be okay if the plane is [14.5 kilometres] nine miles away when the bomb detonates.” When challenged on his use of the word *think*, he levelled with them: “We just don't know.”

Dutch had been hand-picked to join the 509th Composite Group – the unit tasked with deploying nuclear weapons – by his former commander: “I flew with Paul Tibbets all the time in England. We flew General Dwight Eisenhower [later to become US president] from Hurn [on the south coast of Britain] down to Gibraltar, for example, to command the north African invasion. Then we were all separated and doing various things – I was at a navigation school, for example, teaching other navigators. Tibbets was picked to take command of the 509th group and that's whenhe looked up some of the people he'd worked with in the 97th [Bombardment Group].”



Dutch Van Kirk

Having already served 58 missions in Africa and Europe during World War II, Dutch Van Kirk transferred to the 509th Composite Group. He was the navigator on the Enola Gay, which on 6th August 1945 dropped the first nuclear bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. The last surviving crew member of the Enola Gay, he died on 28th July 2014.

The history books often paint a picture that the US government and other Allied powers were hand-wringing right up until the final hour over the decision to use the A-bomb. However, although Japan was presented with an ultimatum to surrender on 26th July – which they rejected two days later – Dutch personally felt it was always a foregone conclusion: “I knew that I was going to drop the atomic bomb from February of that year [1945]. It didn't come as a surprise. We were posted to the US airbase at Tinian for about a month prior to dropping the bomb, just keeping in shape.”

Around 10pm, the crew were called from the barracks to have an early breakfast before one last briefing and final checks of the Enola Gay. Dutch remembers they had pineapple fritters because he hated them, but Paul Tibbets loved them. While he might not have seen eye to eye with his commander when it came to breakfast, he has only praise for the man that piloted the specially modified B-29 to Hiroshima – and back again.

“He was an outstanding pilot. His skill saved all of the crew's lives a number of times in Europe and Africa. When he got in an aeroplane, he [became] part of it. When you flew with Paul Tibbets you didn't have to have your shoes polished or your pants pressed – and all that sort of stuff – but when you got in the plane, you better damn well know what you were doing!”

It's hard to imagine what the mood on the Enola Gay must have been like as it took off at 2.45am, but from Dutch's perspective this mission was the same as any other. “We were going a long distance over water, using Iwo Jima as a checkpoint on the way. Now if you got lost between Iwo Jima and Japan, you really were a sorry navigator! Everybody on board was doing his own

Countdown to destruction

16th July 1945

5.29am **First detonation**
US scientists successfully detonate the first nuclear device at the Trinity test site.

28th July

Japanese government rejects surrender terms put forward in the Potsdam Declaration.

5th August

2pm **Calm before storm**
Having been told they have the go-ahead to drop the atomic bomb, Van Kirk and the rest of the crew try to get some sleep.

3pm **The Little Boy bomb is loaded onto the Enola Gay.**

6pm **Struggling to sleep, Van Kirk, Ferebee, Tibbets and others play poker.**

10pm **The crew gets up to prepare for the flight to Hiroshima and eat breakfast.**

6th August

12am **Van Kirk and the crew make their way to the Enola Gay, after a final briefing.**

1.37am **Weather report**
Three weather planes leave North Field Airbase on Tinian to confirm conditions are favourable.

2.45am **The Enola Gay takes off, followed by three other B-29s taking part in Special Mission #13.**

5.52am **Little Boy armed**
The planes fly over Iwo Jima island, where the Enola Gay's backup, Top Secret, lands.
The Little Boy bomb is armed.

7.30am **With the all-clear from the weather planes, the Enola Gay, The Great Artiste and #91 head for Hiroshima.**

8.13am **Pilot, Paul Tibbets, hands over control to the bombardier, Tom Ferebee,
to make the bomb run.**

8.15am **Payload dropped**
Little Boy is released and it detonates 43 seconds after, about 600m (1,900ft) above the city of Hiroshima. The Enola Gay experiences a shockwave moments later.

3pm **Mission complete**
The Enola Gay touches down on Tinian, its mission successfully completed. Paul Tibbets receives the Distinguished Service Cross.

ENOLA GAY
82

Seven of the Enola Gay's 12-man bombing crew stand before the aircraft; Dutch is third from the left, looking down, next to pilot, Paul Tibbets

The North Field Airbase on Tinian played host to 15 modified B-29s and their crews

thing. Ferebee took a nap, for example, [while] our radio operator, as I recall, was reading a whodunnit about some boxer. Everybody was making sure they did what they were there to do, and that they did it right."

While the Enola Gay and Bockscar (the plane that dropped the Nagasaki A-bomb) are the two that have gone down in history, Dutch is keen to point out that the operation was a lot wider than that: indeed, seven aircraft were involved in Special Bombing Mission #13 to Hiroshima on 6th August. Three were observational planes that flew ahead to ensure conditions were right, Top Secret was a backup to the Enola Gay which landed on Iwo Jima, while the other two aircraft – The Great Artiste and Plane #91 (later named Necessary Evil) – accompanied the Enola Gay for the full operation.

"The Great Artiste had instruments that were to be dropped at the same time as we dropped the bomb. If you were to ask me the name of them, I couldn't tell you; I just always called them 'blast meters' because that's what they were measuring. The other aircraft [Plane #91] was flying about [32 kilometres] 20 miles behind with a large camera to get pictures of the explosion. Unfortunately on the day the camera didn't work. So the best pictures we got were from the handheld camera of the navigator on that plane."

"I DIDN'T FEEL TOO GOOD ABOUT DROPPING THE BOMB - BUT I DIDN'T FEEL TOO BAD ABOUT DROPPING IT EITHER. IT COULD HAVE BEEN US…"

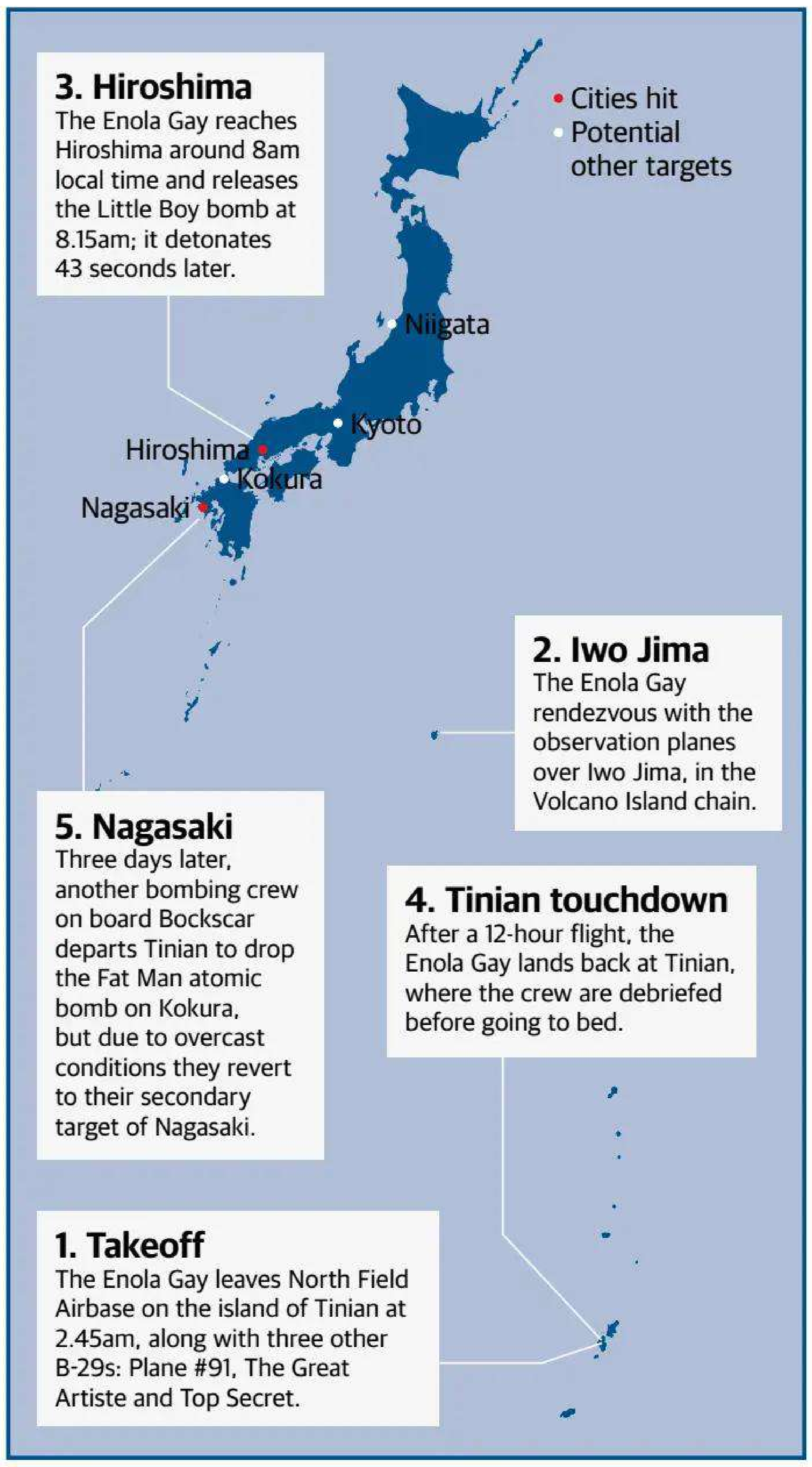
The three aircraft arrived at Hiroshima without any incident around 8am. The city had been chalked as the primary target for several reasons. There were a great number of military facilities and troops there, as well as a busy port with factories supplying a lot of the materials that would be used to defend Japan in the event of an invasion. Beyond these factors, Hiroshima had never been previously targeted by Allied forces, so any damage recorded later could solely be attributed to the nuclear bomb. Tragically for the citizens of Hiroshima, it also meant the Japanese authorities had very little reason to suspect an attack there – even when the tiny squadron of three B-29s was no doubt spotted approaching…

On the actual bomb run, Tibbets relinquished control of the Enola Gay to bombardier and close friend of Dutch's, Major Tom Ferebee. As the Little Boy bomb (which actually was not so little, weighing in at 4,400 kilograms/9,700 pounds) was released, the plane experienced an upward surge, but Tibbets managed to stabilise the B-29 and beat a hasty retreat.

"We made the 150-degree turn that we'd practised many times and pushed down the throttle to get away. All people were doing was holding on to something [in preparation for] the turbulence that was sure to follow. A loose person or a loose anything in the plane was going to go flying, so we all made sure we were in position and wearing our goggles." They were about 14.5 kilometres (nine miles) away when the bomb exploded, 43 seconds after it had been released. "We couldn't hear a thing over the engines, but we saw a bright flash and it was shortly after that we got the first shockwave. When we turned to take a look back, all we could see of Hiroshima was black smoke and dust. The mushroom cloud was well above us at about [12,190 metres] 40,000 feet and still rising. You could still see that cloud [480 kilometres] 300 miles away."

What the crew of the Enola Gay couldn't have known at that point was just how destructive the atomic bomb had been. Underneath all that smoke and dust nearly 70 per cent of the city's buildings had been laid to waste and 80,000 people were dead – and that figure was set to rise with the much-underestimated effects of radiation.

Unlike The Great Artiste with its faulty camera, as far as Dutch was concerned on board the Enola Gay "everything had gone exactly according to plan. The weather was perfect; I could probably see Hiroshima from [120 kilometres] 75 miles away. My navigation was only



3. Hiroshima
The Enola Gay reaches Hiroshima around 8am local time and releases the Little Boy bomb at 8.15am; it detonates 43 seconds later.

2. Iwo Jima
The Enola Gay rendezvous with the observation planes over Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Island chain.

5. Nagasaki
Three days later, another bombing crew on board Bockscar departs Tinian to drop the Fat Man atomic bomb on Kokura, but due to overcast conditions they revert to their secondary target of Nagasaki.

4. Tinian touchdown
After a 12-hour flight, the Enola Gay lands back at Tinian, where the crew are debriefed before going to bed.

1. Takeoff
The Enola Gay leaves North Field Airbase on the island of Tinian at 2.45am, along with three other B-29s: Plane #91, The Great Artiste and Top Secret.

The destruction wreaked on Hiroshima by the A-bomb was on an unprecedented scale

off by six seconds," he says with pride. "Tom put the bomb exactly where he expected. We got a lot of turbulence, but the plane did not break up, which it could have done, and we got home. Now, as for the second mission to Nagasaki, everything went wrong. They had a lot of luck on that mission…"

Indeed, three days later on 9th August, a different bombing crew on Bockscar almost didn't make it to Nagasaki due to a combination of bad weather and logistical errors. However, they managed to salvage the mission; the result of their success, or 'luck' as Dutch describes it, was the instant obliteration of another city and at least 40,000 of its inhabitants. Less than a week later Emperor Hirohito made a radio announcement to his subjects, declaring Japan's surrender due to "a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which is incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives."

A few weeks after the bombings, Dutch Van Kirk was part of the crew transporting scientists to Nagasaki to measure the devastation of one of these 'new and most cruel bombs' first-hand. "Having picked up some scientists in Tokyo from the Japanese atomic programme – they were also working on atomic bombs, you see – we flew down to Nagasaki; we couldn't land at Hiroshima at that time. We landed on a dirt field and the Japanese commander of the base came out, looking for someone to surrender to. We were given old cars – 1927 Chevrolet models, or similar – to drive to the city centre, but they all broke down three times before getting into Nagasaki.

"There wasn't really anything that shocked us, though there is one thing [that has stayed with me]. The Japanese military was being broken up at the time and one of the soldiers arrived on the bus looking for his home – but it had been destroyed. I remember looking at Tom Ferebee, and saying, 'You know, Tom, that could have been us if the war had gone the opposite way.' I didn't feel too good about dropping the bomb – but I didn't feel too bad about dropping it either. This was one man among many that were saved by dropping the bomb" – because it had precluded a full-scale invasion of Japan. "It was very important we saw that, and we both recognised how lucky we were."

Along with all the other Enola Gay crew members, who have since passed away, Dutch Van Kirk has no regrets about dropping the atomic bomb, seeing it as the lesser of two evils. Asked whether he believes the result would have been the same – ie that World War II would have been forced to end – if things 'had gone the opposite way' and Japan had dropped an atomic bomb on America first, there's a long pause, before Dutch responds, "No, I don't think so. I think we would have been more resilient."

But underneath the assured bravado of his reply, there is no getting around how long he had hesitated before he answered – or the fact that, like that atomic scientist who couldn't offer any certainties on Tinian back in 1945, he had used the word 'think'.

The interview with Dutch Van Kirk that appears here was conducted in 2013, a year before he passed away aged 93. To read more about his story, pick up a copy of *My True Course: Northumberland To Hiroshima* by Suzanne Dietz.

Origins and aftermath

The US started developing the nuclear bomb following a warning from Albert Einstein and other physicists in 1939 that the Germans were close to constructing their own. Project Manhattan got underway in 1941 and by July 1945 had successfully detonated the first-ever nuclear device in the Trinity test. By this point Germany had already surrendered so the Allied forces' sights were now trained solely on the last remaining Axis power: Japan. Having refused an ultimatum to surrender in the Potsdam Declaration, the Allies felt they were left with two options: a full-scale invasion or the use of nuclear bombs. They opted for the latter. It remains one of the most controversial military decisions to ever be taken, yet many argue that invading Japan would have claimed many more lives in the long term.

Little Boy produced a force equivalent to around 15,000 tons of TNT

Images: Corbis; Alamy

The Forgotten War

Sandwiched between the Second World War and the Vietnam War, the conflict in Korea is often overlooked in the West

Words Callum McKelvie

The end of the Second World War witnessed the beginning of a new and terrible kind of global conflict. The Cold War pitted the opposing ideologies of the capitalist West, primarily the United States, against the communist Soviet Union. While the development of nuclear weapons caused the two sides to resist direct confrontation, numerous proxy wars were fought as each attempted to influence this volatile new world order.

By 1950, the Korean People's Army had been established with Kim Il Sung at its head. Advised by the Soviet Union, they invaded the south on 25 June 1950, leading to three years of bloody conflict. A number of United Nations countries (including the United States and Britain) sent troops to assist the south.

The signing of the armistice on 27 July 1953 resulted in the division of the Korean Peninsula and the creation of North Korea and South Korea. But the war and its impact on the Korean people remain largely overlooked in Western history. Here, Richard Dannatt and Robert Lyman, co-authors of *Korea: War Without End*, talk to us about the 'forgotten war'.

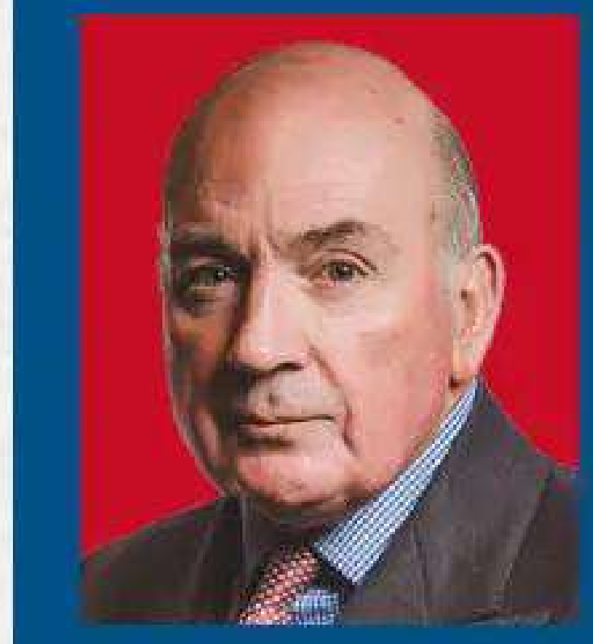
What was the situation on the Korean Peninsula immediately after the Second World War?

The professed ambitions of the Allies immediately following the Second World War were merely to disarm and repatriate the Japanese. However, the motivations of both East and West in respect of Korea were in fact tragically divergent. [Joseph] Stalin had more expansive ideas about what to do with Korea, though he kept these secret from his rather naive Western interlocutors, most notably the US President Franklin D Roosevelt. In early August 1945, before the dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Stalin had joined the war against Japan. On 10 August the 25th Soviet Army entered Korea and occupied the country down to Pyongyang. The Americans suggested that the US undertake the work to dismantle the Imperial Japanese Army below an arbitrary line drawn along the 38th Parallel, while the Soviets undertake that above this line.

The problem for the West in 1945 was that after 35 years of Japanese colonialism there was no single publicly mandated Korean government-in-exile awaiting the Japanese departure, but a variety of noisy, fractious and squabbling groups all claiming the right to rule. The second was that the process of occupying the country and removing the Japanese was undertaken without any consideration for the deep political, social and economic undercurrents within the country. Korea's identity and culture had been erased by the Japanese. Civic administration, education, and law and order were all run by the Japanese, in Japanese. Koreans were forced to adapt to their new Japanese overlords, or rebel. Some did, especially those with Marxist leanings. Many decided to live with the new regime, hopeful that one day they could recover their country, but in the meantime kept their heads down. The communists dismissed these as 'collaborators.' Those Koreans who had fled the harshness of the Japanese

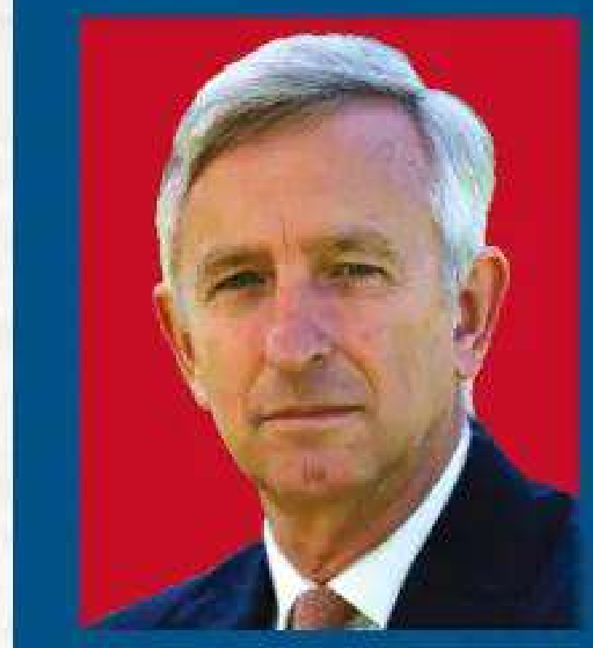
Korean refugees in the ruins of Inchon, September 1950

EXPERT BIOS



RICHARD DANNATT

Lord Dannatt served in the British military for 40 years, including as chief of the General Staff, and was constable of the Tower of London between 2008 and 2016. He is the author of several books, including *Victory to Defeat: The British Army 1918-40*, also with Robert Lyman.

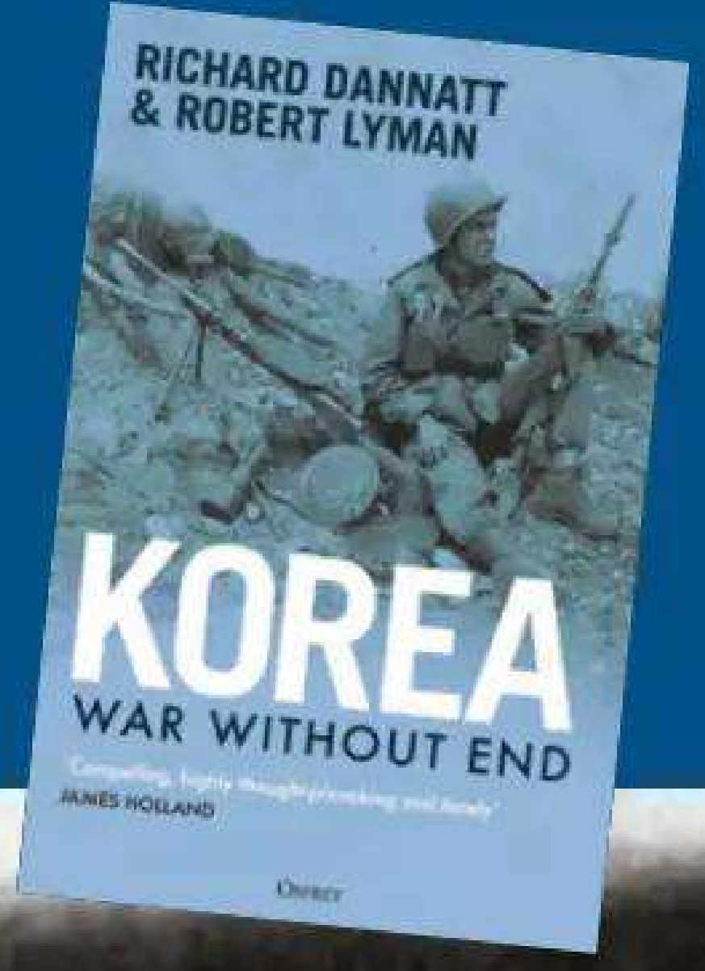


ROBERT LYMAN

Dr Lyman is a historian and author who served with the British Army for 20 years. He is an expert in military history, primarily focussing on the Second World War.

KOREA: WAR WITHOUT END

BY RICHARD DANNATT AND ROBERT LYMAN IS OUT NOW FROM OSPREY PUBLISHING, PRICED £17.50



Headshots: Courtesy of Osprey Publishing

Negotiations to end the conflict - the armistice was signed on 27 July 1953

US soldiers celebrate the end of the war

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Above Around three million people were killed during the conflict, most of them civilians

Right General Douglas MacArthur speaks to South Korean president Syngman Rhee

regime – a proto-'Asia for the (Japanese) Asians' – to the USA were, on the whole, Christians and opposed to the communist guerrillas who had tended to stay behind. The leader of one of these exile groups was Yi Sung-man ('Syngman Rhee'). During the Second World War, Japan exploited Korea ruthlessly, pressing over five million Koreans into forced labour, in which one in ten died; sending 40,000 of its young men into its army; and forcing many tens of thousands of women to be prostitutes for the Imperial Japanese Army.

From the outset, the Soviets determined to model a client state from that piece of the country they possessed, separating it from the remainder of Korea. It perfectly suited Stalin's interests to have a client pseudo-state sandwiching Soviet Siberia and China. In the absence of effective government, many towns and villages across the country – north and south of the 38th Parallel – set up their own self-appointed committees to govern themselves in the absence of any alternative. In many of these, communist sympathisers took control. When central government attempted to reassert itself in the coming years, self-governing committees often opposed the new administrators imposed on them. Some looked to the communists in the North for leadership, rejecting that of the US military government or its successor in Seoul.

What was at stake politically for each of the parties involved?

Quite simply, the future of Korea. It was clear that the political fight in Korea was twofold. The first was unification of both sectors, administered respectively by the Soviets in the North and the Americans in the South. The second was a fight for polity. Was the new Korea to be run on Marxist or democratic/capitalist grounds? The North rapidly and ruthlessly formed itself into a disciplined single-party state; the South remained politically volatile, and the focus of relentless attempts in the years that followed to make the country communist.

All this time massive population flows, mirroring those in Europe at the end of the war, kept society in a state of constant flux. By mid-1946 435,000 Japanese civilians and 180,000 soldiers had been repatriated, but Japanese civilians were still crossing the 38th Parallel from the North in 1947. Some two million Koreans returned home to both North and South following the Japanese surrender. By 1948 three million Koreans migrated from communist North to the non-communist South, voting with their feet against the new totalitarianism of the Eternal Leader Kim Il Sung.

> **"WHILE THE KOREAN WAR MAY BE FORGOTTEN BY MANY OUTSIDE ITS BORDERS, ITS IMPLICATIONS ARE PROFOUND AND ONGOING"**

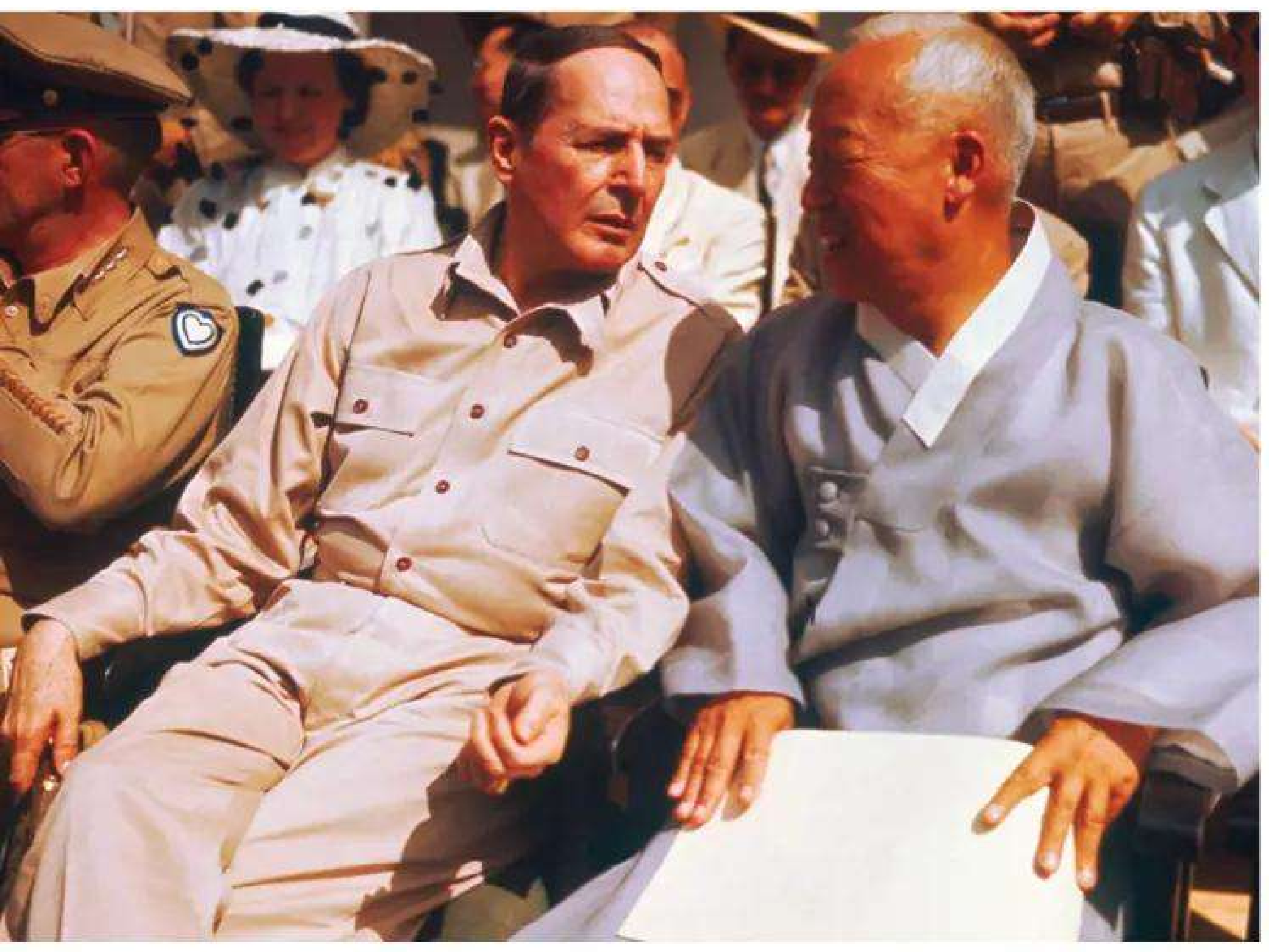
To what degree had conditions for the Korean population changed by 1950?

By 1950 Korea had been long divided into North and South. The North had become a one-party state, a puppet of the Soviet Union and made in its image. The South was under assault internally by the forces of communist insurrection, fed by the North outside and by communist sympathisers within. By 1948 communist-inspired guerrilla warfare was rampant in the southern provinces of South Korea in what was effectively a civil war. The government responded by launching anti-guerrilla operations and imposing martial law. The trigger for much of the fighting was a refusal to accept the moves underway by the USA and the UN to recognise the independent Republic of Korea as the de jure government of Korea as a whole. This was bitterly opposed by those who desired unification of the country under the communist government of the North. Armed rebellion in the South was therefore regarded by Seoul to be an attack on the nascent ROK [Republic of Korea Army], and thus a challenge to the survival of an independent Korea free of communist interference. In putting down these brushfire rebellions, extreme brutality was often used, forever staining the reputation of Korean democracy and leaving a lasting bitterness on the psyche of the nation.

Meanwhile the communist government in the North had quickly established the active mechanisms of central power. These entailed the central clique (the North Korean Labour Party, led by carefully vetted functionaries endorsed by Moscow) in charge of making decisions and ordering affairs; the other allowed the people to believe that they held a share of 'people's power'.

What were the longer-term impacts of the war on the Korean people, besides the division of the peninsula?

The most obvious result has been an acceptance of a continued state of war in Korea, with a nuclear-armed North Korea standing over the South and refusing to accept the realities the battlefield forced upon it in July 1953, namely that it could not achieve the unification of the country on its own terms by the use of force. This has, of course, had an impact not merely on



Korea but on the entire region, and indeed the whole East-West stand-off during the Cold War through to today. The Korean imbroglio has become the leitmotif of the war between capitalism and communism, a reality that the ROK, under the protection of the US nuclear umbrella, has been determined to demonstrate to the world. Under its form of representative democracy, as noisy and fractious as any in the West, the country has thrived economically, far better indeed than most of its Western role models.

As an early proxy conflict between Cold War superpowers, how did it set the tone for what was to come?

The Korean War is often cited as an archetype of a limited war, where both sides aimed to confine the conflict geographically and politically. This limited approach was a response to the catastrophic total wars of the previous decades. However, the scale of military engagement and civilian suffering challenges the notion of a truly limited conflict, as millions were involved in the fighting and many civilians lost their lives.

The war was characterised by its dual nature as both a civil conflict and a proxy war during the Cold War era. It involved not only the competing ideologies of communism and capitalism but also the internal power struggles within Korea. The UN forces, although legally justified, faced the challenge of expanding their military objectives beyond the initial goal of repelling the North Korean invasion, which led to unintended consequences, including significant Chinese intervention.

While both North and South Korea claimed victory, the true victor was the principle of international law and state sovereignty. The war highlighted the importance of maintaining national borders against aggressive expansionism, reminiscent of past conflicts. Despite the significant loss of life and destruction, the UN's intervention under US leadership preserved the concept of state sovereignty in the post-World War II order.

Likewise, the Korean War was the conflict that established the modern world security order. The Korean War established a framework for United States foreign policy and military engagement in global conflicts. It marked a shift from isolationism to a proactive stance in containing communism and shaped NATO's future.

Above The Fatherland Liberation War Martyrs Cemetery in Pyongyang, North Korea

Why do you think the Korean War is often called the 'forgotten war'?

Primarily because it was hidden in the squall of proxy wars that engulfed the world as the Cold War reached its apogee. Perhaps the best answer to this question is that the Vietnam War which followed it a decade later so dominates the memory of American involvement in Asia that it has entirely dwarfed the Korean War, which had much wider Western and UN support.

What do you hope readers will take away from Korea: War Without End?

First, to be reminded that we mustn't be naive about what your opponent wants in war. Roosevelt invited the USSR to become involved in the war against Japan quite unnecessarily, uncomprehending as he was of the ultimate Soviet policy of creating buffer states to protect Mother Russia.

Second, the Korean War serves as a critical case study in the complexities of international conflict, the challenges of military intervention, and the importance of establishing clear political objectives at the outset. The notion of victory in war must encompass not just military success but also the attainment of sustainable peace, as demonstrated by the prolonged stalemate that followed the initial military successes of UN forces. The lessons for Ukraine are critical here.

Third, while the Korean War may be forgotten by many outside its borders, its implications are profound and ongoing, shaping the geopolitical landscape of East Asia and serving as a cautionary tale about the consequences of miscalculated military interventions and the enduring nature of unresolved conflicts.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

The Race To Outer Space

With their eyes firmly on space, the US and Russia fought the Cold War on another frontier and raced to show off their technical prowess

Paris felt it first; London was shocked by it later. But the terrifying effects of the Nazis' V-2 bombs as they flew over large populations and exploded were entirely the same. Buildings were destroyed and people were killed as the onslaught began on 7 September 1944. For several weeks, people grew fearful of the lack of defence against this new wave of attack. Little did the Nazis know at the time that their frightening rockets would one day play a major role in the race to space.

The V-2s were the brainchild of SS scientist Wernher Magnus Maximilian von Braun and they had been constructed by prisoners of Nazi Germany's brutal concentration camps. Von Braun was not only later found to be aware of this, evidence suggested that he actively chose slave labour. Yet when the Allies were on their way to victory, von Braun and his staff surrendered to the Americans, who put them on the payroll of the US Army as part of their own core rocket team.

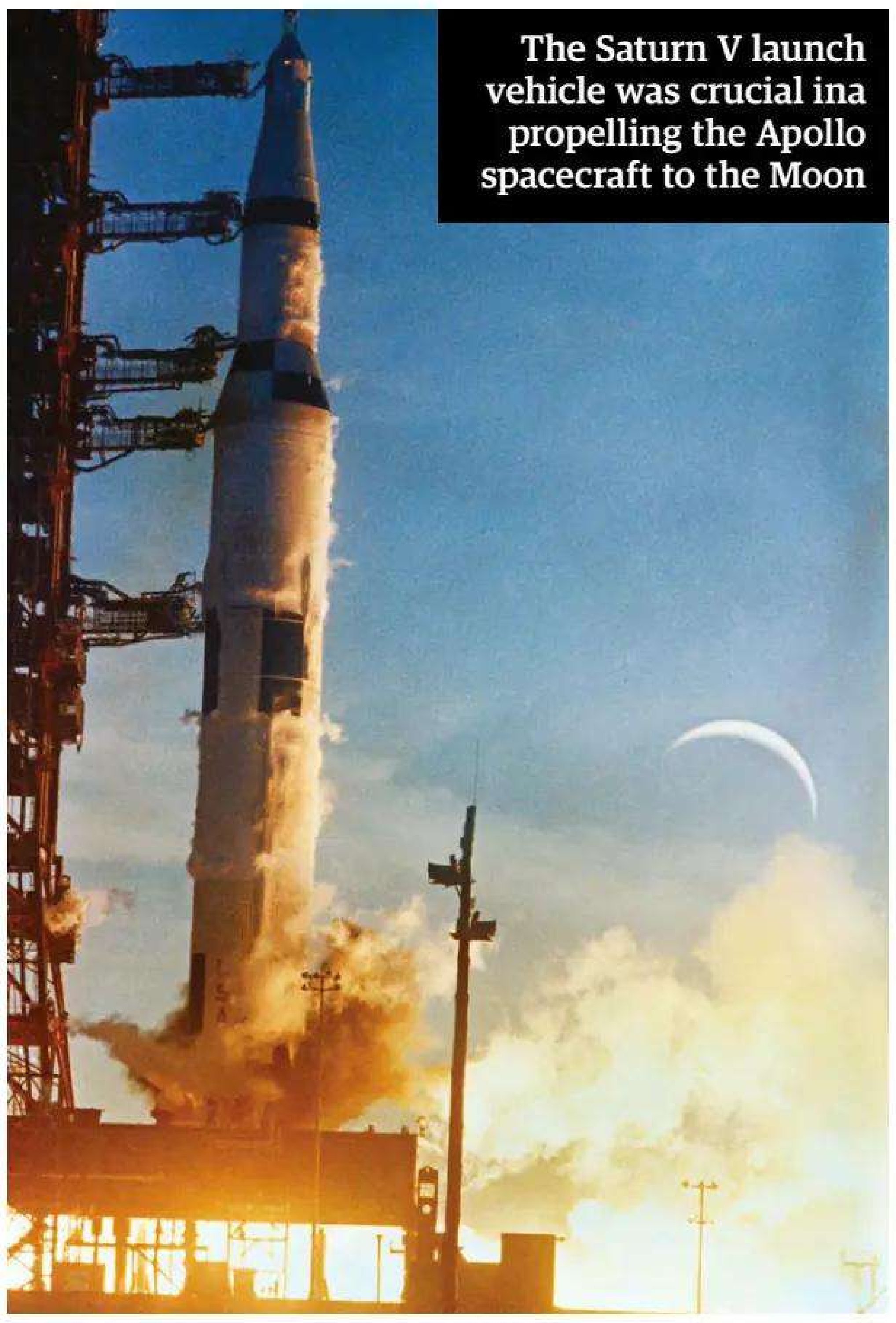
Both the US and the USSR were keen to discover more about Germany's long-range ballistic missiles. The United States of America had taken control of the V-2 factory in the German seaport of Peenemünde in the last weeks of war and it had moved the technology out as quickly as it could, which later frustrated a team of USSR experts that been sent on their own fact-finding mission.

Among the Russians was Sergei Korolev, who had helped develop Soviet rocketry in the previous decade. He had spent some time in prison following the Great Purge of 1938 but the USSR was aware of his worth. He helped to round-up as many former V-2 rocket engineers and scientists as possible and they were eventually taken to Russia to work on recreating the missile's documentation. But while the USSR was keen to use the technology for military purposes, Korolev's obsession with spaceflight would ensure the plan eventually headed in a different direction.

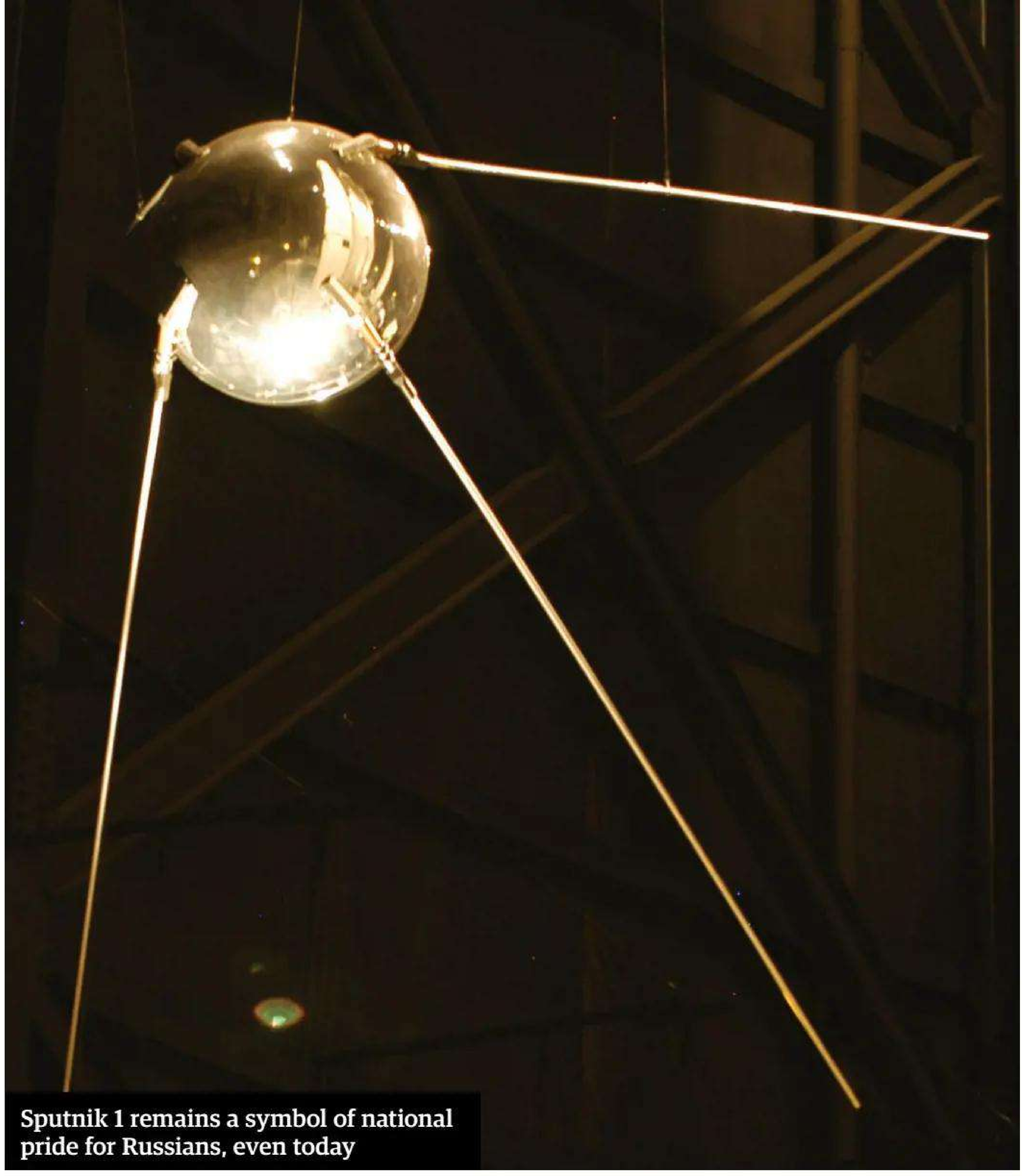
Von Braun had similar ideas. He and his team were transferred to the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville by the army in 1950. On 14 May that year, The Huntsville Times reported that von Braun had said rocket flights to the Moon were entirely possible. He had long dreamed about developing rockets that would propel artificial satellites and humans into space but internal politics were frustrating his ideas. Worse, unknown to him, Korolev was stealing a march. In 1953, the Soviet had proposed using the R-7 design, which he had grown from V-2 technology, to launch a satellite into orbit around Earth.

While von Braun sought to win over the hearts and minds of the American public – publishing his ideas in Collier's magazine and becoming the technical adviser of an episode of the TV show Disneyland called 'Man In Space' – Korolev continued to work on his satellite launch. In 1955, American president Dwight D Eisenhower approved plans to launch a satellite during the International Geophysical Year of 1958. But having already fired R-7 Semyorka – the first intercontinental ballistic missile – on 21 August 1957, it was the USSR that made history, using the same technology on 4 October to launch the first artificial satellite into space. Sputnik 1 took the United States by surprise, since the nation had believed Russian technology was lagging behind. Questions began to be asked of US scientists and von Braun reacted with fury, telling his superiors that more commitment was needed. The space race was on.

The Luna Module Eagle landed on the Moon carrying astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin



The Saturn V launch vehicle was crucial ina propelling the Apollo spacecraft to the Moon



Sputnik 1 remains a symbol of national pride for Russians, even today

The Soviets lapped up the fallout although, keen to protect their key asset, they kept Korolev's identity under wraps. The Communist Party newspaper Pravda gleefully gave up its front page to the news while US citizens became anxious at the reality of a military-grade rocket capable of great distances. A month later, the USSR launched its second satellite, Sputnik 2, into orbit on 3 November 1957. Weighing more than 450 kilograms, it carried a live female dog called Laika into orbit and had a packed payload including radio transmitters, a telemetry system, scientific instruments and a temperature control panel.

To make matters worse, the USA's launch attempt of Vanguard TV3 on 6 December 1957 saw the rocket lift just over one metre before falling back down and exploding, which unsurprisingly lead to humiliating headlines such as "Kaputnik" and "Flopnik". It eventually launched its own satellite, Explorer 1, on 31 January 1958, and while it followed it in March with the first solar-powered satellite, Vanguard 1, the USA was seen to be lagging behind their Soviet rivals.

In an attempt to catch up, NASA was formed in October of that year, with a remit to expand human knowledge of phenomena in the atmosphere and space and to preserve the USA's role as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology. It was set apart from the US military with the message being that scientific exploration of space would be for peaceful applications. And yet the Russians were already on the next page: manned spaceflight.

Korolev and his team had started designing a manned space capsule in 1955 and they began selecting volunteers for vigorous training in 1959. 20 Soviets had come forward and they were being put through their paces. At the same time, NASA had chosen seven astronauts of its own, which it dubbed the Mercury Seven. The Americans put their Mercury spacecraft through strenuous tests to ensure that it was safe enough for human travel. Yet it took slightly too long.

The USSR had whittled its volunteers down to six by June 1960 and eventually chose 27-year-old cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin to be the pilot for its first manned mission. On 12 April 1961, he made history on board Vostok 1, becoming the first human in space when he orbited Earth once during a 108-minute-long flight. This achievement proved to be yet another blow for the USA, who would send their own candidate – Alan B Shepard – into space just three weeks later on 5 May.

The space race became highly pressurised with Korolev and von Braun's teams urged to come up with the next big, jaw-dropping moment. The USSR and the USA were locked in a battle to prove they were technologically more advanced and it was a deep psychological test for both sides. The Russians had already proved they were not the backward people the Americans had made them out to be. There was also a feeling that conquering space could give the victor control of Earth. So it was that US President John F Kennedy lay down a challenge. He said the USA would send a man to the Moon by the end of the decade.

Timeline

1944

- **Germany launches its V-2 rocket**
  The V-2 long-range guided ballistic missile was developed by Dr Wernher von Braun and his team in Nazi Germany. A vertical launch crosses the boundary of space. **1944**
- **Rush to discover V-2 tech**
  The Allies capture the V-2 rocket complex although USSR experts including Sergei Korolev attempt to recover the secrets of V-2 technology for themselves. Braun begins working for the USA. **1945**
- **USSR plans to launch satellite**
  Korolev is the lead Soviet rocket engineer working on the development of ballistic missiles. The R-7 is the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile and Korolev says it could be used to launch a satellite into space. The seeds of space exploration are cast. **1953**
- **The Space Race begins**
  The USSR launches Sputnik 1. The United States – which had spoken of launching its own satellite only two years earlier – is worried Russia will use the satellites to attack. **1957**
- **Sputnik 2 is launched**
  A month later, the USSR launches its second satellite, this time carrying a dog called Laika – one of the first live animals to be sent into space. It is understood Laika dies within hours of take off. **1957**
- **US satellite Explorer 1 launches**
  The USA launches its first satellite, which carries a scientific payload and discovers the Van Allen radiation belt. Explorer 2 later launches, but does not reach orbit. **1958**
- **NASA is formed**
  The first solar-powered satellite, Vanguard 1, is launched by the US in March, followed two months later by the USSR's Sputnik 3. In order to better advance the US' efforts, President Eisenhower establishes the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). **1958**
- **First man in space**
  Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin becomes the first human to go into outer space, completing a single orbit of Earth. Alan B Shepard will become the first American in space on **5 May. 1961**

Sergei Korolev spearheaded the USSR's space programme as the lead rocket engineer and spacecraft designer

In 1961, NASA launched Project Gemini, which was a series of spacecraft created to test Moon-bound technology. In 1962, a second group of astronauts was selected and a third was picked in 1963. NASA was achieving some great feats, benefiting from a 500 per cent boost in funds. Walter Schirra orbited Earth six times and Mariner 2 performed a fly-by of Venus, returning data on its atmosphere, magnetic field, charged particle environment and mass. Gemini examined the long-term effects of space travel on astronauts and allowed for ten manned missions.

Yet Korolev was working on the USSR's manned spacecraft Soyuz, and in 1965, Russian cosmonaut Alexei Leonov spent 12 minutes on the first spacewalk. Here, the Soviets had indulged in a spot of mischief: it knew NASA was planning a spacewalk with astronaut Ed White (which took place three months later) so Korolev's team added an airlock to the second Voskhod launch. He had then turned his attention to developing the potentially powerful N1 rocket.

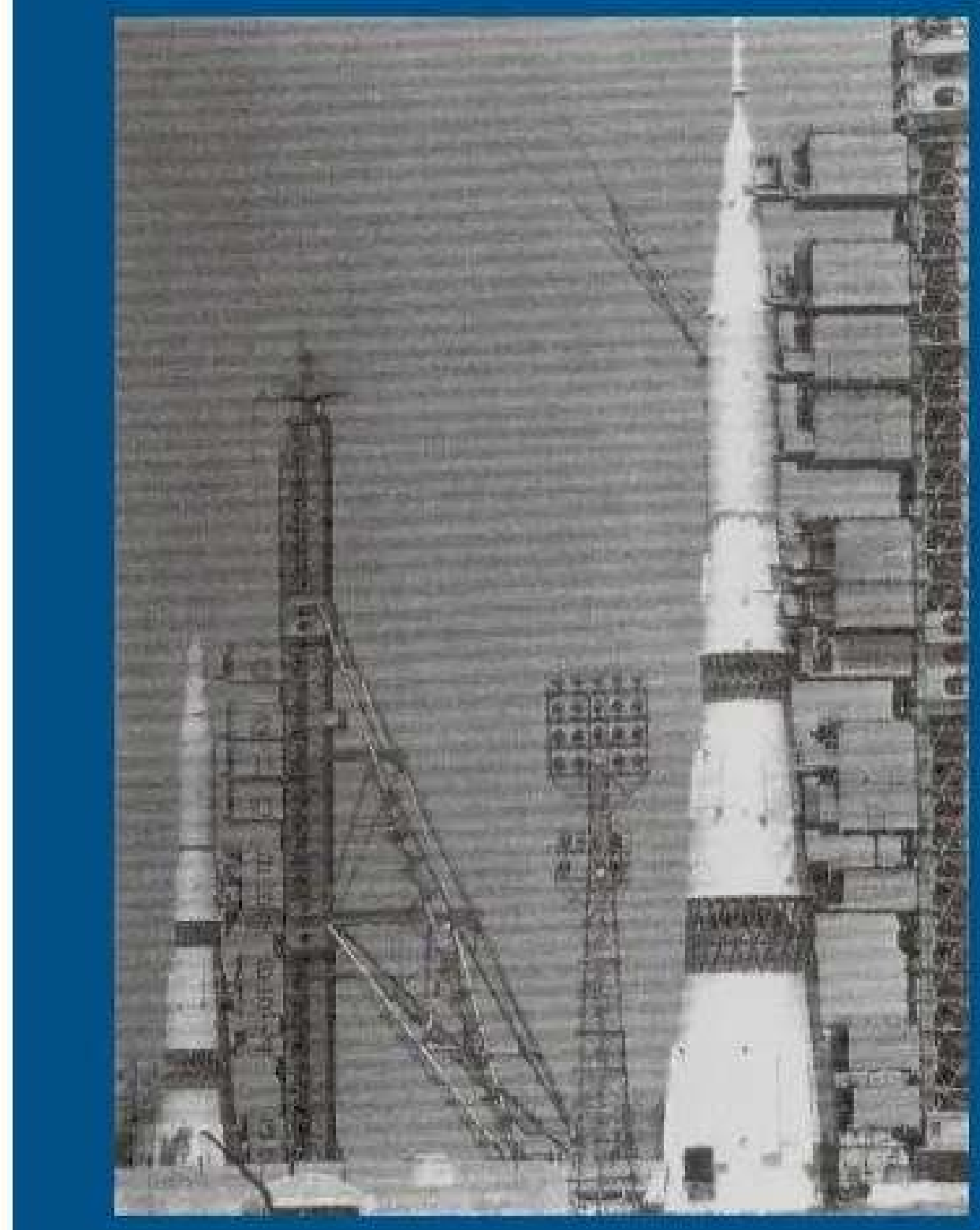
The race to the Moon was well and truly on. Although the Soviets were uncertain a lunar-landing programme was necessary, it nevertheless sought to beat the Americans and claim another victory. But it suffered a major blow. Korolev, who was excited by the prospect of putting a man on the moon, had suffered six years of ill health. He died of complications during routine colon surgery on 14 January 1966. Pravda printed his obituary, finally letting the Soviet public and the world know who was behind the USSR's space programme.

Korolev's death meant that he never saw the fruits of his team's labour on the N1 rocket although perhaps that is just as well given that none of the four launches got off the ground. The Soviet space programme had also become a mess with internal designers competing rather than working together. Korolev had been given overall control in 1964 but, now that he was gone, disarray ruled once more. In April 1967, cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov died during re-entry on Soyuz 1.

Not that NASA didn't have setbacks too – a fire in the Apollo 1 capsule during a launch pad test killed US astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chafee – but it was far better organised. On 20 July 1969, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first men to walk on the Moon. The USA had achieved the promised dream.

With the Moon landing achieved, interest in manned lunar missions faded and the USSR looked to launch the first human-crewed space station, Salyut 1, while the US looked at missions to Mars. The Moon mission was the beginning of the end of space-related hostilities. In 1975, the joint Apollo-Soyuz mission saw three US astronauts launched aboard an Apollo spacecraft that docked with a USSR Soyuz vehicle. When the two commanders met, they greeted each other. The space race was over.

The Failed Soviet Mission To The Moon



When JFK told the USA in 1961, "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth," it opened a new front in the fledgling space race. But Moscow had been secretly working on its enormous two-man N1 rocket since 1959. Powered by 30 engines, it was thought to be an equal to the USA's Saturn V booster. The first failed launch of this great hulk was attempted on 21 February 1969. The second, on 3 July 1969, was catastrophic. At 11.18pm Moscow time, the rocket lifted but a loose bolt was sucked into a fuel pump, causing the rocket to stall. As it leaned and fell back to Earth, the on-board propellent ignited and the rocket exploded with the force of a small nuclear bomb. US spy satellites picked up on the devastation, which affected buildings as far as 40 kilometres away, destroyed the launch pad and killed dozens. It took the Soviets about 18 months to rebuild the launch pad but two further explosions saw them scrap their plans to send a cosmonaut to the Moon. Such was the secrecy in the USSR that official confirmation of the second launch disaster only emerged in 1989.

NASA announces the Gemini programme
Project Gemini will run for five years, developing space travel techniques to land astronauts on the Moon. It looks at orbital docking, re-entry methods and the feasibility and safety of long-duration missions. **1961**

First woman in space
Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova is chosen from 400 applicants to become the first woman to fly in space. The photos she takes will be used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere**. 1963**

First close-up Moon images
Gordon Cooper spends 34 hours in space from 15 May while Ranger 7 becomes the first US spacecraft to transmit close-up images of the lunar surface to Earth before it hits the Moon. **1964**

The first spacewalk
Russia's Alexei Leonov embarks on a 12-minute spacewalk during the Voskhod 2 mission, which nearly ends in disaster as he struggles to re-enter the craft. Ed White would perform the USA's first spacewalk on **3 June. 1965**

Luna 9 lands on Moon
Russia's Luna 2 had impacted the Moon on 13 September 1959, which was a first, but Luna 9 soft-lands. On 3 April, Luna 10 becomes the first satellite to orbit the Moon. **1966**

First man on the Moon
The USA manages this gigantic leap when Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on Earth's natural satellite. With a TV audience of half-a-billion viewers, they plant the American flag into the dusty lunar landscape, hailing a major victory in the Space Race. **1969**

First human-crewed space station
The USSR launches Salyut 1 as attention shifts to orbiting space stations. But relations between the two nations will eventually thaw: a joint Soviet-US crew will dock an Apollo Command/Service Module with Soyuz 19 in **July 1975. 1971**

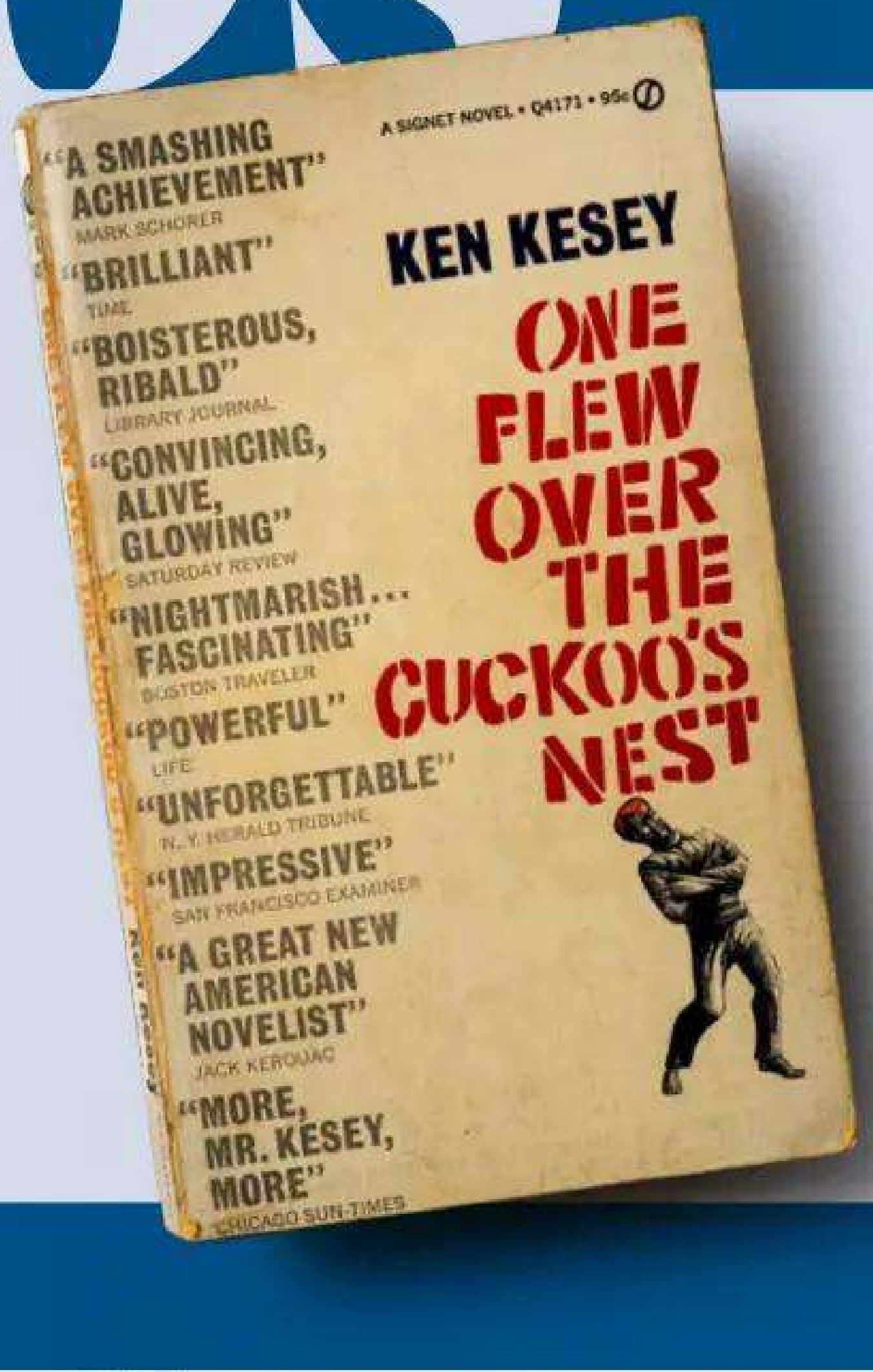
1960s & 1970s

1960
The birth of the pill

The FDA approves the sale of Enovid's oral contraceptive pill, giving women unprecedented control over reproduction. By 1965, 25 per cent of married American women under 45 will be using it.

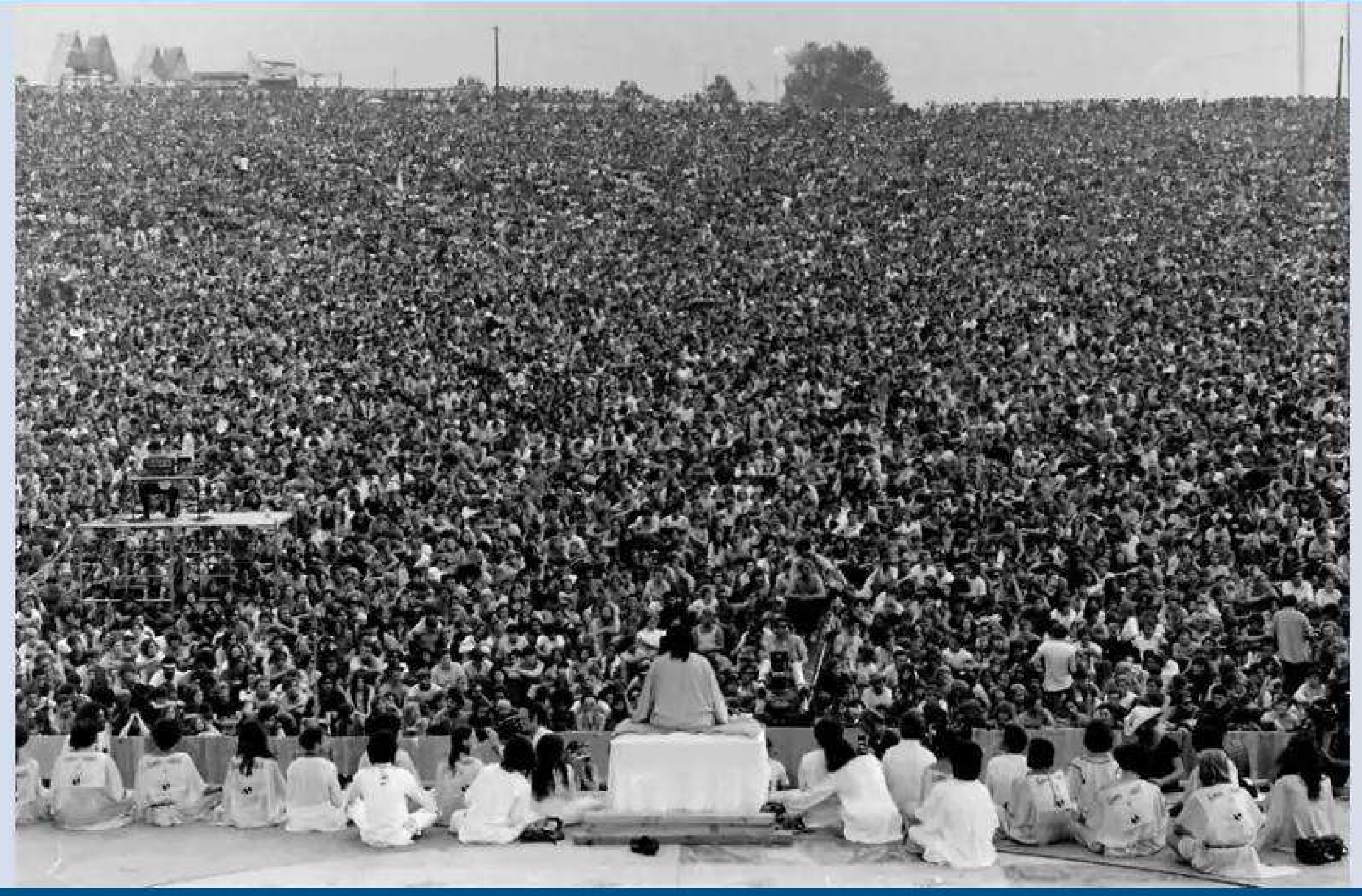
1962
One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest

Ken Kesey, a major counterculture figure, publishes his groundbreaking novel *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, inspired by his time spent working in a mental health facility.


A SIGNET NOVEL
KEN KESEY
ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST
"A SMASHING ACHIEVEMENT"
"BRILLIANT"
"BOISTEROUS, RIBALD"
"CONVINCING, ALIVE, GLOWING"
"NIGHTMARISH… FASCINATING"
"POWERFUL"
"UNFORGETTABLE"
"IMPRESSIVE"
"A GREAT NEW AMERICAN NOVELIST"
"MORE, MR. KESEY, MORE"

1970
First flight of Boeing 747

The Boeing 747 takes off on its first commercial flight, taking Pan Am customers from New York to London. It makes air travel cheaper, easier and more widely available than ever.



1969
Woodstock

A dairy farm in Bethel, New York, plays host to the defining musical event of the decade, welcoming more than 450,000 spectators to the three-day festival.

1971
First email sent

Ray Tomlinson, a computer scientist working on ARPANET – the precursor to the internet – sends the world's first email. He is the one who decides to use the @ symbol in the receiving address.

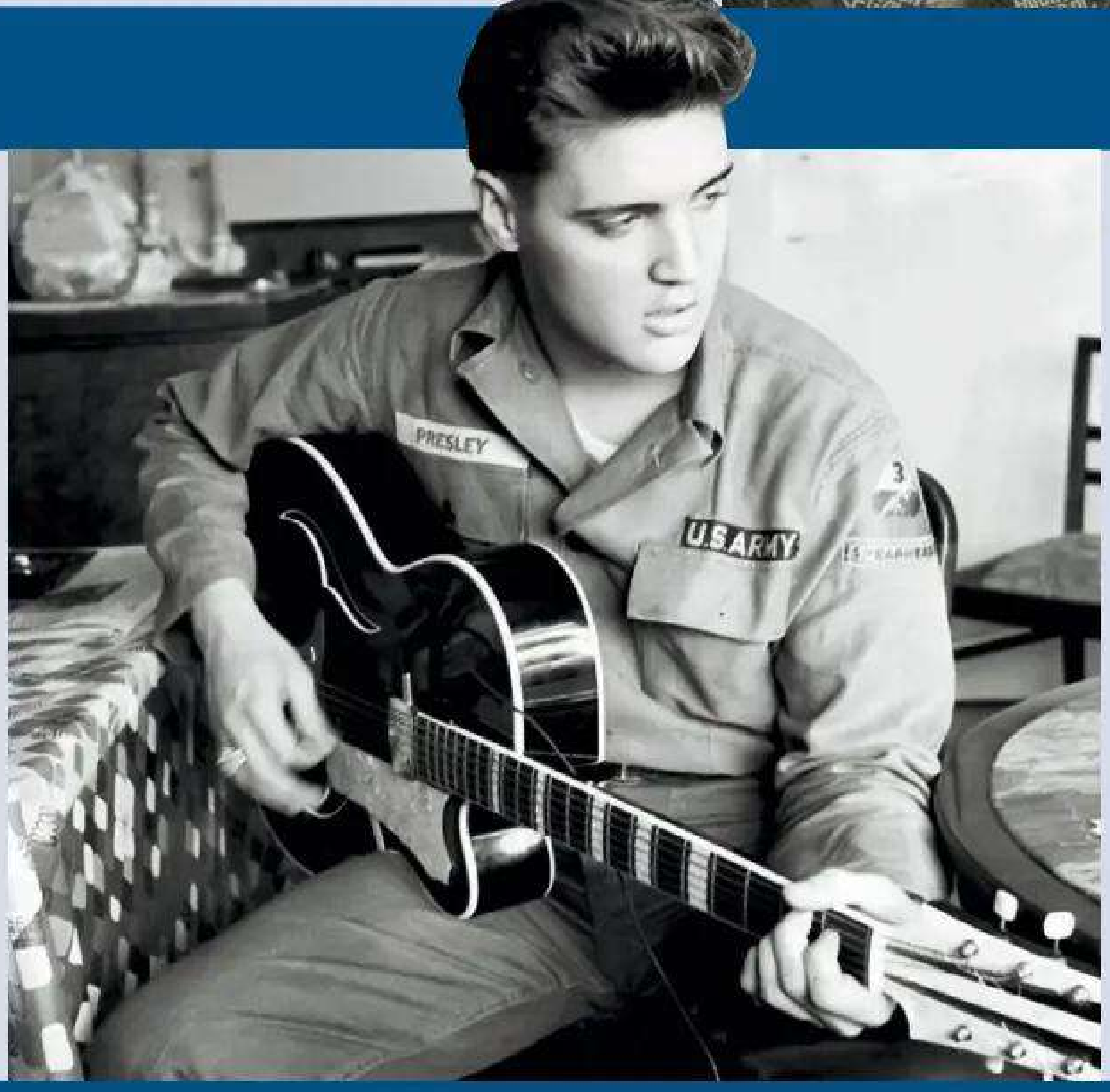
1973
Roe v Wade

The Supreme Court rules on a landmark court case wherein a woman known pseudonymously as Jane Roe challenges the Texas rules against abortion in most cases, declaring that a woman's right to terminate a pregnancy is protected by the US Constitution.

KEEP ABORTION LEGAL

1978
The Jonestown Massacre

Cult leader Jim Jones leads the mass murder-suicide of his followers at his compound in Guyana after growing intensely paranoid. More than 900 people die as a result, constituting one of the largest mass death events in American history.



1977
Elvis Presley found dead

One of the most famous and popular figures of the century, Elvis Presley, is found dead at his home in Memphis, sending shockwaves through the country.

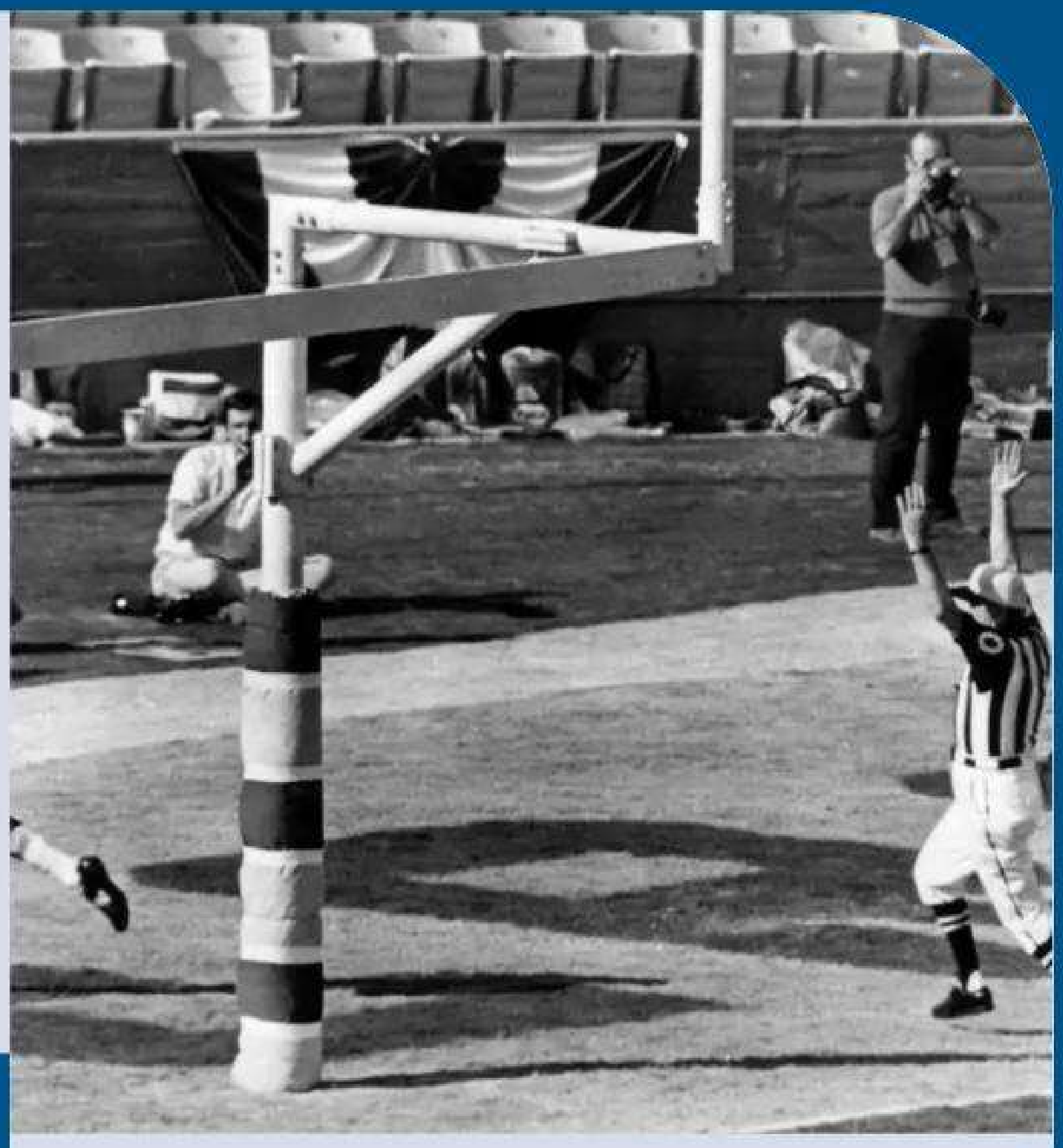
Civil rights, counterculture and crumbling social norms – the 60s and 70s were decades of profound upheaval

1964
Beatlemania sweeps across the USA

The Beatles make their American TV debut, appearing on *The Ed Sullivan Show* three times in one month. Their first appearance attracts an audience of 73 million and shoots them to stardom. By 22 February, they hold the top two spots on the Billboard Hot 100.

1967
The very first Super Bowl

Super Bowl I – then called the AFL-NFL World Championship Game – sees the NFL champions, the Green Bay Packers, defeat the AFL champions, Kansas City Chiefs, in Los Angeles.



1969
Stonewall Riots

When police raid the Stonewall Inn, a New York gay bar, its patrons decide to fight back, sparking five days of violence between the police and persecuted LGBTQ+ people. The riots give rise to an international gay rights movement.

1968
RFK assassinated

Five years after JFK's assassination, his brother Robert, a Democratic senator from New York, is on the verge of becoming the Democratic presidential candidate. He is fatally shot at close range on his way to speak to reporters after winning the California primary.

1974
Rumble in the Jungle

Muhammad Ali defeats the heavyweight champion of the world, George Foreman, in one of the most watched sporting events of the century, held in Zaire (now the DR Congo).

1975
Microsoft is founded

Bill Gates and Paul Allen, programmers and childhood friends, form a new company, with Gates as CEO. Allen suggests the name 'Micro-Soft', which is short for 'micro-computer software'.

1977
Star Wars hits the cinemas

Star Wars is released to phenomenal success, launching a host of careers and sequels. It also proves the commercial potential found in movie merchandise.

1975
The Fall of Saigon

On 30 April, Soviet-backed North Vietnamese forces overrun the city of Saigon and force the US-allied South Vietnamese government to surrender, ending the 20-year Vietnam War. The city is renamed in honour of the nationalist leader, Ho Chi Minh.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

13 Days To Armageddon

At the height of the Cold War, Cuba became the centre of a deadly face-off between the Soviet Union and the United States

Words Owen Williams

In October 1962 the world almost ended. At the height of the Cold War, the United States of America and the Soviet Union found themselves in a tense standoff over Soviet medium and intermediate-range ballistic missiles being stationed in bases in the rebellious Republic of Cuba. Over a terrifying 13 days the two superpowers came to the brink of nuclear war, with their mutually assured destruction looking alarmingly possible. To the Soviets, this dark chapter of their history is referred to as the Caribbean Crisis. To the Cubans it's the October Crisis. But to America and much of the rest of the world, the words 'the Cuban Missile Crisis' are the ones that invoke that particular chill of almost unimaginable horror only narrowly averted.

By the time of the crisis the United States and Soviet Union had been engaged in their Cold War for almost 20 years, ever since the end WWII (some trace it back even further to WWI). Not a conflict in the usual sense, it had mostly been an affair played out through espionage rather than military force, although the superpowers had each involved themselves in regional wars in China, Greece and Korea. After 1945, the single-party Marxist-Leninist Soviet state found itself in complete

USAF
USAF
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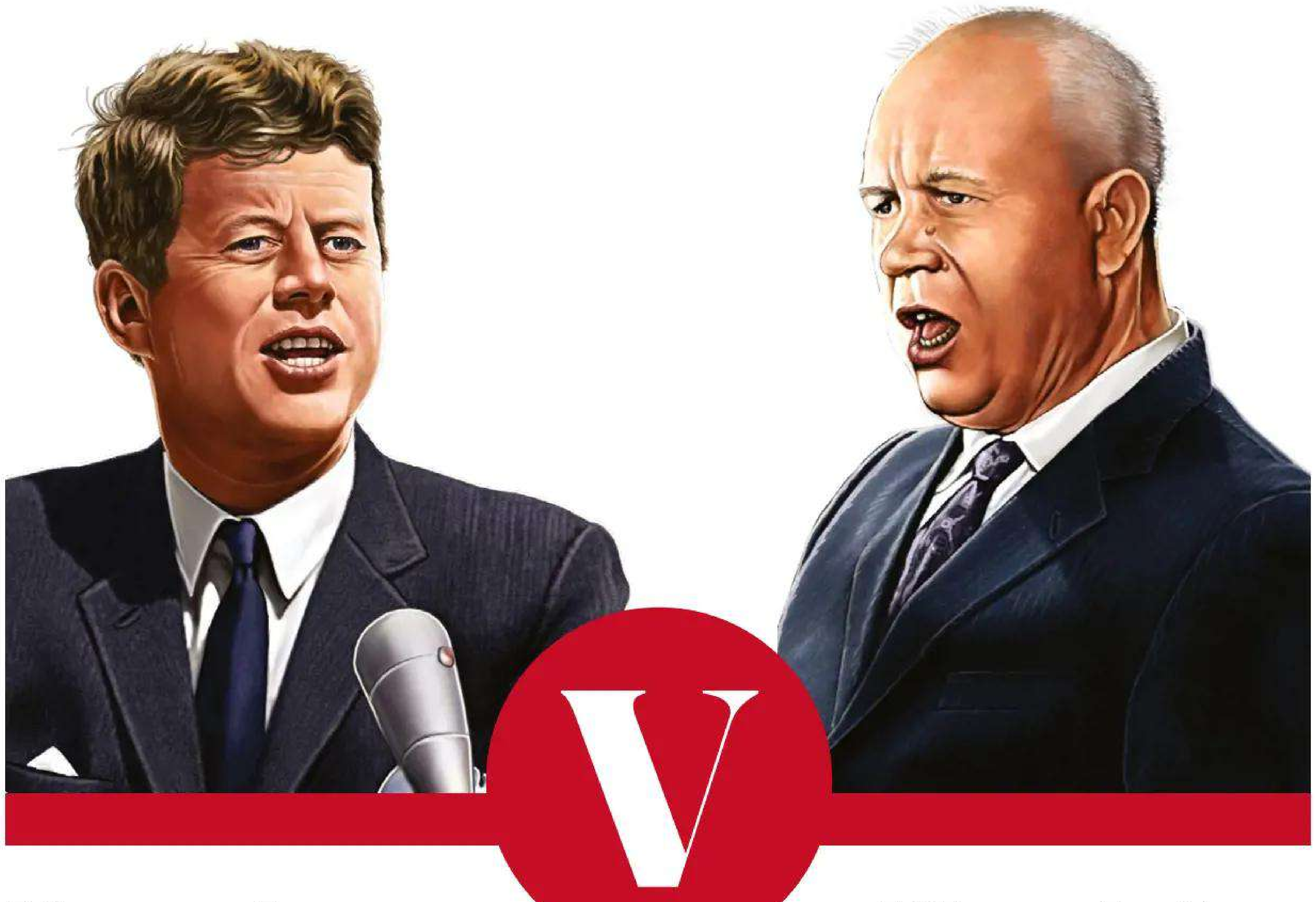
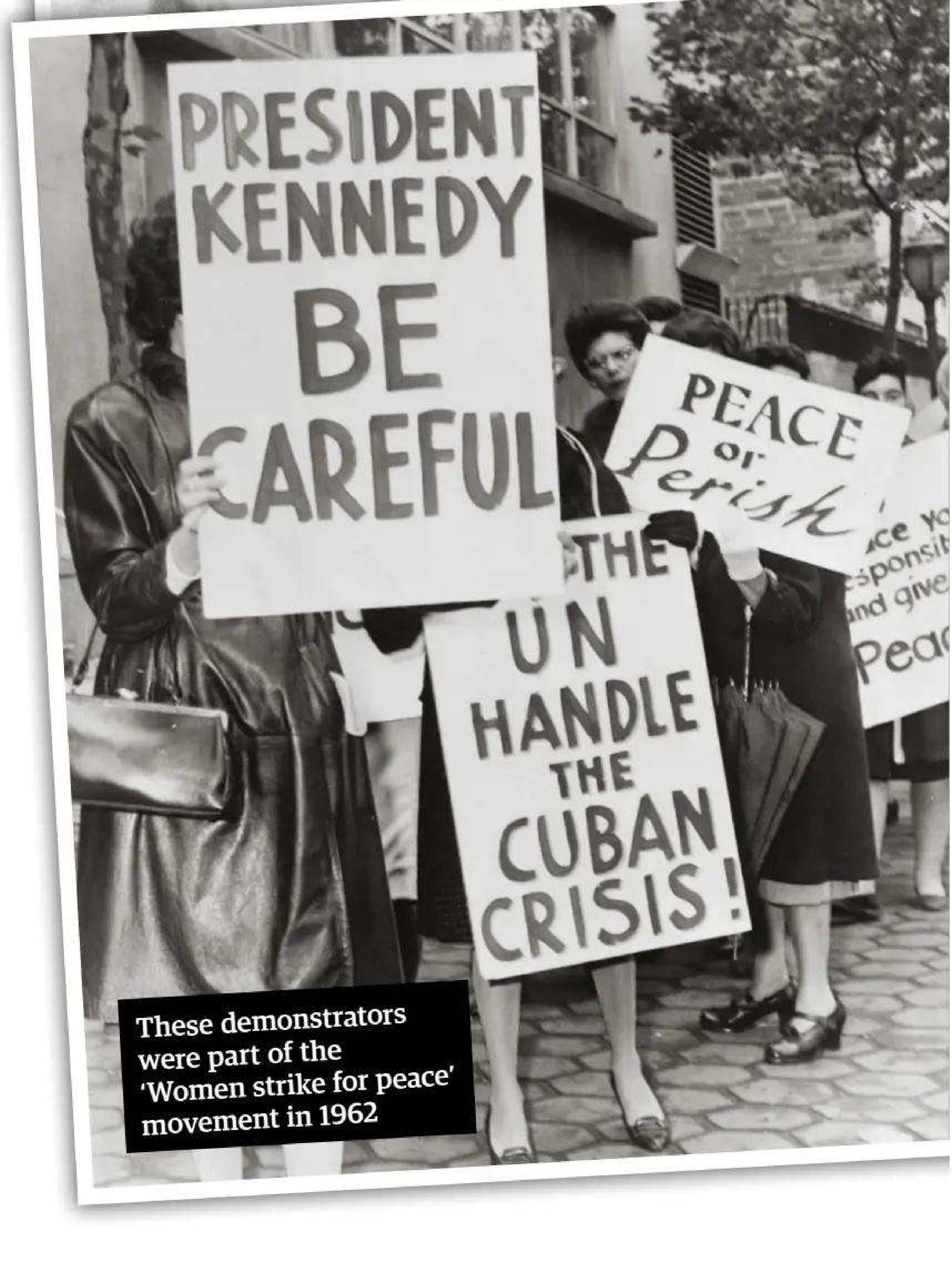
PRESIDENT OF TH

Images: Alamy, Getty; The Art Agency

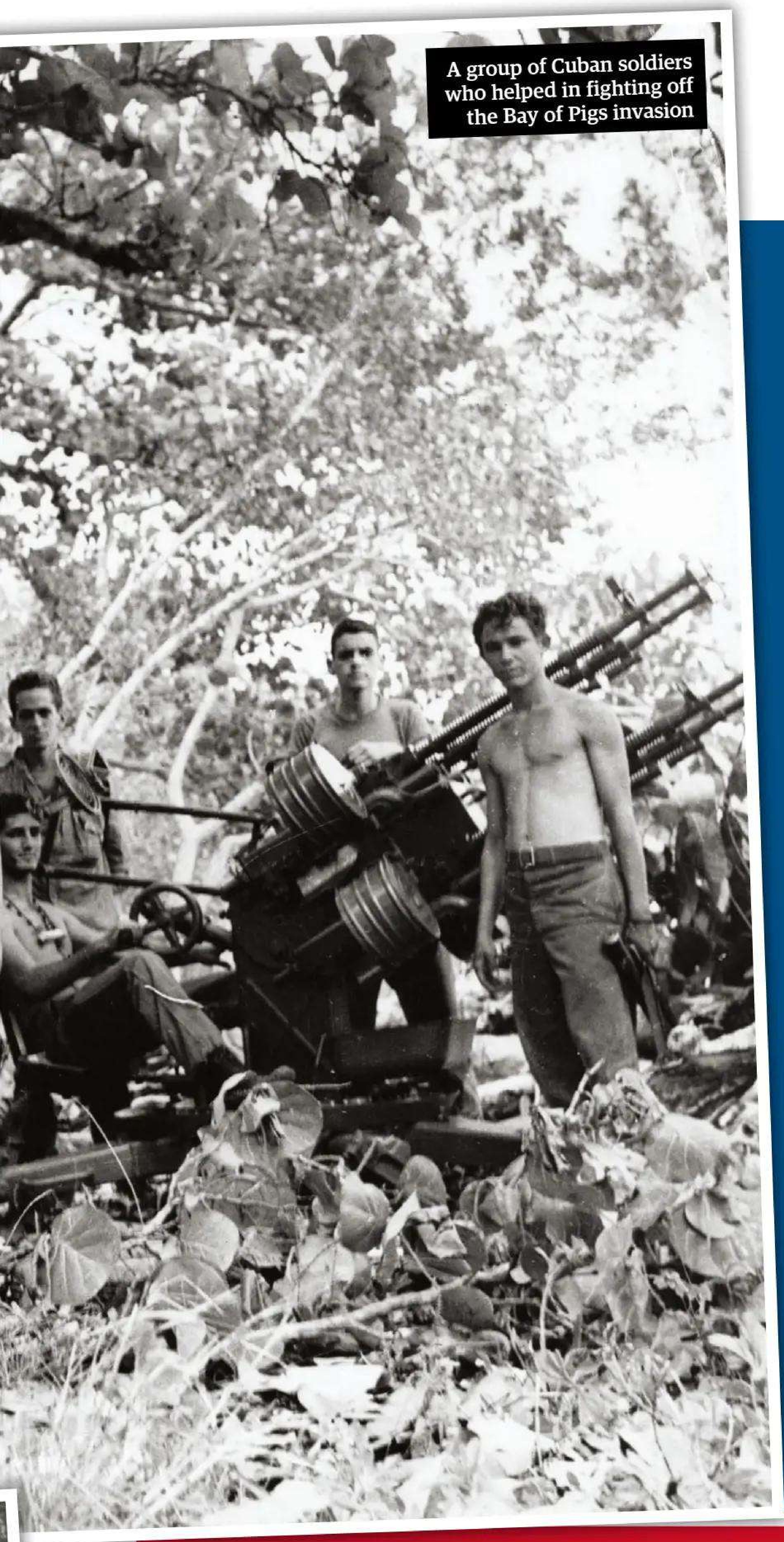


Kennedy V Khrushchev

Kennedy		Khrushchev
Democrat John Fitzgerald Kennedy became president in 1960. He aimed to end racial segregation in schools and public places and liberalised immigration laws. He strengthened unemployment benefits and called on the nations of the world to band together to fight poverty, hunger and disease. He also urged Americans to be active citizens, famously saying, "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."	**Political stance**	Khrushchev was first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1958 until 1964. He was responsible for moving the party away from Stalinism, ending forced labour and closing the Gulags. He was an early backer of the Soviet space program and was behind some relatively liberal domestic policies, such as allowing more freedom to the arts and opening up the opportunity for ordinary Soviets to travel abroad.
With his presidency at the height of the Cold War, Kennedy was a vehement anti-communist. He fought communism in developing nations and inaugurated the Space Race as much from a perceived necessity to beat the Soviets to the Moon as for the scientific achievement. As well as the Cuban Missile Crisis, Kennedy's administration intervened in Vietnam. After Cuba, Kennedy's America negotiated a nuclear test ban treaty with the USSR and the UK.	**Foreign policy**	The Soviet premier appointed himself as head of the USSR's UN delegation in 1960, where he was accused of a double standard: claiming to oppose colonialism while at the same time attempting communist domination of Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia and the Third World. Achieving the first manned space flight led the world to infer the USSR's nuclear weapons programme was further ahead than it was. Khrushchev was happy not to disabuse anyone of that notion.
He served in the US Navy from 1941 until 1945. He was working in the office of the secretary of the Navy when the attack on Pearl Harbor took place, but he subsequently saw action in Panama and the Pacific, commanding torpedo boats and achieving the rank of lieutenant. He received the Purple Heart and the WWII Victory Medal among several other decorations. He was finally released from active service due to a recurring back injury.	**Military experience**	He served in the Red Army as a political commissar, both during the Russian Civil War (1917-1922) and WWII. The rank was roughly equal to that of a unit commander, but the commissar had the authority to countermand the commander's orders when he deemed it necessary. Khrushchev's primary function was as a political intermediary between troops and Moscow. He did see action at the Defence of Stalingrad in 1942, a source of immense pride.
Among Kennedy's main advisors were Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara, and his attorney general and brother, Robert F. Kennedy. During the Cuban Missile Crisis Kennedy convened the special advisory committee EXCOMM, including all of the above, ambassador to the Soviet Union, Llewellyn Thompson, and members of the CIA and the Defence Department.	**Advisors**	Extraordinary as it seems, Khrushchev, after rising to power, decided Soviet policy alone without any recourse to advisors at all. This could, of course, be viewed as a weakness since it cut off the input of others, which may have been valuable. But it also allowed his instincts free reign: a positive thing in regard to the Cuban Missile Crisis, where his levelheaded inclination toward peace and negotiation arguably averted a global catastrophe.



These demonstrators were part of the 'Women strike for peace' movement in 1962



A group of Cuban soldiers who helped in fighting off the Bay of Pigs invasion

The Bay of Pigs

The failed invasion that led to the Crisis

Why it happened

Concern in the United States over the new left-wing direction of Cuba's politics after the removal of dictator Fulgencio Batista by revolutionary Fidel Castro. US concern over trials and executions of Batista supporters. Castro was also an outspoken critic of the US.

What went wrong?

A damning CIA report from November 1961 outlined a catalogue of points that made the attempted invasion doomed to failure. Its author, Inspector General Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, identified that there were no policies or contingency plans in place should the invasion have succeeded. Insufficient and poorly managed staff had been assigned to the project, relatively few of whom even spoke Spanish. US intelligence in Cuba had been improperly analysed. There had been little success in organising internal resistance in Cuba or involving exiles from the Castro regime or counter-revolutionaries. And the operation had simply been too big, jumping from covert guerrilla action to full-blown military intervention in a way that made 'plausible deniability' completely impossible.

PRELUDE TO INVASION
16 April 1961
The US mounts diversionary activities around other Cuban locations to disguise its true intentions. These include the 'Phony War' of 16 April around Baracoa and Guantánamo. Cuban revolutionary military forces scramble to meet their U.S attackers, putting up more of a fight than expected.

DAY ONE
17 April
US troops (around 1,400), four transport ships and a fleet of smaller fibreglass boats enter the Bay of Pigs. Cuba responds with fighter jets and bombers. US paratroopers are dropped onto the island but land in a swamp and lose all their equipment. Osvaldo Ramírez, leader of the Cuban resistance against Castro, is captured and executed.

DAY TWO
18 April
Cuban troops and tanks force the invaders and resistance into retreat in several areas. CIA pilots in B-26 bomber planes use bombs, napalm and rockets against Cuban targets, causing civilian casualties alongside their intended police and military victims.

DAY THREE
19 April
Four US airmen are killed when Cuban forces mount a spirited defence against another CIA air attack. Anti-Castro forces on the ground, with their air support lost and ammunition running low, retreat in the face of a Cuban onslaught and have to be evacuated. The US withdraws from the invasion.

THE AFTERMATH
20 April onward
US destroyer ships search for survivors along the Cuban coast while intelligence-gathering flights continue. Hundreds of executions take place in Cuba in retaliation against the opposition, and Castro gloats over his prisoners of war. He offers the US a deal to exchange them for tractors. They eventually get food and medicine instead.

ideological opposition to America's 'free' capitalist society, consolidating its control over the Eastern Bloc while the United States tried to contain it through international initiatives like NATO. Having wrestled for control and influence in Latin America and the decolonising states of Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia in the intervening years, events between the two sides came to a long-threatened head in Cuba.

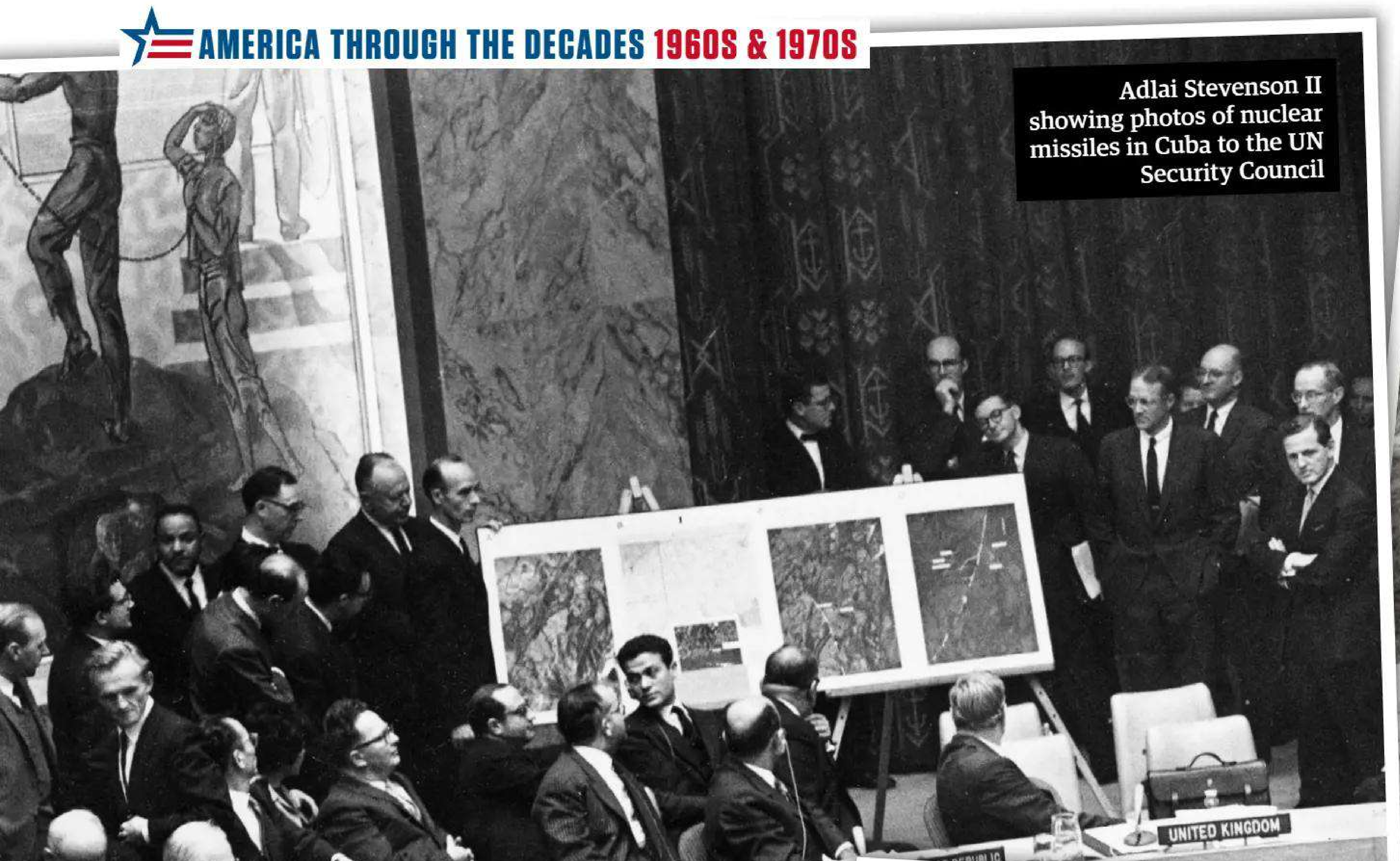
The immediate roots of the Cuban Missile Crisis lay in Cuba's regime change of 1959, a revolution that ousted incumbent dictator Fulgencio Batista and installed the communist commander in chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Army, Fidel Castro, as prime minister and later president. As supporters of Batista and other Latin American dictators, the US Government suddenly found itself on the receiving end of harsh criticism from Castro when he opened diplomatic relations with them. Their response was a failed attempt to assassinate him, after which Castro demanded the complete withdrawal of the US military from Guantánamo Bay. They refused and remain there; as of May 2024, its detention camp is home to 30 inmates.

> "ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS AND ATTACKS ON HAVANA TOOK PLACE, ALL OF WHICH THE US OFFICIALLY DENIED"

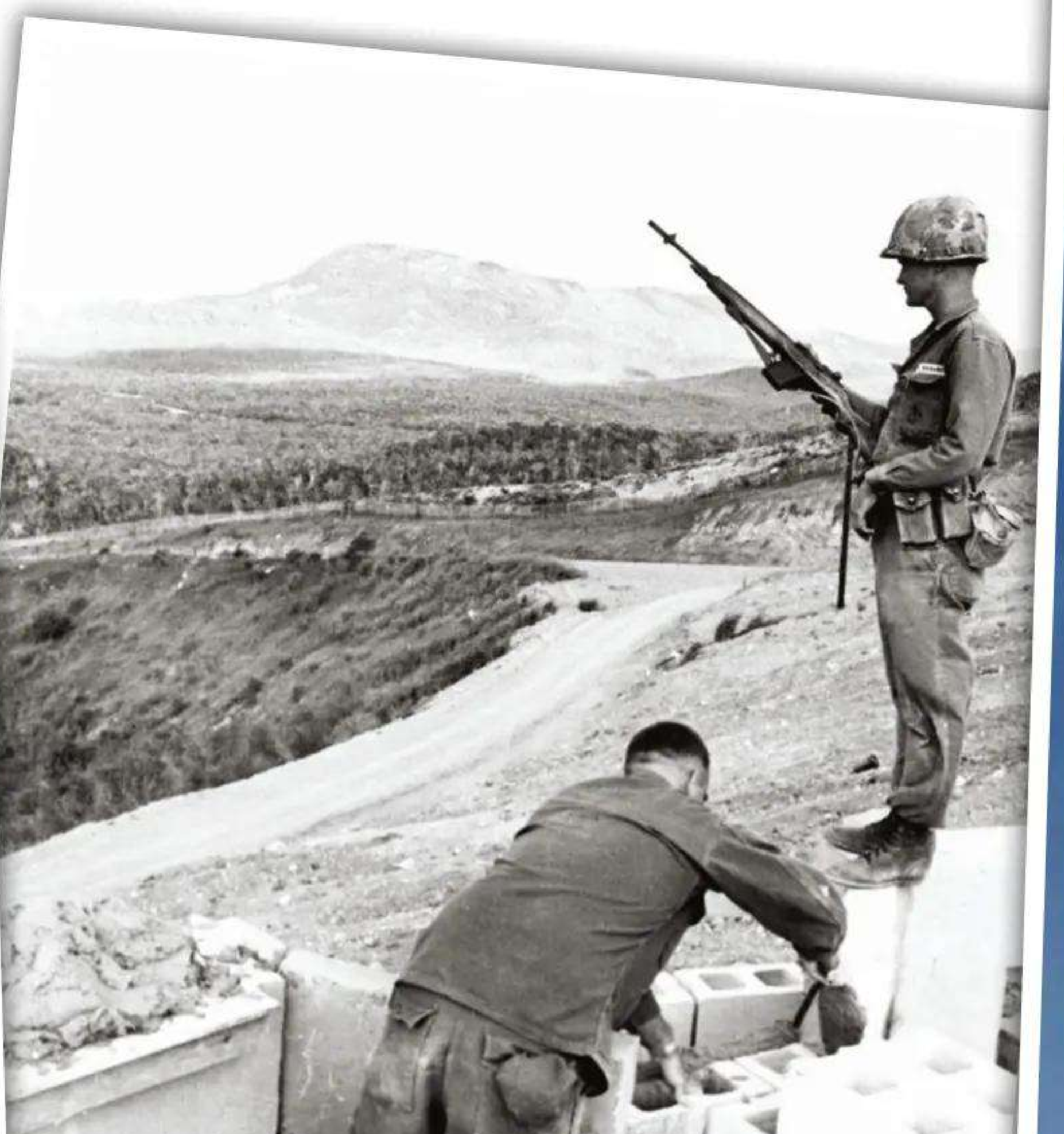
Castro travelled to the US in the spring of 1959 to meet with President Dwight D. Eisenhower, but he was snubbed by him and only met with Vice President Richard Nixon. Their meeting did not go well, and Castro further alienated the US when he announced to the United Nations that Cuba would maintain a neutral position in the fractious relationship between America and the USSR. Subsequent policies that redistributed Cuba's wealth were predictably unpopular with Americans who owned land there and were seeing it removed from them at rates of compensation they were unhappy with. The CIA launched another failed assassination attempt against Castro, and the US military began launching secret bombing raids against Cuban sugar facilities in October 1959, targeting one of its most lucrative exports. American attacks on Cuban oil refineries and civilian targets in Havana followed, all of which the US officially denied.

Castro signed a trade deal with Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Anastas Mikoyan in February 1960, hoping it would gain him more leverage in the US The opposite was true, and Eisenhower, pushed to the limits of his patience with the upstart Cuba, ordered the CIA to overthrow the republic. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev publicly came out in support of Cuba; America

Images: Alamy; Getty; The Art Agency



Adlai Stevenson II showing photos of nuclear missiles in Cuba to the UN Security Council



Strategic Air Command personnel looking at reconnaissance photos

A Neptune warplane flying over a Soviet transport ship in October 1962

The longest 13 days in history

A day-by-day account of the events of the Cuban Missile Crisis

16 October
President Kennedy and his staff are briefed on recon photos of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba. Kennedy maintains his public schedule while covertly discussing whether to launch air strikes against Cuba or a blockade of its coasts.

17 October
Kennedy continues his official public engagements, feeling it important to keep up appearances rather than arouse alarm. He has lunch with Crown Prince Hassan of Libya and visits Connecticut in support of Democratic election candidates.

18 October
Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko insists that Russia's aid to Cuba is purely in the cause of defence and represents no threat to the US Kennedy warns Gromyko of grave consequences should Soviet nuclear weapons be found on Cuban soil.

19 October
Kennedy heads out on the congressional campaign trail to Ohio and Illinois, as previously scheduled before the missile crisis surfaced. Debate continues to rage among his advisors as to the best course of action in Cuba as Kennedy travels.

20 October
Kennedy returns to Washington, and after an intense five hours of deliberation, the plan to blockade – or quarantine – Cuba is finally decided upon. Work begins on the military and naval plans and on drafting a speech to inform the public of dire the situation.

21 October
Another day of meetings and phone calls on both sides. Tactical Air Commander Walter Sweeney advises Kennedy that an air strike against Cuba could not guarantee the destruction of all the Soviet missiles on the ground.

Nuclear missiles like this Jupiter rocket were placed in Turkey and Italy

“THE DECISION TO BLOCKADE THE ISLAND WAS, FOR LEGAL REASONS, SOLD AS A ‘QUARANTINE’ OF CUBA”

launched yet another three failed assassination attempts against Castro, which included sending him a box of poisoned cigars that were in fact delivered to an unknown person and a truly wild plot to blow him up with an sea shell packed with explosives.

By April 1961, America had both imposed full trade and economic sanctions against Cuba and undertaken a covert attempted invasion. The newly elected president, John F. Kennedy, continued to deny any such activity, but by now the American press were on the case and the word was out. Khrushchev warned that the Soviets would intervene against any aggression from the US towards Cuba, and America, after the death of 200 of its soldiers and the loss of a further thousand as prisoners of war in the Bay of Pigs debacle, was forced to call off its incursion. Kennedy and his government had been thoroughly humiliated.

Beginning to see Kennedy as weak, Khrushchev and the Soviets used the lull to seize an opportunity. In August 1962, reports began reaching the US from Cuba that Soviet trucks loaded with suspicious equipment had been seen on the island. As retaliation for the US installing its own nuclear missiles close to the USSR, the Soviets were doing the same in the Caribbean: a sizeable arsenal of SS-4 nuclear warheads had been installed on the island, capable of reaching the US East Coast, including the political hub of Washington, D.C. While initially claiming they were simply providing non-nuclear surface-to-air missiles for Cuba’s defence against its hostile neighbours, Khrushchev’s real agenda was to gain a stronger political foothold both against the US and its allies in Britain and Europe.

Kennedy’s response was to set up EXCOMM – the Executive Committee of the National Security Council – which then suggested six options. Doing nothing was obviously impossible, but diplomacy was already not working; threatening Castro generally achieved the opposite of the desired effect; and either war with or the occupation of Cuba was an enormous risk. The ultimate decision, then, was to blockade the island, although for legal reasons (it would be considered an act of war) this was sold as a ‘quarantine’ of Cuba.

At 7 p.m. on 22 October 1962, Kennedy announced on US television and radio that this ‘quarantine’ of Cuba was in effect immediately, stopping the shipment of all offensive military equipment to Cuba. Five thousand America troops were deployed to the Guantánamo base, along with airborne and naval forces. In turn, Castro began to mobilise Cuba’s forces, and Khrushchev declared the quarantine to be an overtly hostile manoeuvre, threatening that war with the United States was becoming a very real possibility if America didn’t leave Cuba alone.

The next day, US planes ascertained that the Soviets were actually performing launch tests on their missiles, leading US ships to take up position off Cuba’s coastline, barring any ships from getting any nearer to the island. By 25 October, Kennedy had written to Khrushchev promising full-scale conflict if the Soviets didn’t remove their missiles from Cuban soil. Khrushchev’s eventual response on 26 October was to suggest a compromise: the USSR would withdraw its nuclear arsenal in exchange for a legal assurance from the US that it would never invade Cuba again.

Kennedy was willing to use this as the basis for some serious negotiations, but Castro, caught in the middle of the standoff, remained unconvinced and distrustful of Kennedy. He wrote to Khrushchev outlining his belief that the US would eventually invade Cuba regardless of what had been agreed and giving carte-blanche to the Soviets to remain in Cuba with their missiles as the island’s first best line of defence and deterrence. “I believe the imperialists’ aggressiveness is extremely dangerous,” wrote Castro in what comprised a part of the correspondence between the three leaders that came to be known as The Armageddon Letters.

“If they actually carry out the brutal act of invading Cuba in violation of international law

22 October
Kennedy informs British PM Harold MacMillan of the ongoing crisis and writes to Khrushchev. In the letter, Kennedy writes, “Not you or any other sane man would […] deliberately plunge the world into war which no country could win.” He also makes a US television address.

23 October
The US ‘quarantine’ ships move into place around Cuba while Soviet submarines lurk nearby. Kennedy asks Khrushchev to halt any Soviet vessels approaching Cuba. Robert Kennedy visits the Soviet embassy to meet with their ambassador.

24 October
Khrushchev responds to Kennedy’s letters with hostility, complaining the US is using intimidation. “You are no longer appealing to reason,” says the Soviet premier. “You are threatening that if we do not give into your demands you will use force.”

25 October
Kennedy writes to Khrushchev urging a Soviet withdrawal from Cuba and rejects UN Secretary General U Thant’s proposal of a ‘cooling-off period’ as Soviet missiles would remain in Cuba. Heated debates between the US and the USSR take place at the UN.

26 October
Castro writes to Khrushchev urging him not to back down, even if it means making a stand with catastrophic force. But Khrushchev contacts Kennedy to suggest a solution: the US’s removal of its own nuclear weapons from Turkey and Italy in exchange for the USSR’s withdrawal from Cuba.

27 October
A US U-2 plane is shot down over Cuban airspace by Soviet missiles and the pilot is killed. Meanwhile, a Soviet submarine with a nuclear warhead aboard is attacked. Robert Kennedy secretly meets with the Soviet ambassador and cautious terms are agreed.

28 Octwober
Radio Moscow announces the USSR has agreed to leave Cuba on the understanding that the US can never again attempt an invasion, and that US WMDs will be removed from sites near Russia. Castro is furious to learn the news from public radio.

Images: Alamy; Getty; The Art Agency

"CASTRO, WHO HAD NOT BEEN CONSULTED, WAS FURIOUS TO LEARN THE NEWS OF THE SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM THE RADIO"

and morality, that would be the moment to eliminate such danger forever through an act of clear legitimate defence, however harsh and terrible the solution would be."

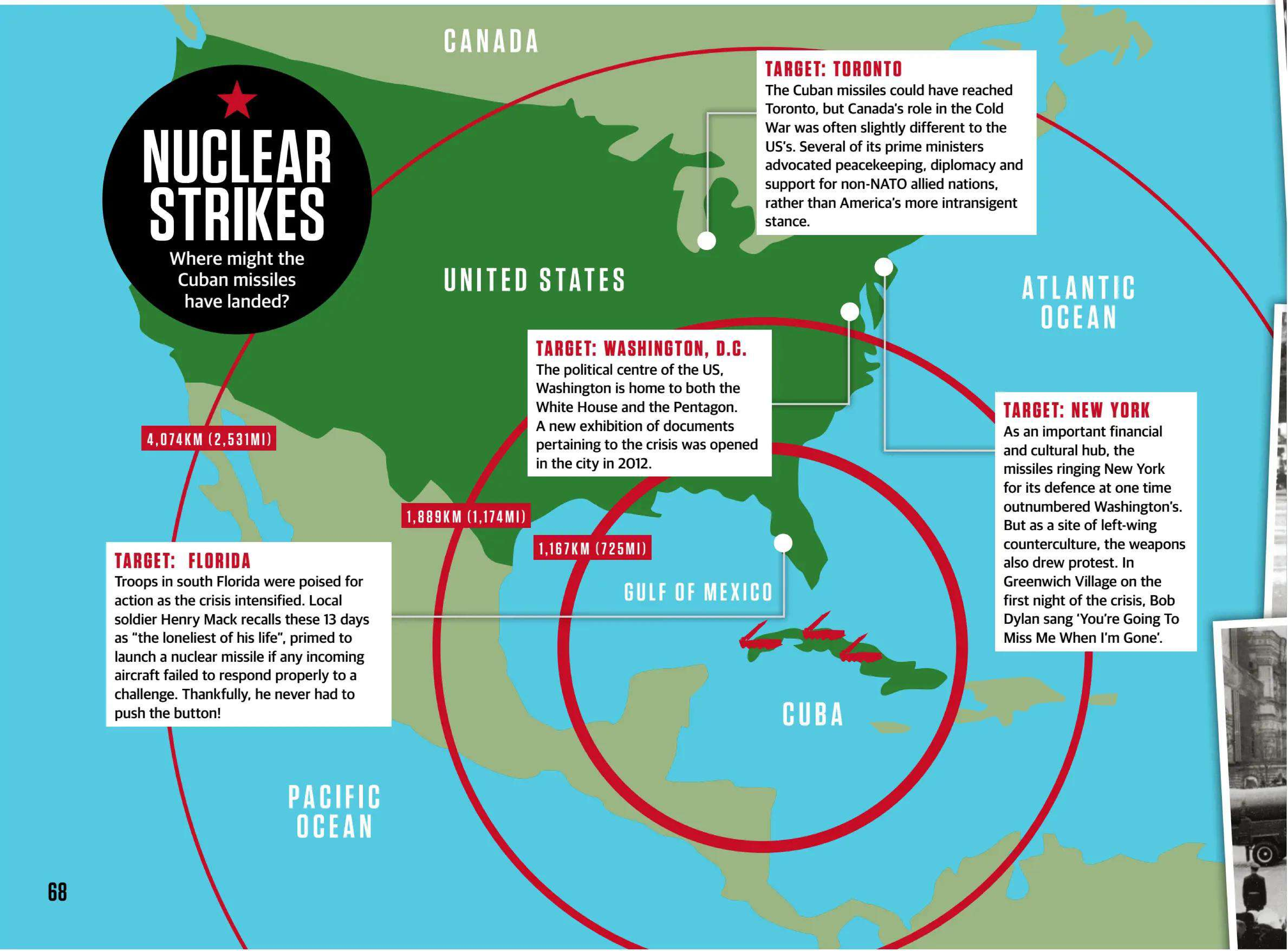
On 27 October, the confrontation escalated alarmingly when US Air Force Major Rudolf Anderson was shot down and killed in his F-102 fighter when he strayed into Cuban airspace. Further US reconnaissance aircraft attempting to ascertain the lie of the land were also fired upon from the ground, while at practically the same time dangerous events were occurring beneath the waters of the Caribbean. The US naval destroyer USS Beale had tracked down the Soviet submarine B-59 and begun dropping depth charges on it, scoring several hits. However, the Beale's crew didn't know that the B-59 was also carrying a 15-kiloton nuclear torpedo. Believing they were under attack, running out of air and surrounded by ships that wouldn't allow it to surface, the B-59's officers came horrendously close to desperately launching their payload at the US naval ships, however, Captain Vasili Arkhipov managed to persuade his comrades to stand down and surrender.

As all this was occurring, Kennedy received another letter from Khrushchev offering to withdraw his weapons from Cuba if America would do the same in Turkey. The attacks on the US planes had not been officially sanctioned by the Soviets but had been carried out on the orders of commanders acting independently. The USSR seemed dangerously close to losing control of its own forces, and if that happened catastrophic consequences might have been on the cards.

Kennedy replied to Khrushchev accepting his terms: pledging the US would never again invade Cuba if the Soviet warheads were removed and, in a private addendum, agreeing to remove the Americans' own missiles threatening the USSR from Turkey. Khrushchev revealed later that Kennedy also offered to remove the US's nuclear arsenal from Italy: a symbolic gesture only since the Italian weapons were obsolete.

At 9 a.m. on 28 October, a message from Khrushchev was broadcast on Radio Moscow stating that work at the Soviet weapon sites in Cuba would cease immediately and that the arsenal would be dismantled and returned to the USSR. A relieved Kennedy responded immediately, promising to honour the agreement and calling Khrushchev's decision "an important and constructive contribution to peace." Castro, who had not been consulted by either side, was furious to learn the news from the radio.

The US 'quarantine' of Cuba didn't end immediately, with aerial reconnaissance continuing to monitor whether the Soviets were packing up as promised. These missions



NUCLEAR STRIKES

Where might the Cuban missiles have landed?

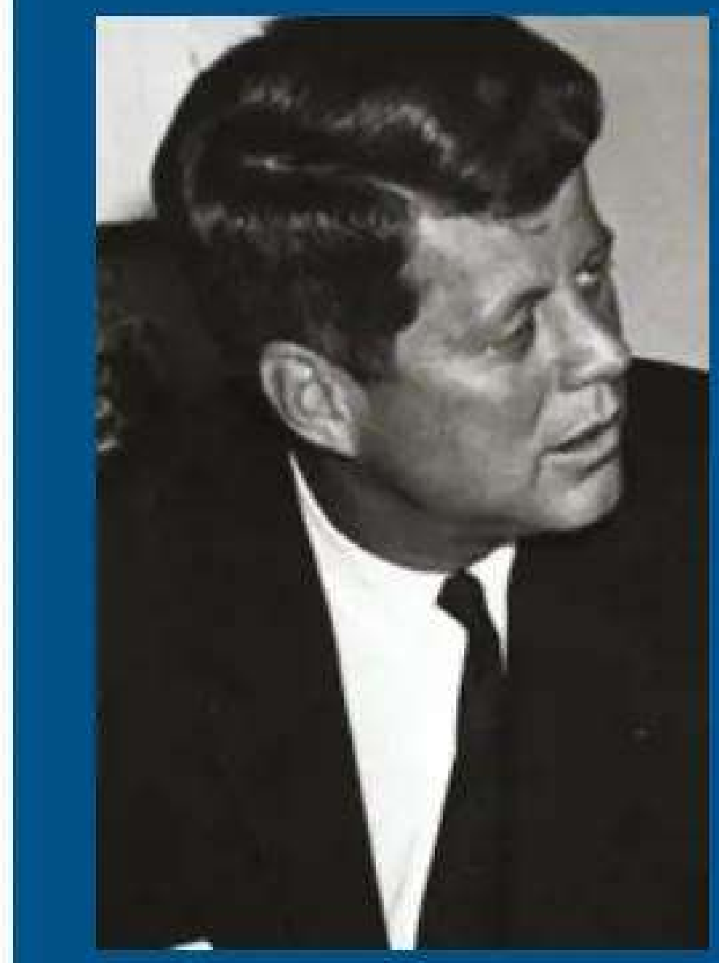
TARGET: TORONTO
The Cuban missiles could have reached Toronto, but Canada's role in the Cold War was often slightly different to the US's. Several of its prime ministers advocated peacekeeping, diplomacy and support for non-NATO allied nations, rather than America's more intransigent stance.

TARGET: WASHINGTON, D.C.
The political centre of the US, Washington is home to both the White House and the Pentagon. A new exhibition of documents pertaining to the crisis was opened in the city in 2012.

TARGET: NEW YORK
As an important financial and cultural hub, the missiles ringing New York for its defence at one time outnumbered Washington's. But as a site of left-wing counterculture, the weapons also drew protest. In Greenwich Village on the first night of the crisis, Bob Dylan sang 'You're Going To Miss Me When I'm Gone'.

TARGET: FLORIDA
Troops in south Florida were poised for action as the crisis intensified. Local soldier Henry Mack recalls these 13 days as "the loneliest of his life", primed to launch a nuclear missile if any incoming aircraft failed to respond properly to a challenge. Thankfully, he never had to push the button!

In their own words The three leaders state their cases

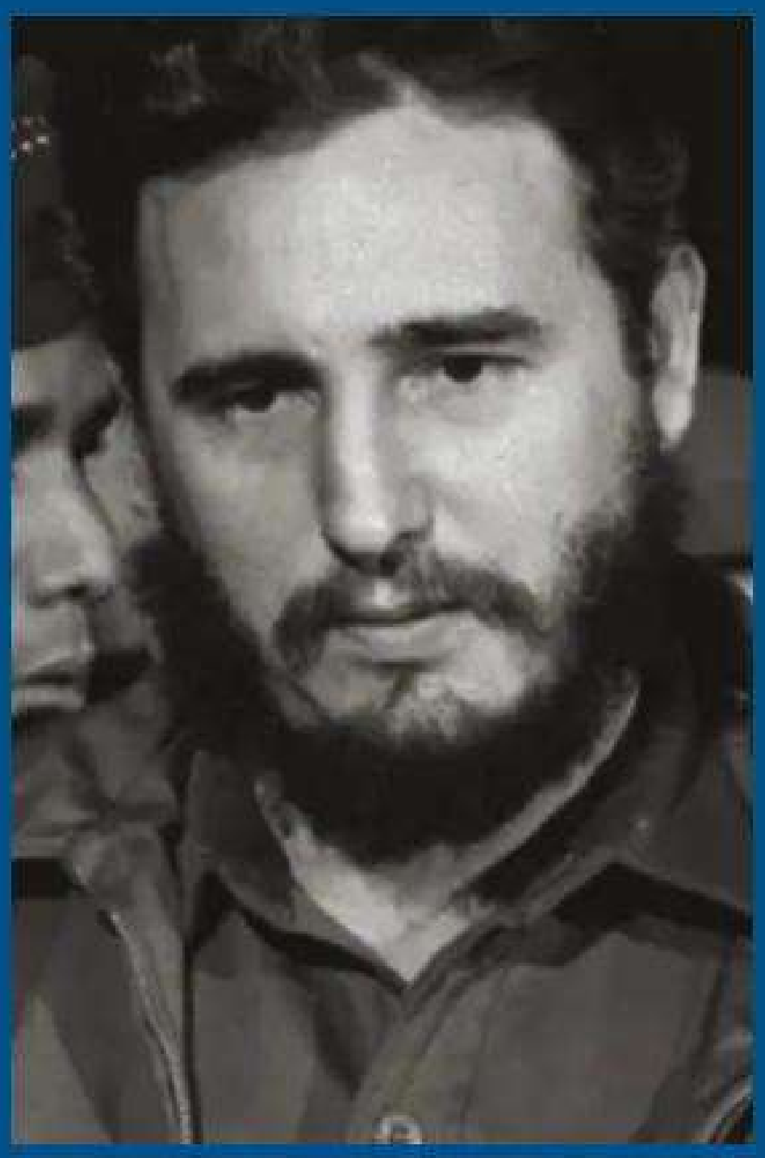


"In our discussions and exchanges […} the one thing that has most concerned me has been the possibility that your government would not correctly understand the will and determination of the United States in any given situation, since I have not assumed that you or any other sane man would, in this nuclear age, deliberately plunge the world into war which it is crystal clear no country could win and which could only result in catastrophic consequences to the whole world."

Kennedy to Khrushchev, 22 Oct 1962

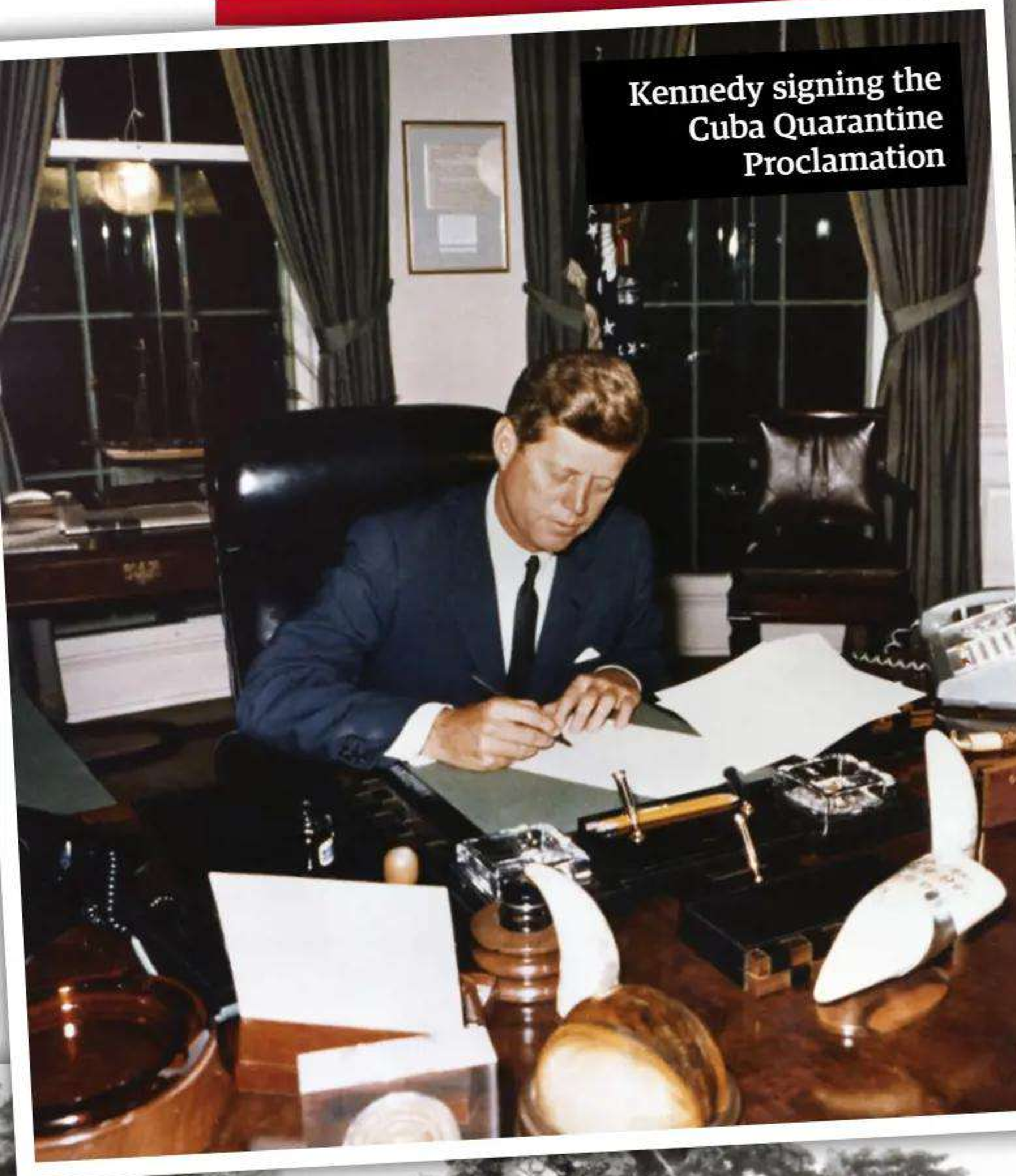
"You, Mr President, are not declaring a quarantine, but rather are setting forth an ultimatum and threatening that if we do not give in to your demands you will use force. Consider what you are saying! And you want to persuade me to agree to this! […] You are no longer appealing to reason, but wish to intimidate us."

Khrushchev to JFK, 24 Oct 1962

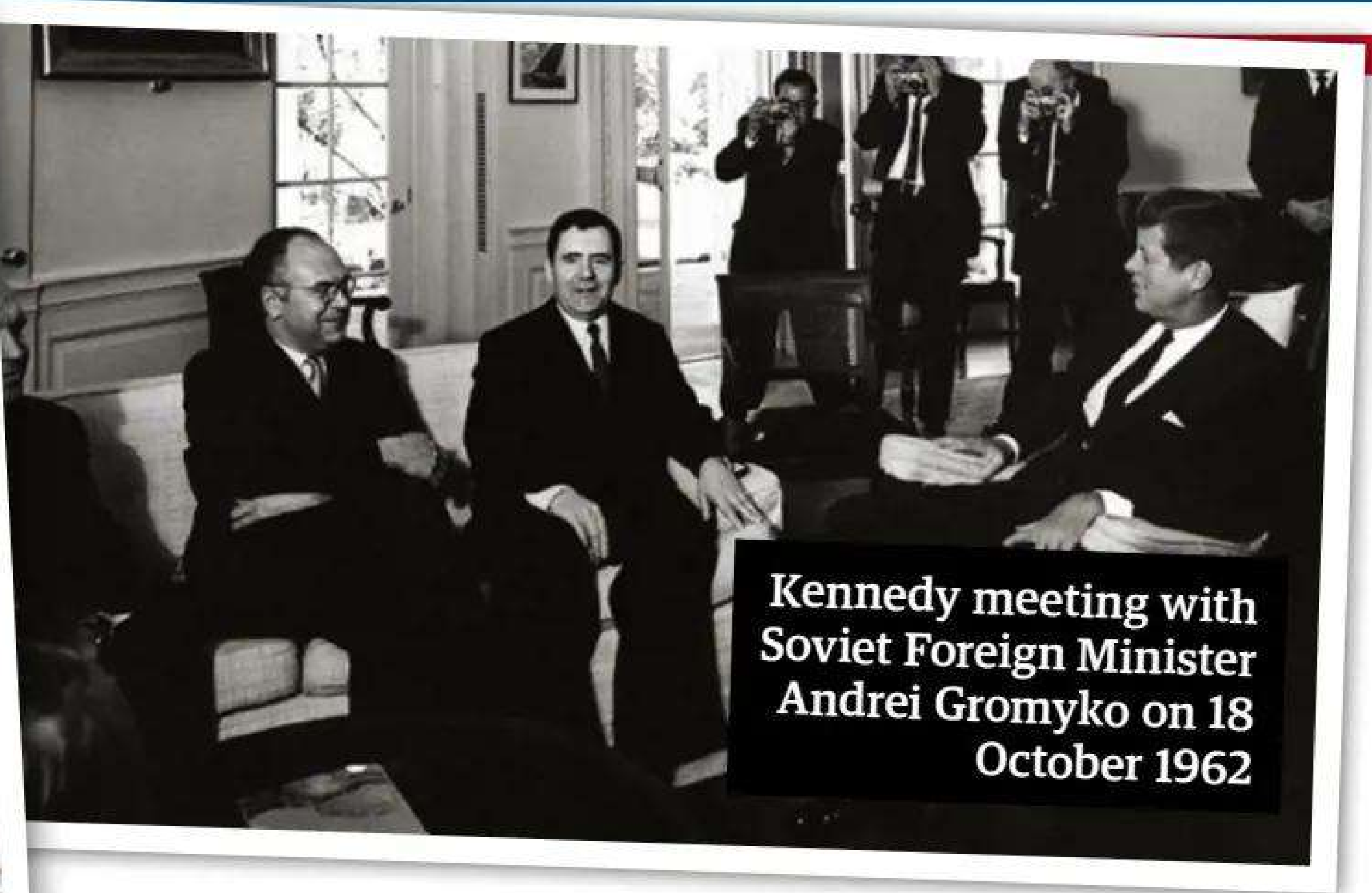


"The Soviet Union must never allow circumstances in which the imperialists could carry out a nuclear first strike against it. [If] the imperialists carry out an invasion of Cuba – a brutal act in violation of universal and moral law – then that would be the moment to eliminate this danger forever, in an act of the most legitimate self-defence. However harsh and terrible the solution, there would be no other."

Castro to Khrushchev, 26 Oct 1962



Kennedy signing the Cuba Quarantine Proclamation



Kennedy meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on 18 October 1962

A Soviet nuclear missile being displayed in Red Square in Moscow

were thankfully uneventful, and the Soviet missiles and their supporting equipment were successfully loaded onto eight ships, leaving Cuban waters between 5 and 9 November. The blockade officially ended on 20 November. The US removed its nuclear missiles from Turkey the following April. Castro may have been angry, and Soviet-Cuban relations significantly cooled, but the fact was that his position had been thoroughly strengthened by the crisis. The US could not now attack Cuba – or Castro personally – without breaking the terms of their own peace treaty and risking Soviet reprisal.

In the aftermath of the crisis, the Moscow-Washington hotline was set up, directly connecting the two political superpowers to facilitate easier negotiation and communication should such a dire situation ever occur again. Major Rudolf Anderson remained the only combatant killed during the standoff (although a further 18 personnel died in crashes and accidents) and his body was returned to the States and buried in South Carolina with full military honours.

While Castro was reasonably secure, neither the US nor the USSR came out of the crisis covered in glory. Khrushchev remained in power in the Soviet Union for two more years, but his eventual ousting was directly attributable to the embarrassment he and his country had suffered in Cuba and the Politburo's perception of him as having managed the situation ineptly. He was seen as having backed away from circumstances he had initiated in the first place, agreeing to humiliating concessions in the process.

Meanwhile, while the US publicly attempted to sell the outcome as a victory, it was also conflicted. US Air Force General Curtis Le May, for example, although his was a minority opinion, called the Cuban Missile Crisis "the greatest defeat in [US] history." Le May had stridently argued for an invasion of Cuba from the earliest moments of the crisis and continued to do so after the Soviets' withdrawal. "We could have gotten not only the missiles out of Cuba, we could have gotten the communists out of Cuba at that time," he was still railing 25 years later.

In the end, it was perhaps humanity itself that won the Cuban Missile Crisis, receiving in the process a desperately urgent wake-up call that the balance of power on our planet was being juggled between two superstates who had the capacity to annihilate one another at a moment's notice and to likely take everyone else along with them. Conservative estimates suggest the casualties of a nuclear war between the US and the USSR would have numbered in the hundreds of millions.

Scarily enough, however, the famous Doomsday Clock, which provides a symbolic, visual representation in 'minutes to midnight' of how close the world is at any given time to a politically related global catastrophe, didn't move during the crisis, since it happened faster than the clock's board could react. Immediately before the crisis it stood at seven minutes to midnight, and afterward it moved back to 12: the world deemed a safer place thanks to the treaty. Today, the Doomsday Clock's hands stand at 90 seconds to midnight thanks to the lack of global action to reduce nuclear stockpiles and the war in Ukraine The idea of mutually assured destruction may in modern times feel like it belongs firmly in the past, but some sources suggest it's closer than ever today.

Images: Alamy; Getty; The Art Agency

A Dark Day In Dallas

The assassination of President John F Kennedy shocked the world and revealed some of the most poignant moments in American history

Words Michael Haskew

On the morning of 22 November 1963, John F Kennedy, 35th president of the USA, smiled broadly and told the Chamber of Commerce in Fort Worth, Texas: "I am confident, as I look to the future, that our chances for security, our chances for peace, are better than they have been in the past." Within an hour, the 46-year-old chief executive was dead. That future of which he had spoken was shattered in seconds by an assassin's lethal bullet.

The murder of President John F Kennedy remains a watershed in American history, a defining moment in the fabric of the nation's growth, maturity and ascension to a leadership role in the wider world. Americans who were living at the time remember distinctly where they were and what they were doing when the news that the president had been shot flashed across the globe.

To this day, the impact of President Kennedy's assassination reverberates, exerting an unparalleled impact on the American psyche. Questions of conspiracy linger. Images of horror, grace and grief are indelible. The Kennedy presidency, outwardly one of hope, youthful vigour and captivating beauty – enough that it was called 'Camelot' – had come to an abrupt, blood-splattered end.

Kennedy had journeyed to Texas as a pragmatic politician. The election of 1964 was looming, and he was determined to heal a rift in the state's Democratic Party during a five-city swing that would be accomplished in just two days. Rich in Electoral College votes, Texas was vital if the chief executive intended to win a second term in office.

A light rain fell as Kennedy concluded his remarks in Fort Worth. Shortly afterwards, he was joined by his wife, Jacqueline, for the brief ride from the Hotel Texas to Carswell Air Force Base. The air hop to Dallas was only 13 minutes in duration, and by the time the First Couple touched down at Love Field, the rain had stopped. Texas governor John Connally and his wife, Nellie, were waiting in the limousine that would transport the group from the airport to the Trade Mart in Dallas for a highly anticipated speech to a packed, sold-out luncheon gathering. The protective bubble top had been removed from the vehicle, and the presidential party would make the ten-mile drive in an open car.

When they stepped from Air Force One, the First Couple moved to a fence line, greeting and shaking hands with well wishers. The grinning president exuded an easy confidence. Mrs Kennedy, dressed in a pink Chanel suit trimmed in navy blue, received a bouquet of red roses.

The motorcade then proceeded along a somewhat circuitous route through a section of suburban Dallas to Main Street, turning right on Houston Street, then executing a sharp left onto Elm Street before entering Dealey Plaza and approaching the Stemmons Freeway near the triple underpass, where Elm, Commerce and Main Streets converged.

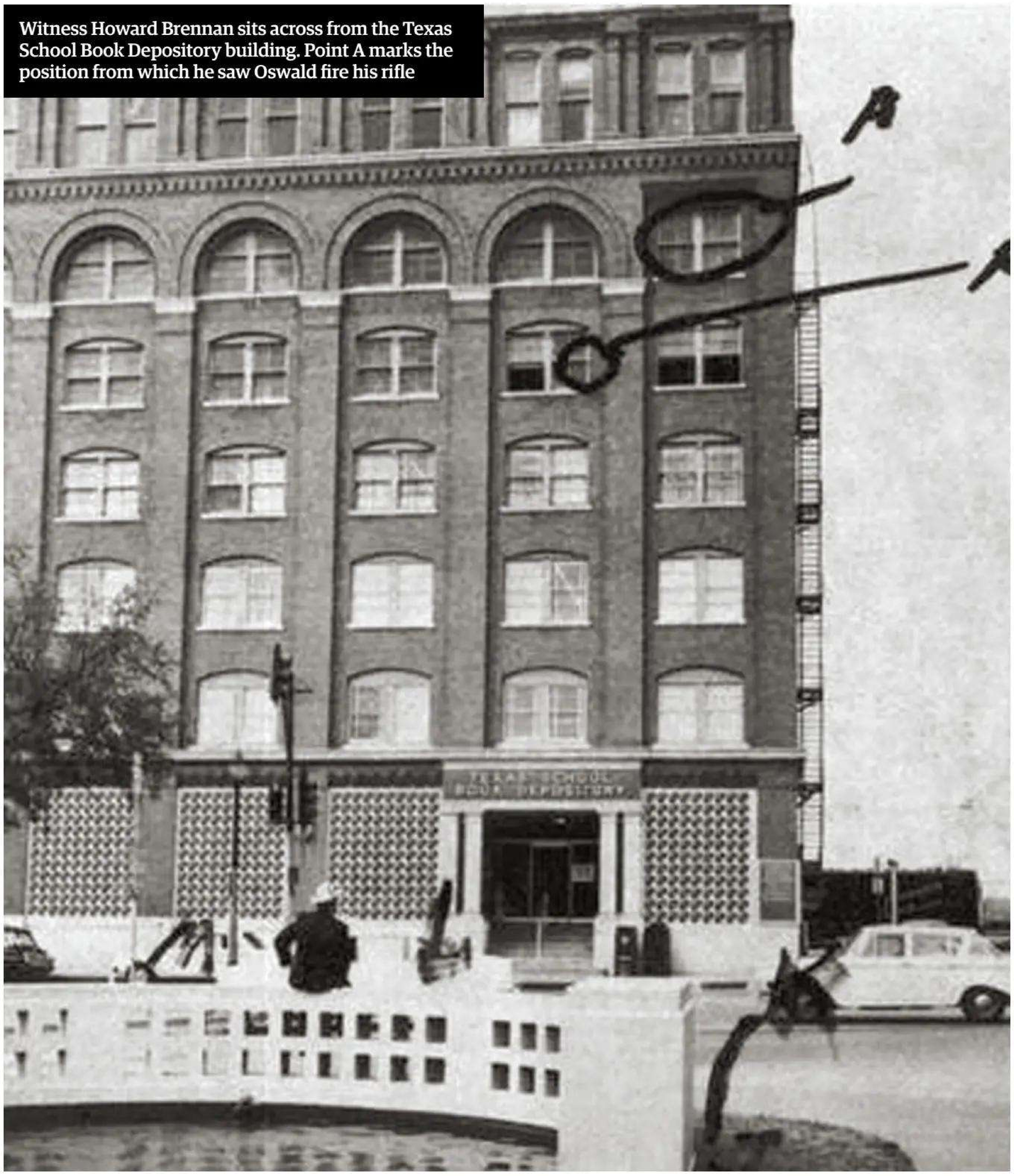
The trip to the Trade Mart was expected to take 45 minutes, but actually ran about ten minutes behind schedule. Large crowds lined the route. Although some signs of protest were seen, most of the spectators cheered wildly and welcomed the First Couple.

The motorcade entered Dealey Plaza at approximately 12.30pm, and Mrs Connally turned towards the back seat of the limousine and smiled. "Mr President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you!" He replied: "No, you certainly can't." These may have been the president's last words.

The seven-story Texas School Book Depository building, in the northwest corner of Dealey Plaza,

A relaxed President John F Kennedy looks to his right as the motorcade proceeds along Main Street just moments before the assassination

Images: © Everett Collection Historical / Walter Oleksy / Alamy Stock Photo



Witness Howard Brennan sits across from the Texas School Book Depository building. Point A marks the position from which he saw Oswald fire his rifle

loomed over the right shoulder of President Kennedy as the motorcade proceeded down Elm Street. Suddenly, shots rang out. The unthinkable had happened.

Witnesses later told conflicting accounts of the harrowing seconds, including the number of shots – three or four – and the single or multiple locations from which they had come. In the moment, however, President Kennedy was struck by a bullet that entered his upper back, nicked a cervical vertebra, and exited his throat below the larynx, slightly damaging the knot of his necktie. When he was struck, the president had been looking to his right and waving to the crowd with his right arm raised. Immediately, both elbows flew up, and with clenched fists the president slumped slightly forward. Almost immediately, another bullet impacted Kennedy's head, shattering his skull and showering the other occupants of the limousine with blood, bone and brain matter.

Governor Connally was struck – either by another bullet or the same one that had hit the president initially. It entered his back just below the right armpit, broke three ribs (damaging ten centimetres of his right fifth rib), shattered the radius bone of his right wrist into eight fragments, exited his arm, and lodged in his left thigh.

Connally was seriously wounded but survived the ordeal. A spectator, James Tague, was slightly injured in the cheek by a bullet or fragment that struck the curb along Main Street.

President Kennedy, meanwhile, had suffered a fatal gunshot wound. The famed Zapruder film reveals the terrible moment in stark colour footage. The president's head snaps forcefully with the recoil from the lethal bullet's impact, and Mrs Kennedy is seen reaching across the trunk of the limousine, either to retrieve a fragment of the president's skull or to assist Secret Service agent Clint Hill in climbing into the vehicle. In a flash, the limousine speeds away towards Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Doctors Ronald Jones, Malcolm Perry and Kemp Clark, and other medical personnel attended the president at Parkland. Doctor Jones remembered that he reached the emergency room from the hospital cafeteria moments after the stricken president had arrived. Kennedy's body lay motionless on a gurney in trauma room number one. His eyes were open, staring. No heartbeat was present. Two Roman Catholic priests were summoned to administer the last rights of the Church, and the president was pronounced dead.

"ANOTHER BULLET IMPACTED KENNEDY'S HEAD, SHATTERING HIS SKULL"

CBS News anchor Walter Cronkite, fondly regarded as the 'most trusted man in America', broke the news to the American people as regular midday programming was interrupted across the country. "From Dallas, Texas," intoned a visibly emotional Cronkite, "the flash apparently official… President Kennedy died at 1pm Central Standard Time, two o'clock Eastern Standard Time, some 38 minutes ago."

As news of the assassination spread rapidly across the globe, the macabre drama continued to unfold in Dallas. The deadly rifle shots were initially determined to have been fired from above and behind the president, and the logical line of sight stretched to the upper floors of the Depository building. Inspection of the sixth floor revealed a sniper's nest at its southeast corner. Boxes had been stacked, a window was open, and the murder weapon – a cheap 6.5mm Italian-made Carcano Model 1891/38 rifle – had been discarded among the jumble of half-empty boxes.

As law enforcement officers scoured the area in and around Dealey Plaza for clues, they sealed the exits from the Depository building. However, 24-year-old Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository Company, had already been allowed to pass after encountering his supervisor and a Dallas police officer with a drawn handgun. Oswald, they said, appeared calm as he moved along. The young man bought a drink from a vending machine and then left the building, probably through its front entrance. Later, after conducting a headcount, the supervisor reported to the police that Oswald was missing.

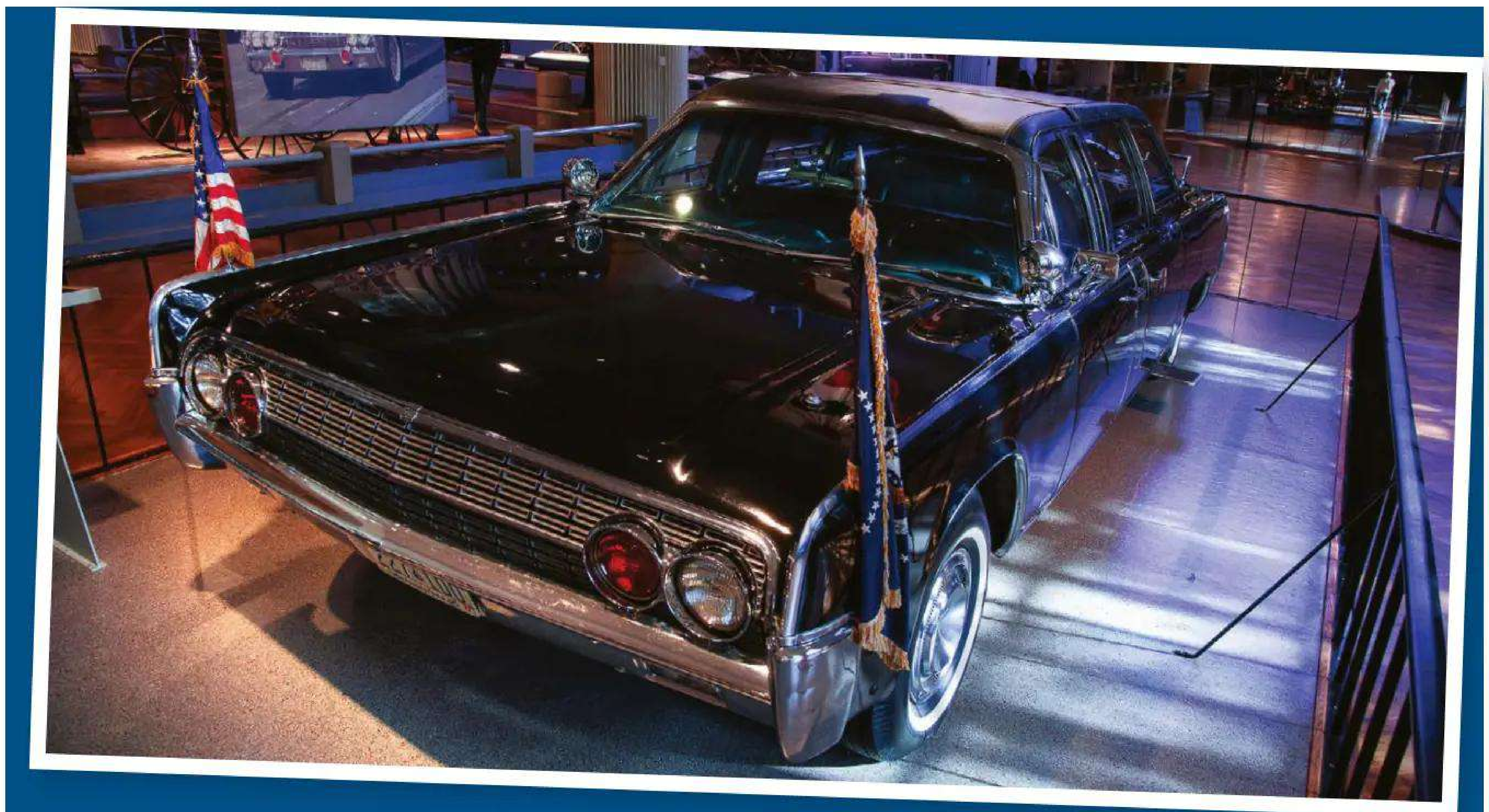
An ex-US marine with admitted Marxist political sympathies, Oswald had actually defected to the Soviet Union, married a Russian national, and then been readmitted to the United States. He had been seen on the streets of New Orleans, Louisiana, protesting US 'interference' with the established Marxist regime in Cuba. He had supposedly maintained contact with the KGB, the Soviet secret police, even after returning to the United States. But all this was to come to light over the following months and years.

On 22 November 1963, by the time President Kennedy was pronounced dead, Oswald was a wanted man. He boarded a Dallas city bus, then took a taxi, and arrived at his boarding house on North Beckley Avenue at 1pm.

Observed by the housekeeper, he went quickly to his room, donned and zipped a jacket, and proceeded to a nearby bus stop. While Oswald waited, 39-year-old Dallas police officer JD Tippit, perhaps connecting a witness's description of the alleged assassin to Oswald's appearance, pulled his patrol car up to the bus stop. As the officer exited the vehicle, Oswald drew a handgun and fired four shots, fatally wounding Tippit.

Oswald fled the scene and slipped into the nearby Texas Theater, where the film *Cry of Battle* was showing. He had neglected to purchase a ticket and the clerk, prodded by the manager of a neighbouring shoe store, called police. Confronted inside the theatre, Oswald again drew his weapon but failed to fire a shot before he was apprehended and dragged outside while shouting that he was a victim of police brutality. Transported to police headquarters, he was questioned and then charged with the murder of Officer Tippit. Hours

John Kennedy Jr salutes the coffin of his father outside St Matthew's Cathedral in Washington, DC during the funeral procession on 25 November 1963



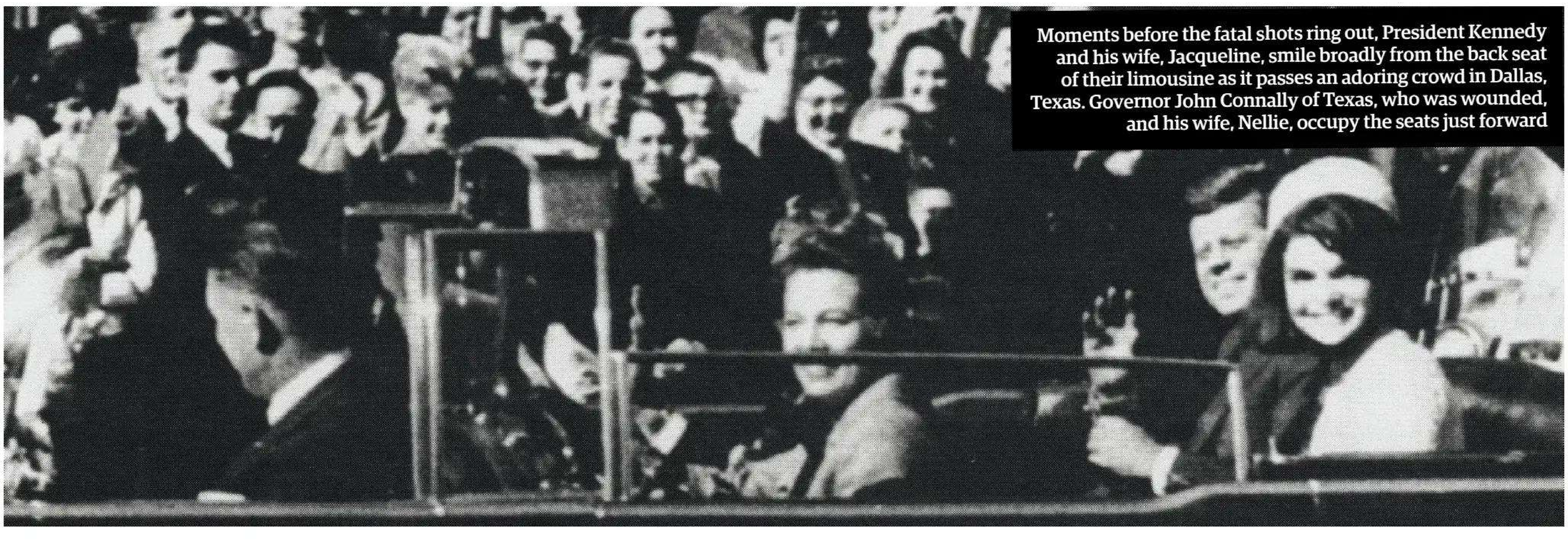
The Lincoln Continental Museum Exhibit

After returning to service, President Kennedy's limousine now resides at the Henry Ford Museum

Codenamed X-100, the 1961 Lincoln Continental convertible that carried the presidential party through the streets of Dallas to a rendezvous with destiny on 22 November 1963, reached Parkland Memorial Hospital shortly after 12.30pm that day. A Plexiglas top and cloth cover that had been removed earlier due to improved weather were reinstalled, and at 3.30pm, the limousine was driven to Love Field, where it was placed aboard a Lockheed C-130 transport aircraft and flown to Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, arriving at about 8pm.

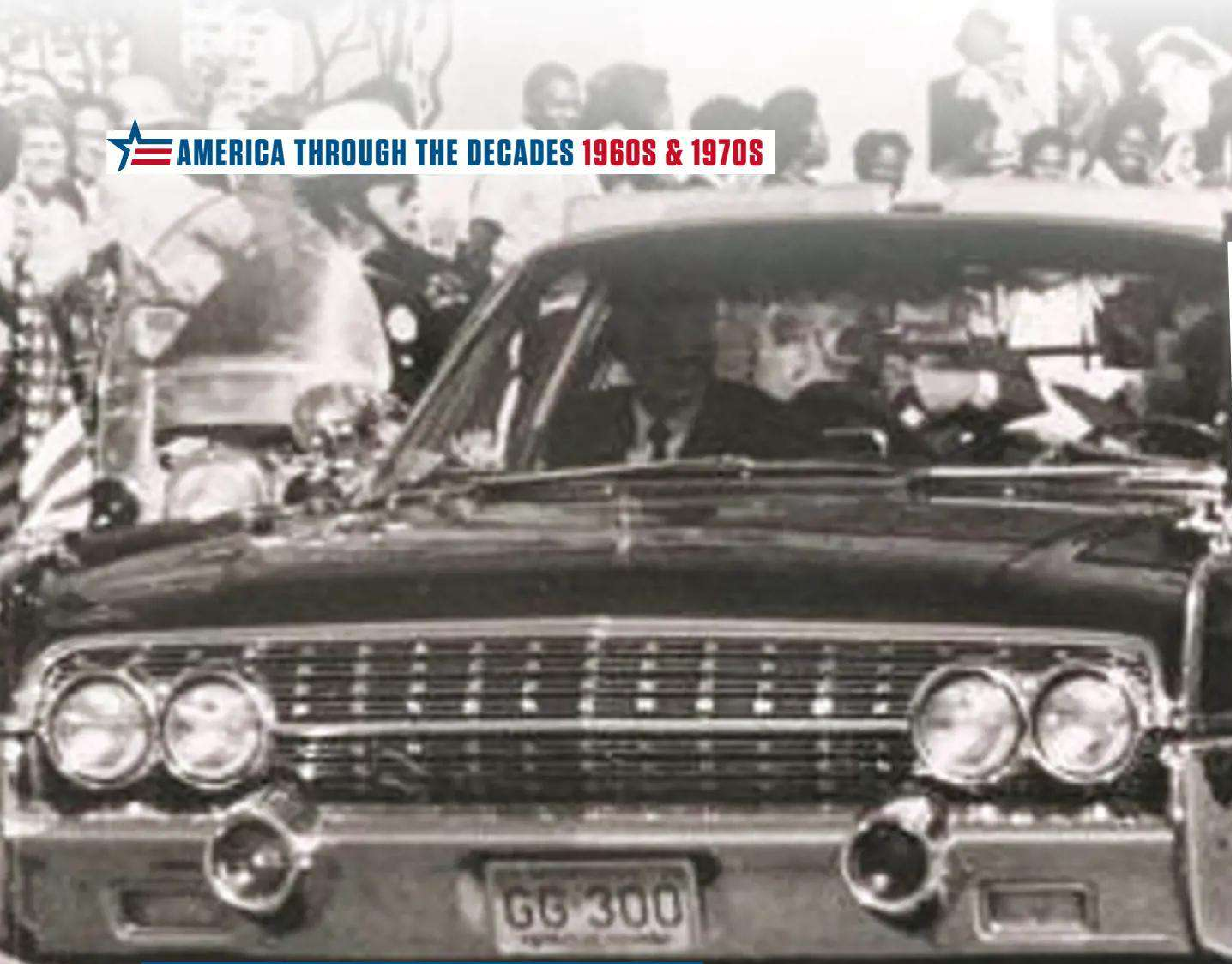
Forwarded to the White House garage, the limousine was combed for evidence during the opening hours of the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Numerous photographs were taken prior to the extensive cleaning that erased the grisly residue of the murder that had taken place earlier. In December 1963, X-100 was transported to the firm of Hess & Eisenhardt of Cincinnati, Ohio, which had previously performed modifications from its original state to Secret Service specifications as a presidential limousine. The vehicle was rebuilt to include a bulletproof roof, titanium armour plating and bullet-resistant glass. The tyres were reinforced with internal aluminium rims to prevent them from flattening, and the passenger compartment was refurbished to eliminate the damage sustained during the assassination.

X-100 remained in service for 15 more years, occasionally transporting presidents Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and other dignitaries, its odometer reflecting over 50,000 ground miles. Retired in the late Seventies, the limousine was later placed on permanent display at the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan.



Moments before the fatal shots ring out, President Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline, smile broadly from the back seat of their limousine as it passes an adoring crowd in Dallas, Texas. Governor John Connally of Texas, who was wounded, and his wife, Nellie, occupy the seats just forward

Images: © Everett Collection Historical / Walter Oleksy / Alamy Stock Photo



Between the first and second shots that struck him, Kennedy raises his left hand to his throat, and Mrs Kennedy reaches out to him

President and Mrs John F Kennedy are greeted by Texas governor John Connally on arrival at Love Field in Dallas, Texas, on 22 November 1963

Strange Burial Of Oswald

Oswald was interred quietly but has not rested in peace

Lee Harvey Oswald died less than two hours after being shot by Jack Ruby. Paul Groody of the Miller Funeral Home made the necessary arrangements at the request of law enforcement, telling co-workers that they were for a 75-year-old man. The funeral was scheduled for 4pm on 25 November 1963. Only Oswald's widow, Marina, his mother, law enforcement officers, and the media were present at Shannon Rose Hill Memorial Park in Fort Worth.

Several clergymen had declined to participate, and reporters had to serve as pallbearers. Reverend Louis Saunders of the local Council of Churches stated: "Mrs Oswald tells me that her son, Lee Harvey, was a good boy and that she loved him. And today, Lord, we commit his spirit to your divine care."

Four years later, vandals stole Oswald's headstone. His mother replaced it, keeping the original in her home after it was recovered. In 1981, Oswald's body was exhumed for testing to verify that the remains were his. The original coffin had deteriorated. Funeral home officials told Oswald's brother, Robert, that it would be replaced and the original destroyed. Instead, the funeral home put it up for auction. A judge later ordered the home to return the coffin to the family and pay Robert nearly $90,000.

"JOHN F KENNEDY JR SALUTED HIS FALLEN FATHER. IT WAS THE BOY'S THIRD BIRTHDAY"

later, he was also charged with the assassination of President Kennedy.

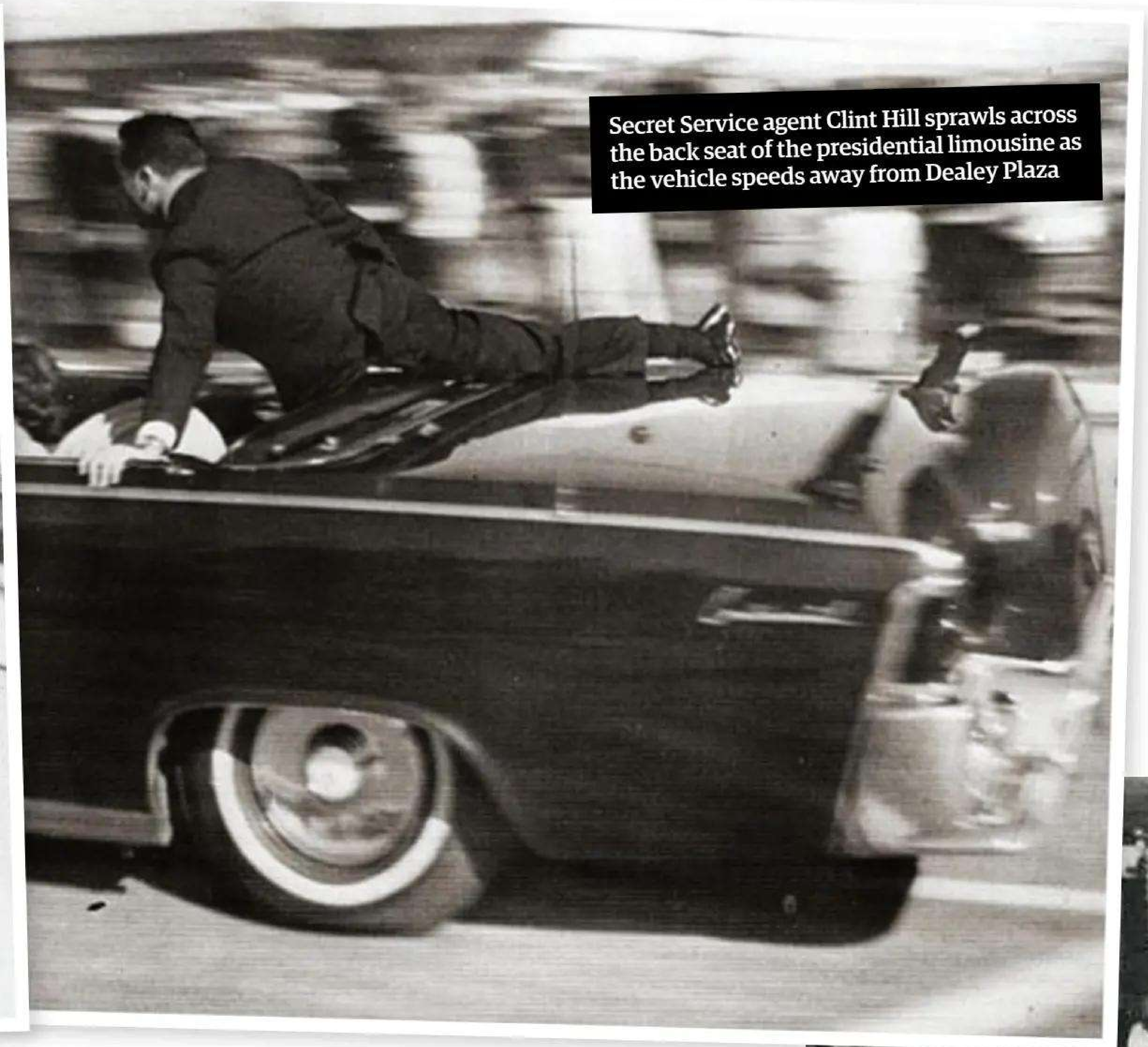
Soon after his capture, reporters peppered Oswald with questions in a hallway at the police station. He shouted in response: "I didn't shoot anybody… They've taken me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. I'm just a patsy!" During a subsequent press conference, Oswald asserted that he was unaware at the time that he was the suspect in connection with the president's assassination.

By 2pm on 22 November, the body of the slain president had been placed in a bronze coffin and, after an apparent squabble with local officials over jurisdiction, was headed to Love Field for loading aboard Air Force One and the flight back to Washington, DC. Asked if she wished to change out of her bloodstained clothing, Mrs Kennedy declined, saying: "I want them to see what they have done to Jack." Within the hour, Vice President Lyndon B Johnson, flanked by his wife, Lady Bird, and Mrs Kennedy, was sworn in as president of the United States in the crowded corridor of Air Force One. Federal Judge Sarah T Hughes of the Northern District of Texas administered the oath of office.

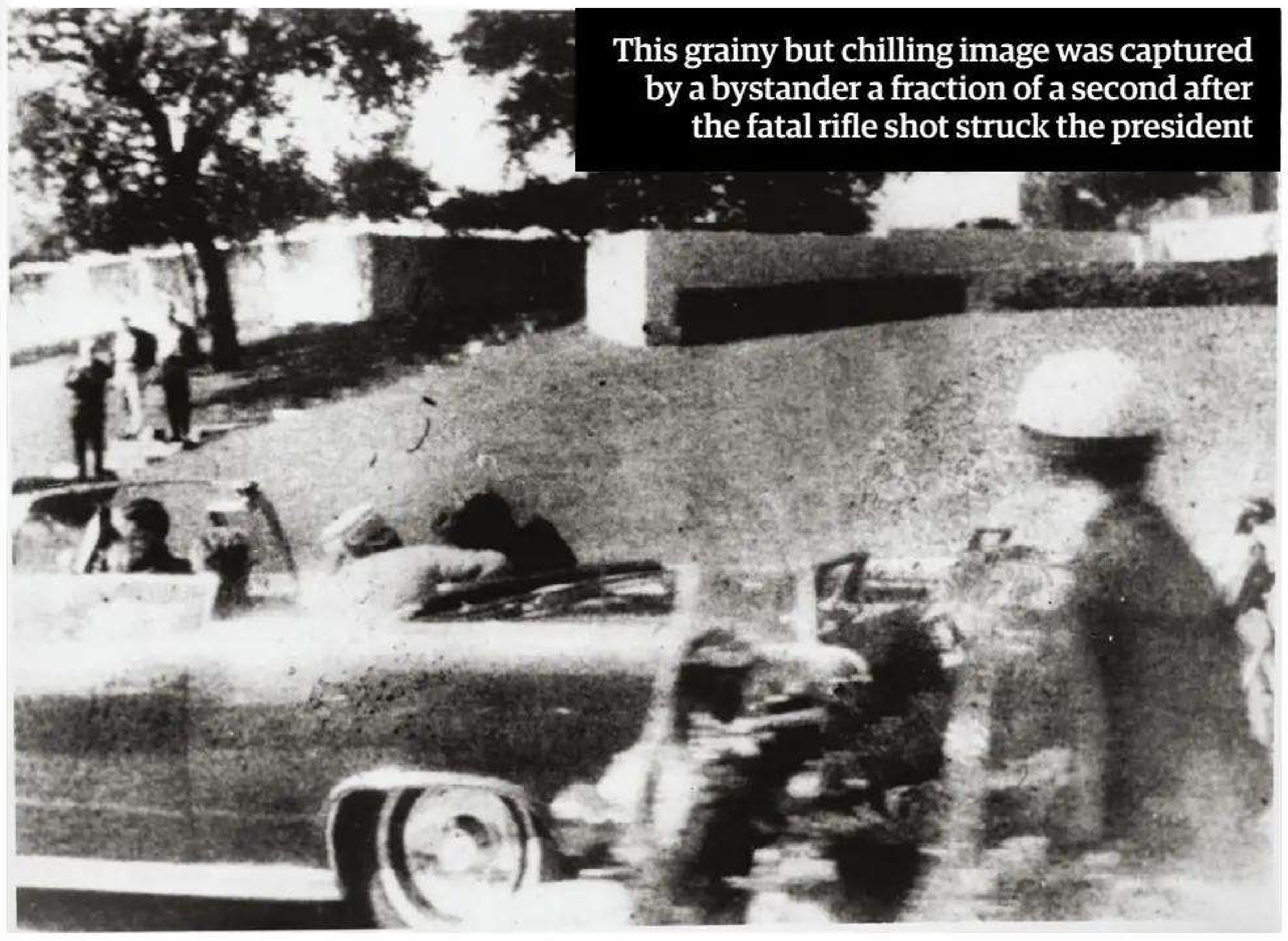
Air Force One arrived at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, at 6pm, and the president's body was transported to Bethesda Naval Hospital, where an autopsy was performed. From there, the coffin was draped in the national flag and moved to the East Room of the White House. On Sunday 24 November, it was relocated to the rotunda of the US Capitol aboard a caisson drawn by six grey horses. A seventh horse, jet black, riderless and with boots reversed in the stirrups, followed. As the president's body lay in state, the rotunda was opened to the public, and an estimated 250,000 people filed past to pay their respects to President Kennedy before the hour of the funeral. One of the most poignant and famous images of the tragic weekend depicted Mrs Kennedy kneeling, along with her six-year-old daughter, Caroline, at the president's bier.

The First Lady had requested that the funeral and related ceremonies be patterned after those of President Abraham Lincoln, felled by assassin John Wilkes Booth a century earlier. Attended by representatives of 53 countries, 18 of them presidents, the state funeral took place on the morning of Monday 25 November. Mrs Kennedy and other members of the family led the procession to St Matthew's Cathedral on foot. Cardinal Richard Cushing conducted the Mass, and as the coffin was borne from the cathedral, John F Kennedy Jr stepped forward to salute his fallen father. It was the little boy's third birthday, and the moment was captured by photographer Stan Stearns. The image became an American icon, a touch of innocence amid a torrent of national tragedy.

President Kennedy was laid to rest in section 45 of Arlington National Cemetery. With his brothers, Robert and Ted, by her side, Mrs



Secret Service agent Clint Hill sprawls across the back seat of the presidential limousine as the vehicle speeds away from Dealey Plaza



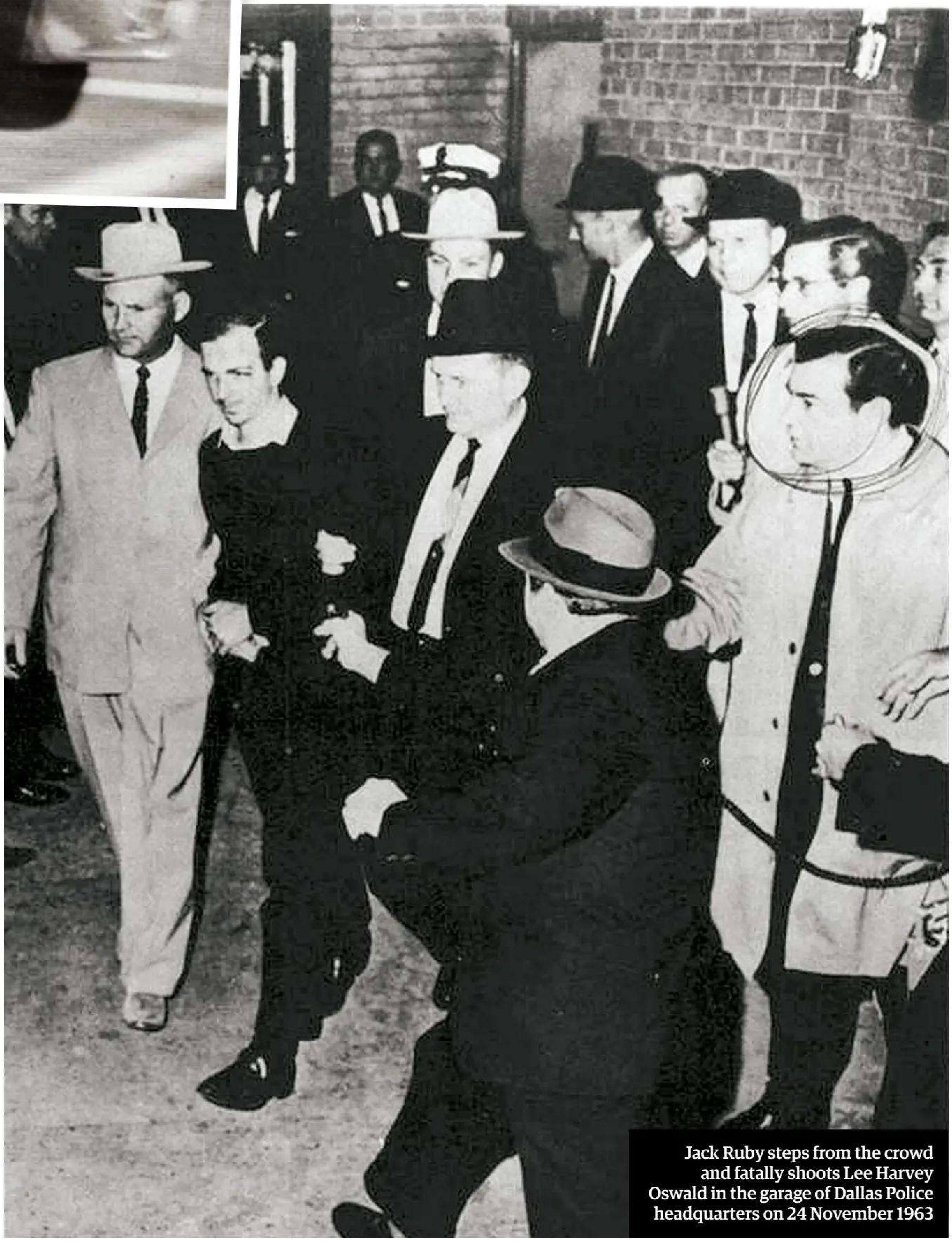
This grainy but chilling image was captured by a bystander a fraction of a second after the fatal rifle shot struck the president

Kennedy lit the eternal flame, marking the grave on the slope below Arlington House.

In the end, Lee Harvey Oswald never stood trial for murder. His life was taken in a bizarre turn of events that played out on national television on the morning of 24 November. As the accused assassin was being transferred from police headquarters to the county jail, which was deemed more secure, he was escorted in handcuffs into the headquarters garage. Suddenly, Jack Ruby, a 52-year-old nightclub owner with reported ties to organised crime, stepped from the crowd and shot Oswald in the stomach at point-blank range, fatally wounding him. The televised murder of Oswald only deepened the anguish of the American people, shaken to the core by the violence, horror and heartache that so swiftly had gripped the national consciousness in just two days.

On 29 November 1963, President Johnson appointed a commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. From the outset, rumours of conspiracy swirled. A year later, however, the Warren Commission concluded in its report that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone.

Subsequent inquiries, official and unofficial, have failed to quell the lingering discourse on the surreal events of those terrible days in November 1963, which remain a curious blend of fact, fantasy and assumption to this day, tinged with the pangs of what might have been. A nation had lost its leader, and with him perished the golden days of sun-splashed, youthful exuberance that characterised the public image of John F Kennedy.



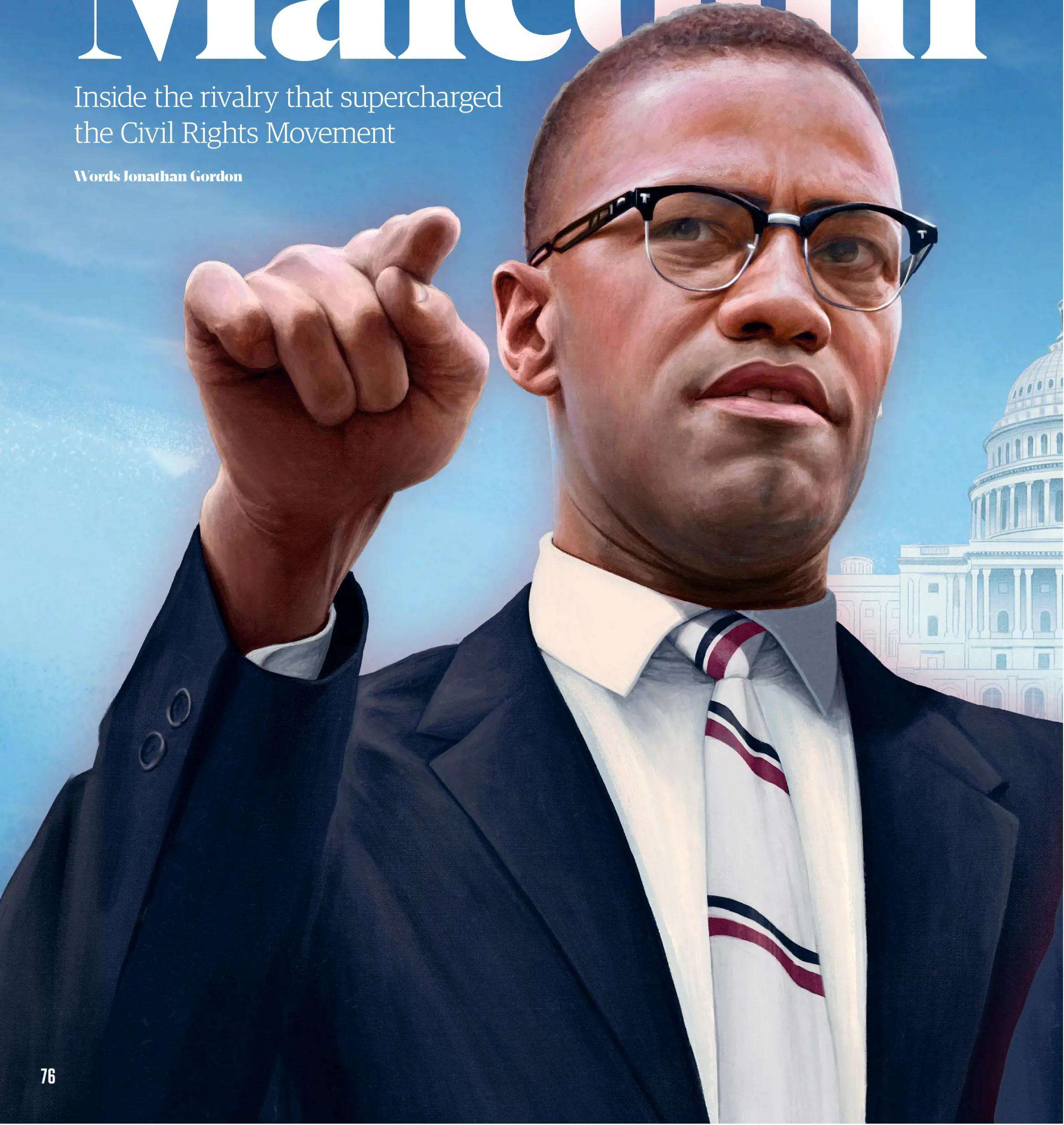
Jack Ruby steps from the crowd and fatally shoots Lee Harvey Oswald in the garage of Dallas Police headquarters on 24 November 1963

Images: © Everett Collection Historical / Walter Oleksy / Alamy Stock Photo

Malcolm

Inside the rivalry that supercharged the Civil Rights Movement

Words Jonathan Gordon



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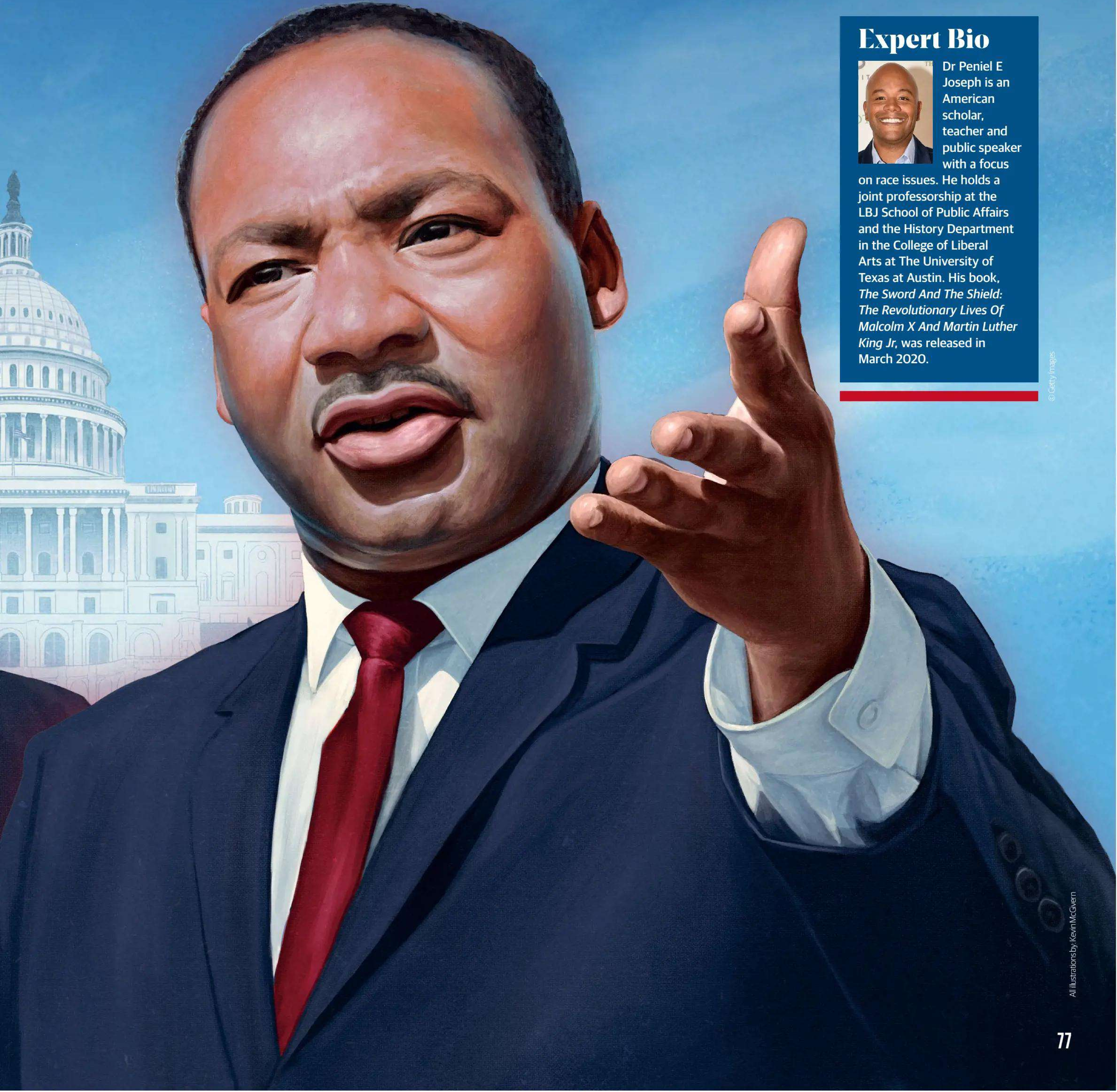

Expert Bio

Dr Peniel E Joseph is an American scholar, teacher and public speaker with a focus on race issues. He holds a joint professorship at the LBJ School of Public Affairs and the History Department in the College of Liberal Arts at The University of Texas at Austin. His book, *The Sword And The Shield: The Revolutionary Lives Of Malcolm X And Martin Luther King Jr*, was released in March 2020.

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All illustrations by Kevin McGivern

It was Malcolm X who introduced Muhammad Ali to the Nation of Islam

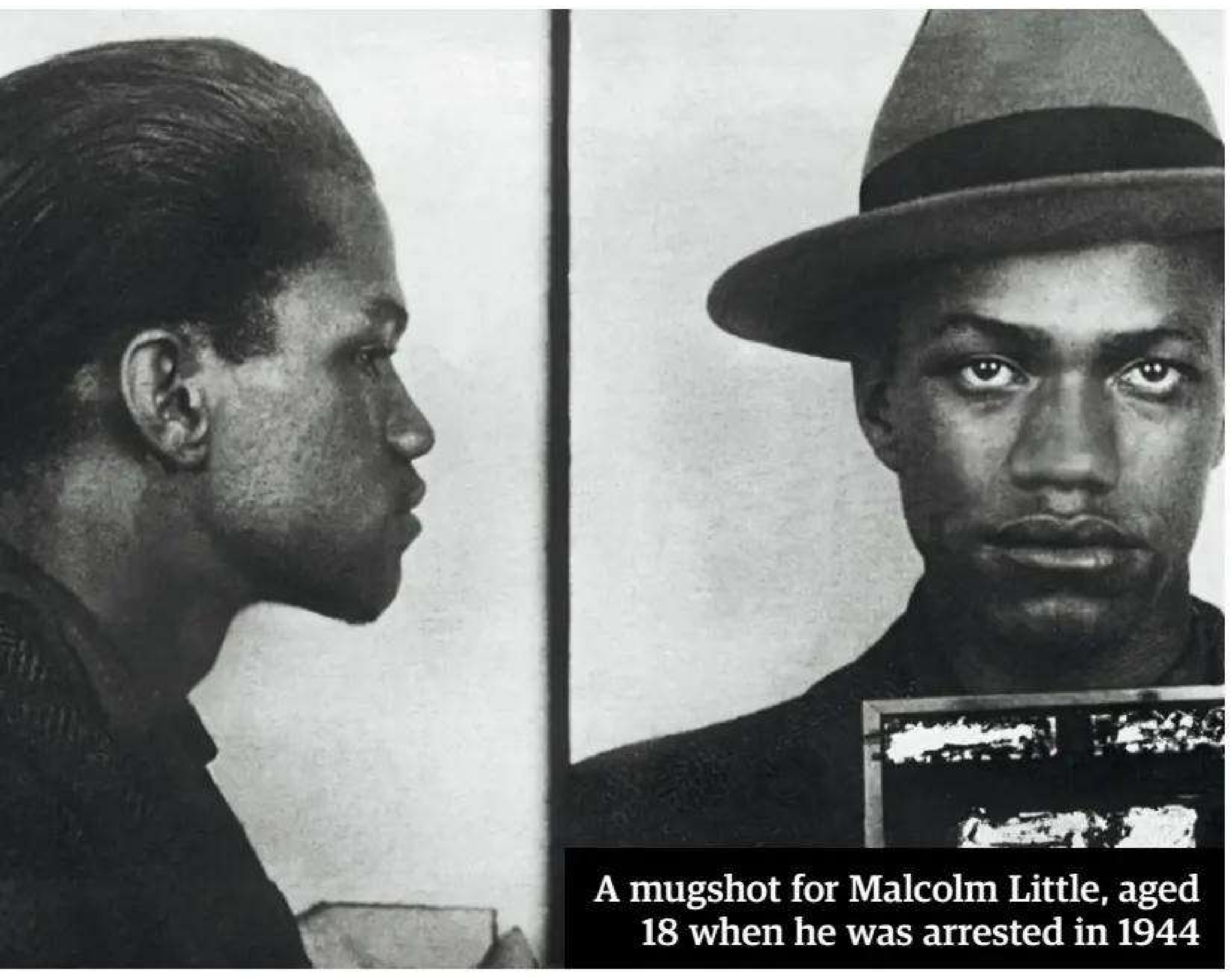
They didn't hold high public office, they didn't fight wars and they didn't possess vast wealth and riches, and yet Dr Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X still managed to become two of the most iconic figures of the 20th century. Rising to prominence at the height of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, each became equally revered and reviled by different parts of the United States. Both would ultimately come to be the de facto leader of their groups and each would meet an untimely and violent end at the hands of assailants whose identities and motives continue to be hotly debated.

In Dr King's role as first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Malcolm X's position as a minister and leading national spokesperson for the Nation of Islam (NOI), these two men often appeared to offer two conflicting arguments and approaches to the challenge of achieving racial justice and equality in America. What's more, each existed in the public eye to a far greater and wider extent than any of their contemporaries fighting for African-American rights and representation, and as a result each has developed their own legend. What we hope to do as we explore the lives of these two men over the next few pages is to find out what linked them more than divided them and bring back some of the humanity of the two men behind the myths. To that end we could think of no one better to guide us through this journey than the author of *The Sword and the Shield: The Revolutionary Lives of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King Jr,* Dr Peniel E Joseph.

"The mythology around both men frames them as opposites," he explains. "It frames Malcolm as Dr King's evil twin. It frames Dr King as this saint who would just give everybody a hug if he was alive right now and that really takes away from understanding the depth and breadth of their political power, their political radicalism and their evolution over time."

We'll take a closer look at that evolution and convergence of ideas as we progress, but first it's interesting to consider where each man came from and how that might have informed his world view. "Martin Luther King Jr is raised in an upper-middle class, elite household in Atlanta, Georgia," Joseph tells us. "His father is a preacher, his mother is present in his life and it's a very comfortable upbringing. Malcolm X is raised in Omaha and in Lansing, Michigan on farms, so he's a country boy. His father is murdered by white supremacists when he's six years old and his mother is put in a psychiatric facility, so he's a foster child by the time he's in elementary school. And then he becomes a hustler in Boston and Harlem as a teenager and he's finally arrested for theft and spends seven years in prison. When Malcolm is in prison, Dr King is at Morehouse College, the most prestigious, historically Black, all-men's college that you could go to then or now. He goes and gets a theological degree at seminary school - Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania - and then gets a PhD at Boston University."

The strong religious upbringing of King clearly had a massive influence on his life, becoming a preacher himself as well as a political activist and integrating his faith deep into his speeches.



A mugshot for Malcolm Little, aged 18 when he was arrested in 1944

Civil Rights Timeline

Brown V Board of Education
The United States Supreme Court makes the landmark ruling that segregation of students on the basis of race is unconstitutional, essentially ending all-White school policies and the 'separate but equal' rules of Jim Crow.
17 May 1954

Rosa Parks
As part of an ongoing and organised protest against the segregation of buses in Alabama, Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat when the driver moves the dividing line of the bus back, sparking a bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, and focusing national attention on the issue.
1 December 1955

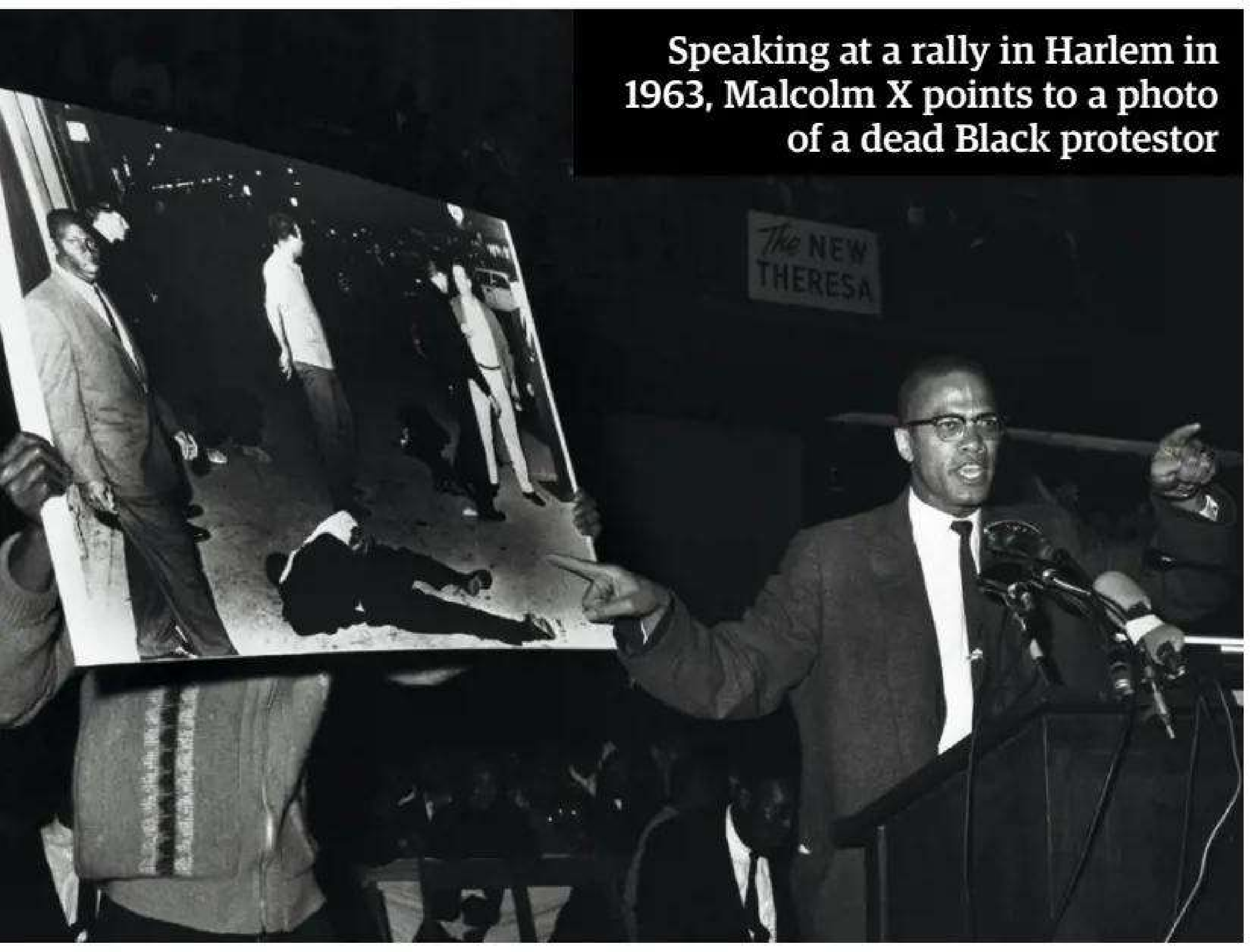
The Little Rock Nine
Nine African American students attend Little Rock Central High School for the first time; a school that had been all-White up until that point. A large mob and members of the Arkansas National Guard block their path to the school, ultimately requiring the students to have military protection to enter after weeks of protest.
September 1957

The Greensboro Four
Four students begin a sit-in at the whites-only lunch counter of Woolworth department store. Denied service, they refuse to leave when asked and remain seated until closing. They return again the next day with 20 more students, with the sit-in growing in the following weeks to take up every seat.
1 February 1960

Ruby Bridges
Six-year-old Ruby Bridges hopes to attend the previously all-White school of William Frantz Elementary in New Orleans. She requires an armed escort by federal marshals to navigate the angry mob leading up to and outside the school. This continues every day of the school year and she is taught alone in an empty classroom by her teacher, Barbara Henry.
14 November 1960

King attends the Ghana independence ceremony in 1957

Speaking at a rally in Harlem in 1963, Malcolm X points to a photo of a dead Black protestor



Meanwhile, Malcolm's tough upbringing and the tragedies he endured help to explain the righteous anger and pain he expressed as a minister for the NOI. However, Joseph does point out one curious similarity in their upbringing: "They're both impacted by the movie *Gone With the Wind*. It premieres in Atlanta when Dr King is ten years old. Malcolm is 14 years old and sees that movie in Mason, Michigan, and talks about squirming in the movie theatre at all the racial stereotypes that the movie's filled with. It's filled with Black women who are servants who are getting slapped in the face by White women who are masters, and it's this sepia-toned, nostalgic vision of racial slavery. So that's similar."

"THE MYTHOLOGY AROUND BOTH MEN FRAMES THEM AS OPPOSITES"

It was during his time in prison for burglary that the then-Malcolm Little was introduced to Islam by some of his siblings and he joined the NOI. Its leader Elijah Muhammad took a personal interest in him, with letters being sent between them, before he was released in 1952. He abandoned his 'slave name' of Little and became Malcolm X, a minister in the NOI advocating for Black separatism (which was the policy of the organisation), first in Chicago and later in Harlem, New York, which would become his base for years to come. The formative years of each man's life are ultimately what frames them as polarised voices in a similar struggle.

"Malcolm X is really Black America's prosecuting attorney and he is going to be charging White America with a series of crimes against Black humanity," explains Joseph. "I argue in *The Sword and the Shield* that in a way his life's work boils down to radical Black dignity, and what he means by Black dignity is really Black people having the political self-determination to decide their own political futures and fates. They define racism and they define anti-racism and what social justice looks like for themselves. It's connected to the United States, but globally it's also connected to African decolonisation, African independence, Third World independence, Middle East politics, all of it." Radical Black dignity is also, importantly, about building up a Black cultural identity that is independent of White America and building self-worth, which is a big part of where ideas like Black Power would later come from.

King naturally comes to things from a different direction. "Martin Luther King Jr is really the defence attorney," says Joseph. "He defends Black lives to White people and White lives to Black people. He's really advocating for radical Black citizenship and his notion of citizenship is going to get more expansive over time; it's going to be more than just voting rights and ending segregation. It's going to become about ending poverty, food justice, health care, a living wage, universal basic income for everyone." So radical Black citizenship is about outward expression, about African Americans having an impact on the social systems that are in place, becoming engaged and demanding to be heard.

These two approaches, one that builds personal identity and another that looks to express that identity and have it recognised by a system that's set up to ignore Black voices, seem more complementary than adversarial when we look at them from a slight remove. "Their differences really become differences of tactics rather than goals," says Joseph. "They're both going to come to see that you need dignity and citizenship and those goals are going to converge over time, but it's the tactics and how we get to those goals."

Famously, though, they did not always see eye to eye. Malcolm X in particular took aim at King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on multiple occasions (likely because he was a high-profile target and Malcolm was nothing if not media savvy). Malcolm regularly referred to King as an 'Uncle Tom', implying that his nonviolent strategy was either too

The Freedom Rides
Following the protests of the bus boycott started by Rosa Parks, the Freedom Rides are intended to test new rulings banning segregation on interstate travel. Seven African American and six White protesters board two buses and face violence in South Carolina on 14 May when a bus is forced to stop to change a tyre.
4 May 1961

Birmingham
The Birmingham, Alabama, demonstrations against segregation encompass sit-ins, boycotts, mass protests and marches to City Hall. Martin Luther King is arrested on 12 April for violating anti-protest rules. The authorities use fire hoses and dogs against protesters, causing national outrage and prompting JFK to propose a Civil Rights Bill.
3 April 1963

March on Washington
The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom is the culmination of protests throughout 1963. An estimated 250,000 people gather peacefully on the National Mall in Washington, DC, where they hear speeches from Civil Rights leaders like a young John Lewis and, famously, Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream' speech.
28 August 1963

Civil Rights Act
Picking up and strengthening the proposal by President Kennedy before his assassination, Lyndon B Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act into law. It is intended to end racial discrimination in the workplace and in finding employment, end voter discrimination and end segregation of public facilities.
2 July 1964

The Selma March
A march from Selma in Alabama to Montgomery is organised to protest against voting discrimination and to advocate for a federal voting law. The attempt is met with vicious violence by state troopers. A second attempt led by King is stopped short when troopers appear to make way to them. A final attempt on 21 March is completed, with 25,000 in attendance.
7 March 1965

"True peace is not merely the absence of tension: it is the presence of justice"

17 September 1958

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere"

16 April 1963

"This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilising drug of gradualism"

16 April 1963

"True compassion is more than flinging a coin to a beggar. It comes to see that an edifice which produces beggars needs restructuring"

4 April 1967

Police use fire hoses to subdue protesters in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963

Malcolm X gives a speech in Harlem, which became his political home base

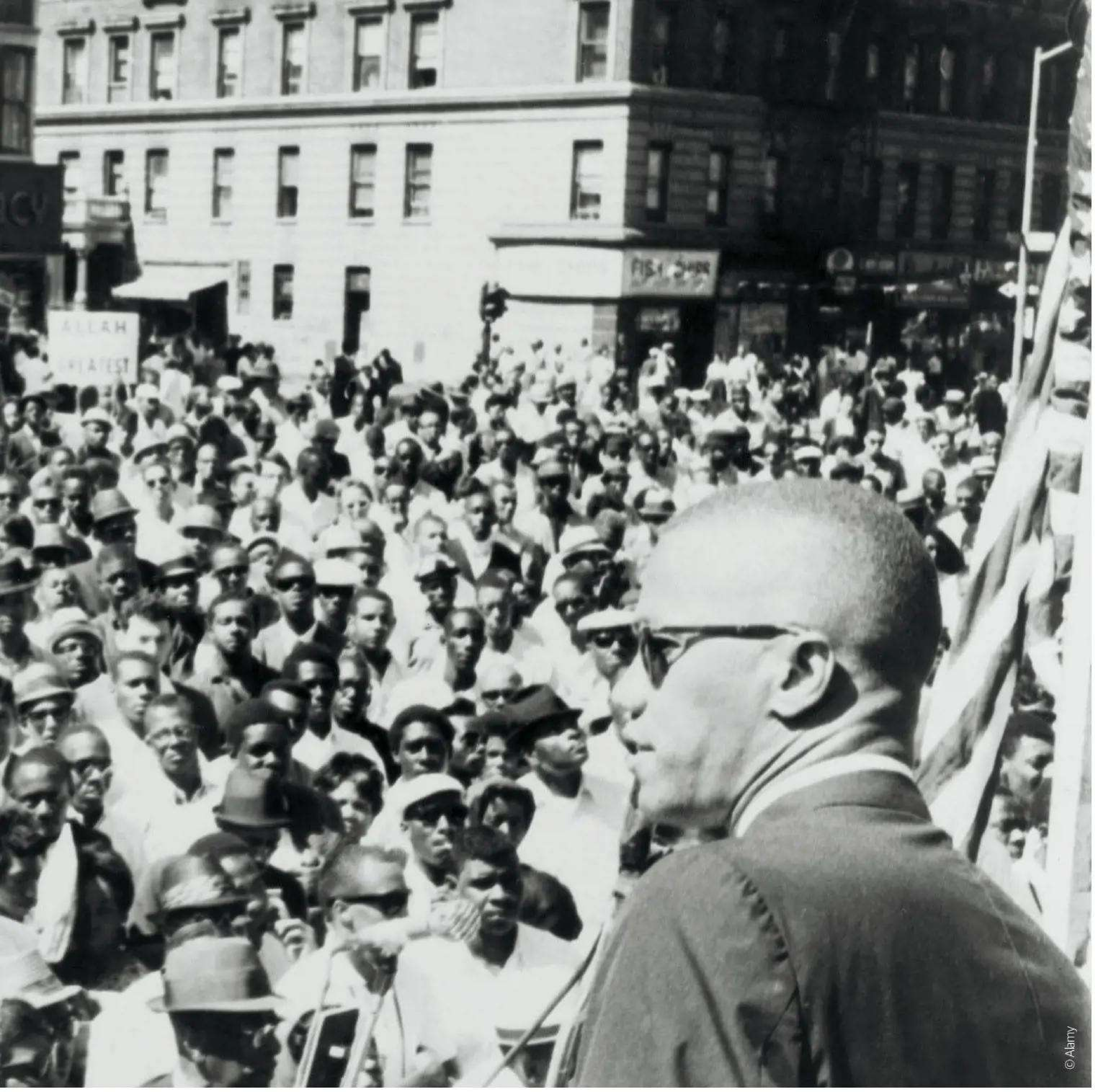
accommodating to White America or even saying he was being subsidised by White America to keep African Americans defenceless. King for his part warned, "Fiery, demagogic oratory in the Black ghettos, urging Negroes to arm themselves and prepare to engage in violence, as [Malcolm X] has done, can reap nothing but grief."

And yet despite the animosity between the two men publicly, Malcolm X continually attempted to reach out to King over the years. He sent articles and NOI reading materials and invited him to speeches and meetings. On 31 July 1963, Malcolm X even publicly called for unity. "If capitalistic Kennedy and communistic Khrushchev can find something in common on which to form a United Front despite their tremendous ideological differences, it is a disgrace for Negro leaders not to be able to submerge our 'minor' differences in order to seek a common solution to a common problem posed by a Common Enemy," he wrote, inviting civil rights leaders to join him in Harlem to speak at a rally. But they did not attend, perhaps because shortly after they would be attending the March on Washington and so they were deep in planning. The slight was taken, though, with Malcolm dismissing the August 1963 event the 'Farce on Washington'.

"THEIR DIFFERENCES REALLY BECOME DIFFERENCES OF TACTICS RATHER THAN GOALS"

Despite the rhetoric, Joseph thinks Malcolm was still learning much from King's activities. "Dr King is the person who helps mobilise Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963 and King is going to be facing German Shepherds and fire hoses and it's going to be a big, global media spectacle," he says. "King writes his famous 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' during that period. Malcolm is in Washington, DC, for most of that spring as temporary head of Mosque No 4 there and he's really going to be influenced by King's mobilisations – his ability to mobilise large numbers of people – even as he's critical of King because of the nonviolence and the fact that so many kids and women are being brutalised."

The really big shift in world view for Malcolm X comes the following year, as he gradually breaks away from Elijah Muhammad (who was mired in sordid allegations of extramarital affairs) and the NOI and seeks to define his own path forward. "By 1964 in 'The Ballot or the Bullet' speech, you see Malcolm X talking about voting rights as part of Black liberation



© Alamy

"We are nonviolent with people who are nonviolent with us"

1963

"We didn't land on Plymouth Rock, Plymouth Rock landed on us"

29 March 1964

"We can never get civil rights in America until our human rights are first restored"

25 August 1964

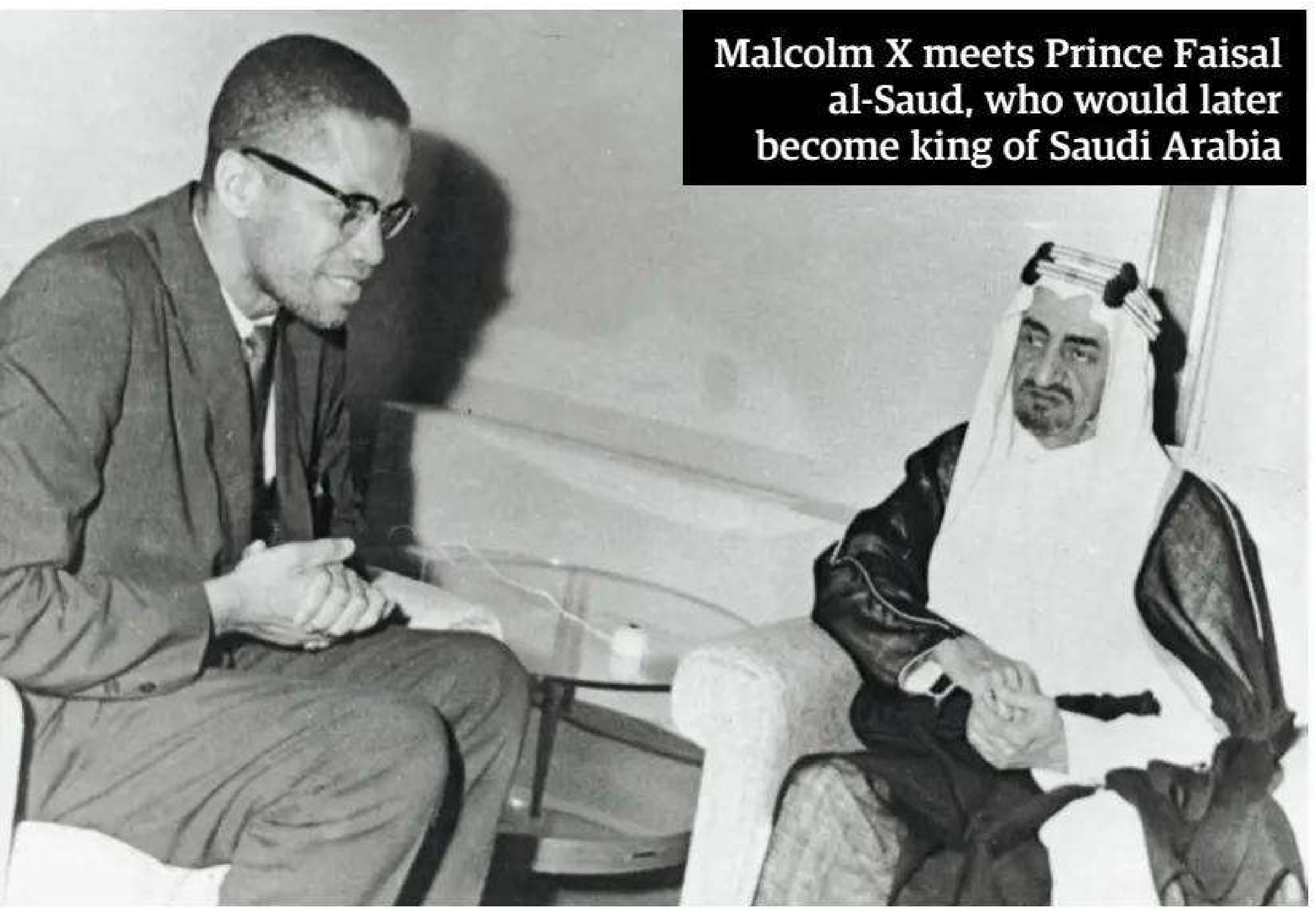
"You can't separate peace from freedom because no one can be at peace unless he has his freedom"

4 April 1967

King met President Johnson on a number occasions, but the meetings declined as King pushed for more radical reforms

Image source: wiki/Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum

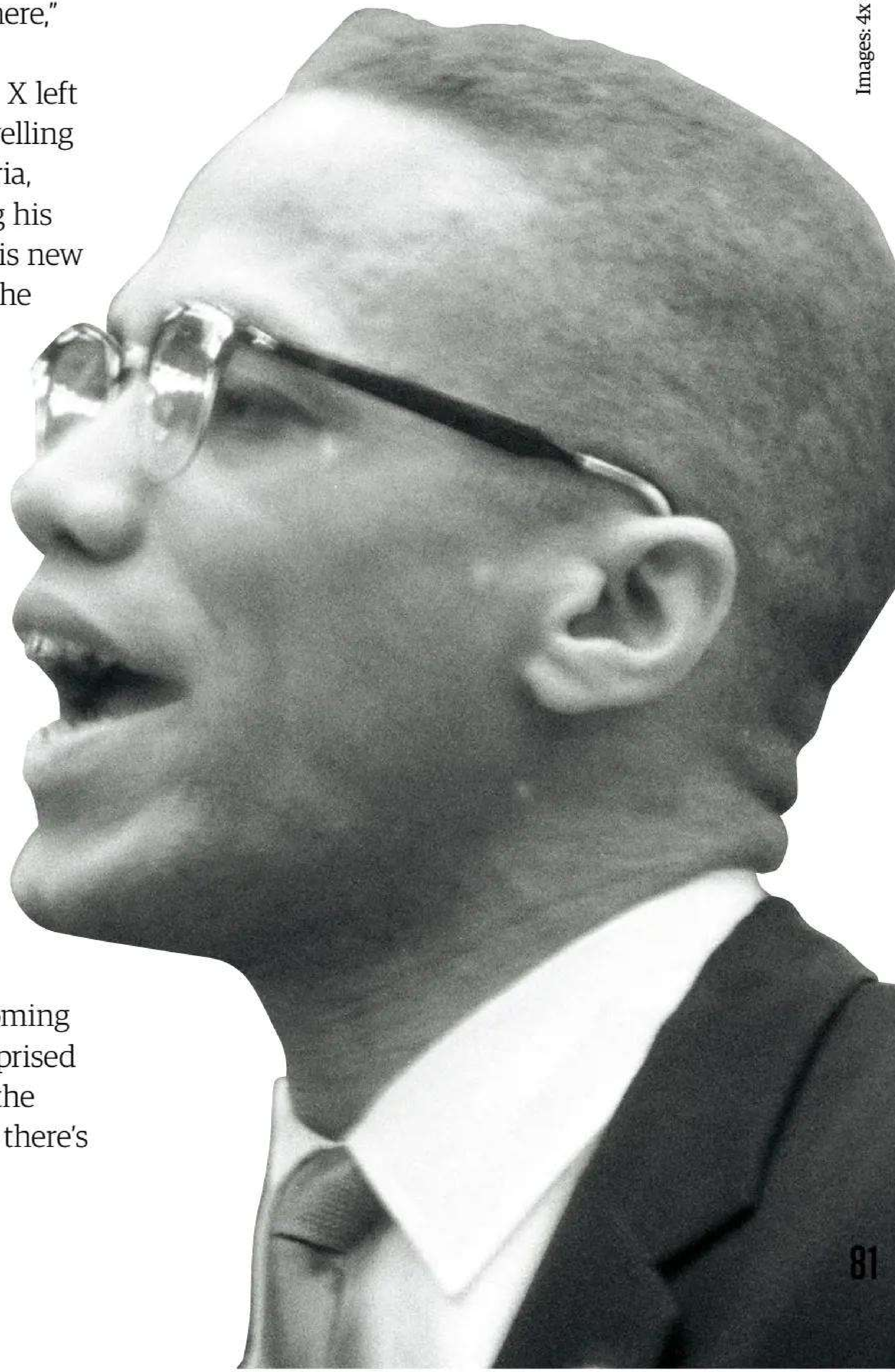
Malcolm X meets Prince Faisal al-Saud, who would later become king of Saudi Arabia



and freedom. You see him in an interview with Robert Penn Warren saying that he and Dr King have the same goal, which is human dignity, but they have different ways of getting there," explains Joseph.

It's also around this time that Malcolm X left the United States for several months, travelling to Egypt, Lebanon, Liberia, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana and Saudi Arabia, including taking his pilgrimage to Mecca where he received his new Islamic name, El-Hajj Malik El-Shabazz. The trip made a big impression on him, and he spoke subsequently about how seeing Muslims of so many different ethnic and cultural backgrounds worshipping together opened his eyes to the real possibility of racial integration and peace.

All of this actually took place not long after the two men had met for what would be the first and only time. In the midst of the passing of the Civil Rights Act, as it was being filibustered on the Senate floor, Dr Martin Luther King Jr and Malcolm X crossed paths on Capitol Hill. "They both come and are talking to reporters and doing press conferences in support of the Civil Rights Act," says Joseph. "They're both coming there for the same reason. People are surprised that Malcolm is there and he's watching the Senate and he's doing his interviews and there's



Images: 4x © Getty Images

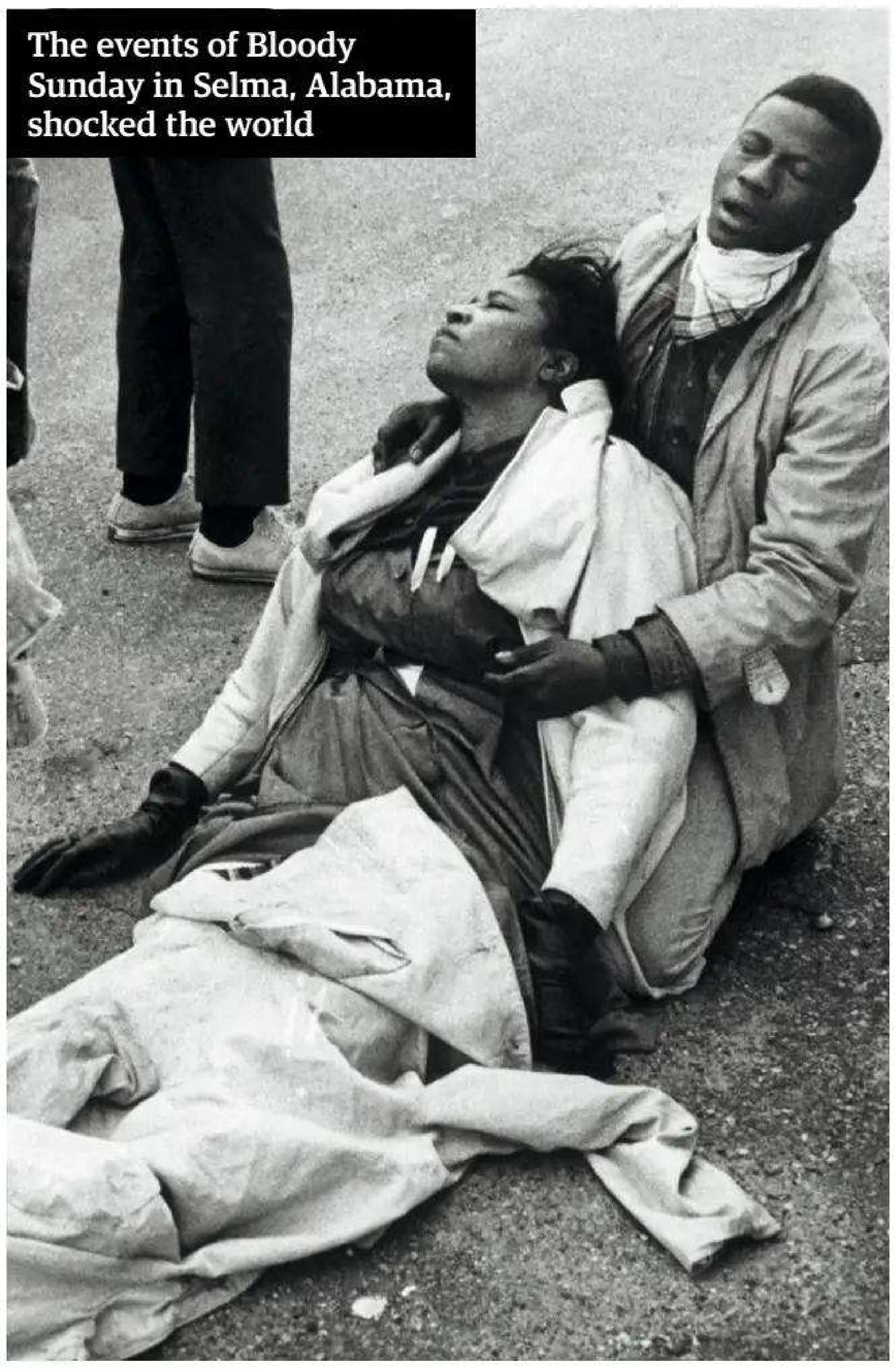

The events of Bloody Sunday in Selma, Alabama, shocked the world

Image source: wiki/Library Of Congress

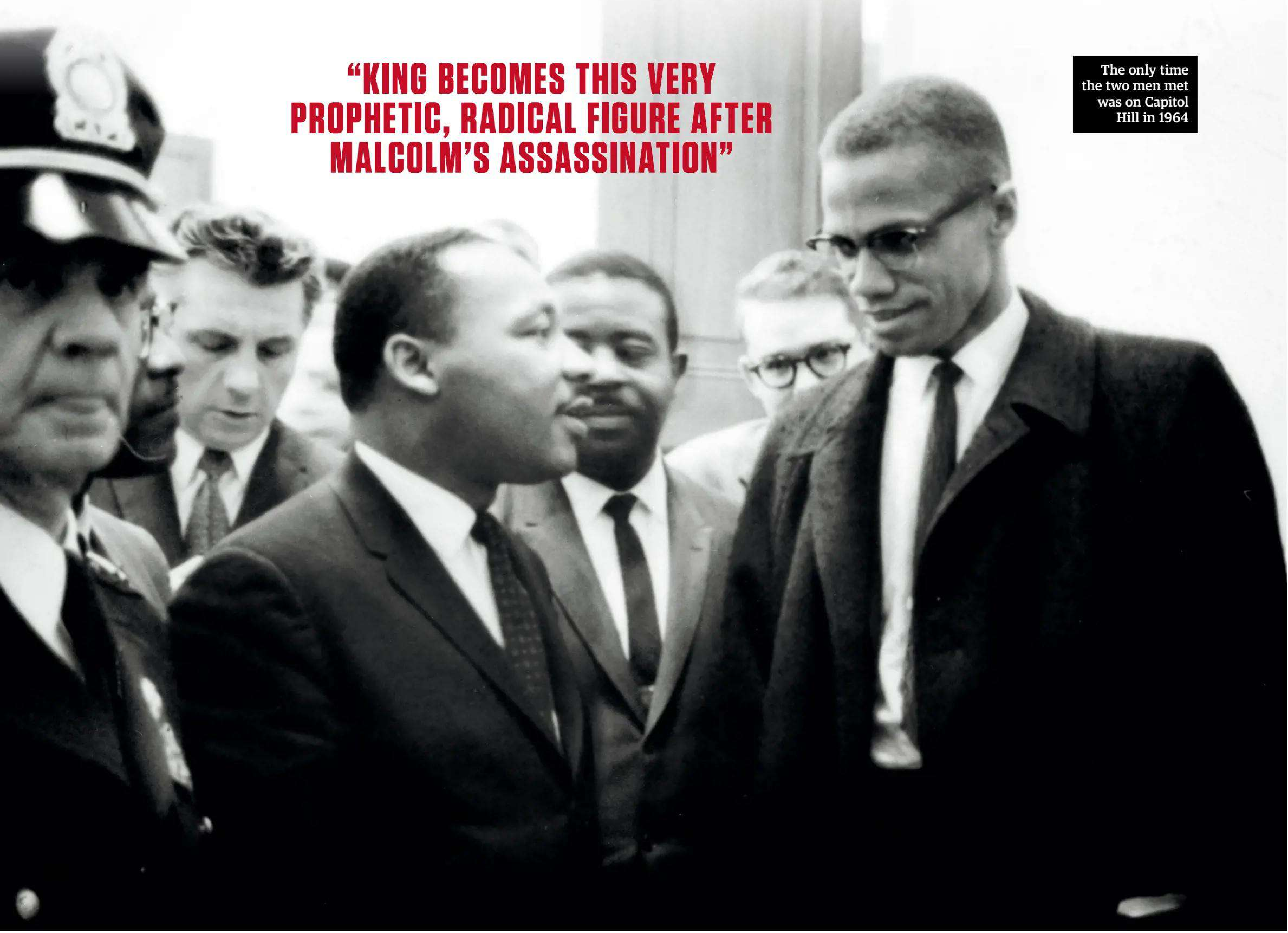
a point where Malcolm is in the same room as Dr King and on the couch while Dr King is doing his press conference and they meet afterwards, exchanging pleasantries." It was a moment captured by only a couple of photos, catching them mid-conversation with Malcolm recorded as saying, "I'm throwing myself into the heart of the civil rights struggle."

Malcolm X continued to make overtures to King in the months that followed, offering him protection in St Augustine, Florida, that spring as protestors fought for desegregation of its beaches and playgrounds and later in Selma, Alabama, as King's attention turned to voting rights where he felt he had a role to play. "I think Malcolm gave King more room to operate and I think Malcolm knew this," says Joseph. "When he visits Selma shortly before his own death, he's trying to visit Dr King in February of 1965 in Alabama but King is jailed and he gets to visit Coretta Scott King, gives a speech and visits some of the student organisers. He tells Coretta Scott King that he's only there to support her husband and he wants people to know that if her husband's advocacy of voting rights is not accomplished that there are other alternative forces out there that are going to be led by him. So he definitely offers King more strategic leeway."

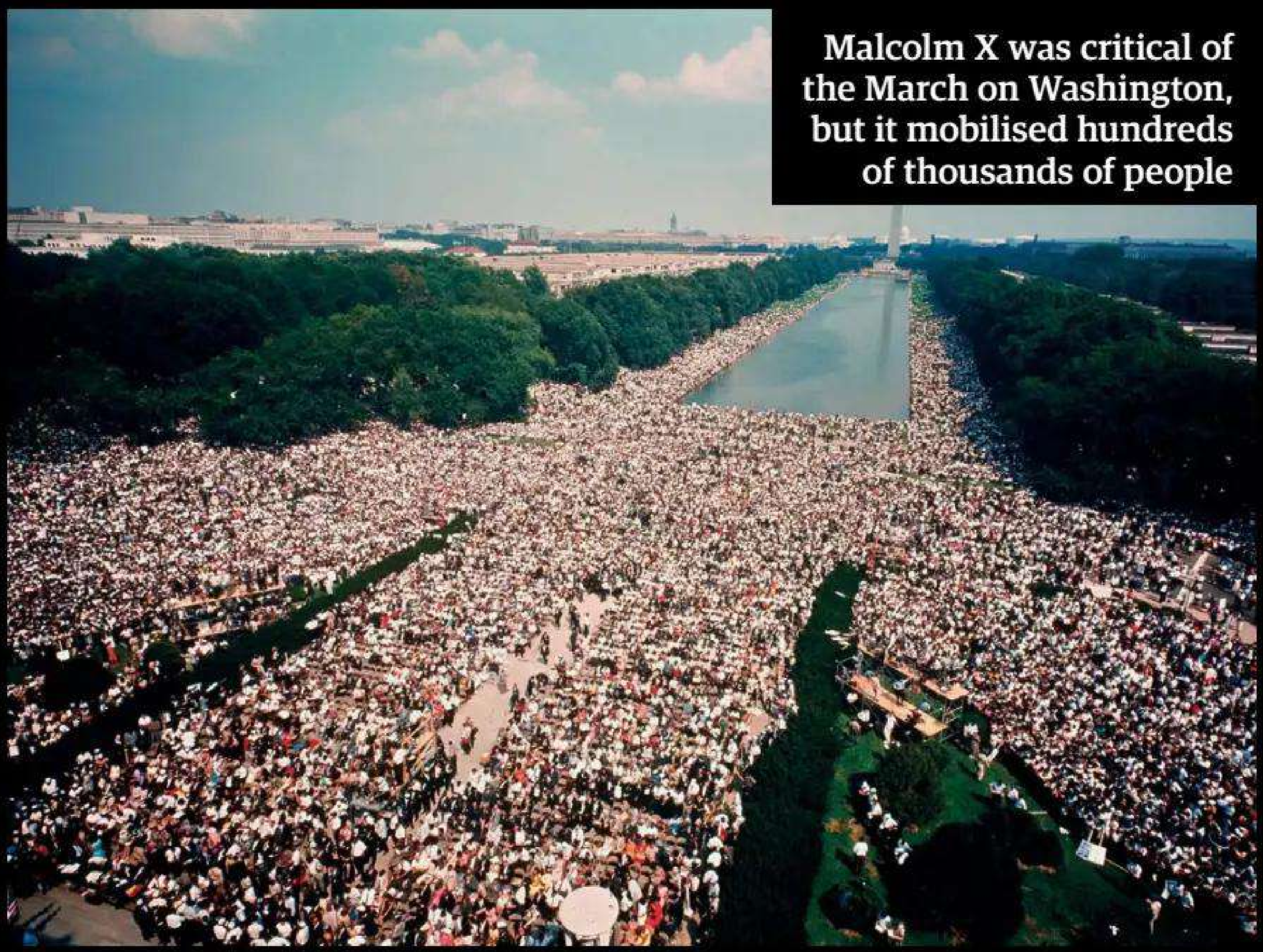
Whether or not the two men could have ultimately found a way to coordinate their approaches in a less ad hoc fashion we will never know because on 21 February 1965, just days before the Selma to Montgomery marches were about to be attempted by King's movement, Malcolm X was assassinated in New York. The exact details remain disputed, but we do know that he was about to speak at the Audubon Ballroom, where he was expected to announce plans for voter registration drives, denounce police brutality and call for the UN to speak up on human rights violations in America. As he began to speak a scuffle broke out, likely as a distraction, and a man approached the stage with a shotgun, shooting him. Two more men rushed the stage with pistols and shot him again as he lay on the floor. The impact of his death would be felt throughout the movement, and quite profoundly by King.

"One of the surprising things is that we don't discuss the way in which the person who is most

"KING BECOMES THIS VERY PROPHETIC, RADICAL FIGURE AFTER MALCOLM'S ASSASSINATION"


The only time the two men met was on Capitol Hill in 1964

King gives his 'I Have a Dream' speech on the National Mall



Malcolm X was critical of the March on Washington, but it mobilised hundreds of thousands of people

I.U.E.
AFL-CIO
FOR
FULL
EMPLOYMENT
WE MARCH FOR JOBS FOR ALL NOW!

4x © Getty Images

WE MARCH FOR
FIRST CLASS
CITIZENSHIP
NOW!
CIVIL RIGHTS
PLUS
FULL
EMPLOYM
WE MARCH
WE MARCH TOGE
CATHOLIC
JEWS
PROTESTAN
FOR DIGNITY
BROTHERHOO
FIRST CLASS CITIZENSHIP NOW!

The people who helped shape the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s

Marcus Garvey

17 Aug 1887 - 10 June 1940

An early proponent of Black Nationalism, Marcus Garvey believed in a pan-African movement that involved global mobilisation of Black people against oppression. He founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association and even launched the Black Star Line to build trade links between Africa and America.

Bayard Rustin

17 March 1912 - 24 Aug 1987

One of MLK Jr's closest advisors and one of the organisers of the March on Washington in 1963, Rustin grew up in a Quaker family who were heavily involved in the NAACP. As well as fighting for civil rights, Rustin was also openly gay and faced further discrimination both within and outside the movement.

Elijah Muhammad

7 Oct 1897 - 25 Feb 1975

The man who became head of the Nation of Islam was born to former-slave sharecroppers in Georgia. He took over the NOI from its founder Wallace D Fard after he mysteriously disappeared. He was a strong advocate for Black separatism and helped develop Malcolm X and his own successor, Louis Farrakhan.

Fannie Lou Hamer

6 Oct 1917 - 14 March 1977

Joining the movement in 1962 to fight for voting rights, Hamer was fired from her job because of her activism. In 1964 she co-founded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which fought for speaking time at the Democratic Convention. Her testimony before the DNC Credentials Committee garnered national attention.

Ella Baker

13 Dec 1903 - 13 Dec 1986

While Baker worked with Martin Luther King as director of the SCLC, her commitment to mobilising Black youth in America saw her split from King in 1960 to form the independent Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, focused on grassroots organising over the top-down leadership she saw elsewhere.

Stokely Carmichael

29 June 1941 - 15 Nov 1998

The originator of the rallying cry of 'Black Power', Stokely Carmichael (later known as Kwame Ture) joined the SNCC (and became its chairman) before seeking a more militant path closer to that of Malcolm X. He ultimately aligned more with the newly formed Black Panther Party and moved to Guinea.

1-4 Image source: wiki/Library Of Congress
5-6 © Getty Images

radicalised by Malcolm's assassination is Martin Luther King Jr," Joseph explains. "He breaks with Lyndon Johnson on 4 April 1967 with the Riverside Church speech in New York, where he says that the United States is the greatest purveyor of violence in the world. Malcolm had always talked about racial slavery and how racial slavery had shaped the present and King talks about that much more after 1965. He's in Marks, Mississippi, helping to lead the Poor People's Campaign and he's in tears because there's so much poverty there. He says that what the people in Marks, Mississippi, are experiencing is a crime and they're going to go to Washington, DC. Malcolm had always said that Black poverty, racial segregation and violence were crimes, but Martin Luther King starts speaking in that language."

As King turns his attention to economic inequality through the mid to late-1960s, he digs deeper and deeper into the wider historic inequalities and injustices of America. "He becomes this very prophetic, radical figure after Malcolm's assassination and he's much more interested in race and blackness too," says Joseph. "There's a speech he makes in 1967 where he says they even tell you 'A white lie is better than a black lie'. He gets into it in a granular way; and this is King, not Malcolm. It's Dr King who says that the halls of the US Congress are 'running wild with racism'. King is testifying before the Kerner Commission, the president's riot commission, and talking about the depth and breadth of White racism. He speaks to the American Psychological Association in September 1967 and says that White people in the United States are producing chaos, blame Black people for the chaos and say there would be peace if not for the chaos that they produce. He's really much more candid and much more blunt, much more radical, much more revolutionary and there are no more meetings with the president of the United States."

It is perhaps because they evolved and were willing to learn from one another that each has remained as relevant today as they were in the 1960s. "Even in 2020 with George Floyd and Black Lives Matter and these global protest movements, the only way to understand these movements is to understand Malcolm and Martin who were talking about so much of these issues of police brutality and the criminal justice system, racial segregation and poverty and state-sanctioned violence," says Joseph.

Which is why, adds Joseph, that getting beyond the mythology of these men is so important. "What did they actually do? What did they think? What were the networks that they connected with? Because both of them are in these really important networks with people like Bayard Rustin, who was the organiser of the March on Washington; James Baldwin; Ella Baker, who founded the Student Nonviolent Coordinating

ALL PEOPLE
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AND NEVER LOSE INFINITE
HOPE.
DARKNESS CANNOT DRIVE
OUT DARKNESS
ONLY LIGHT
DO THAT
GEORGE
FLOYD
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IF WE DON'T ST
FOR ALL WE
FOR NOT

Today both Malcolm and Martin are frequently depicted together by activists

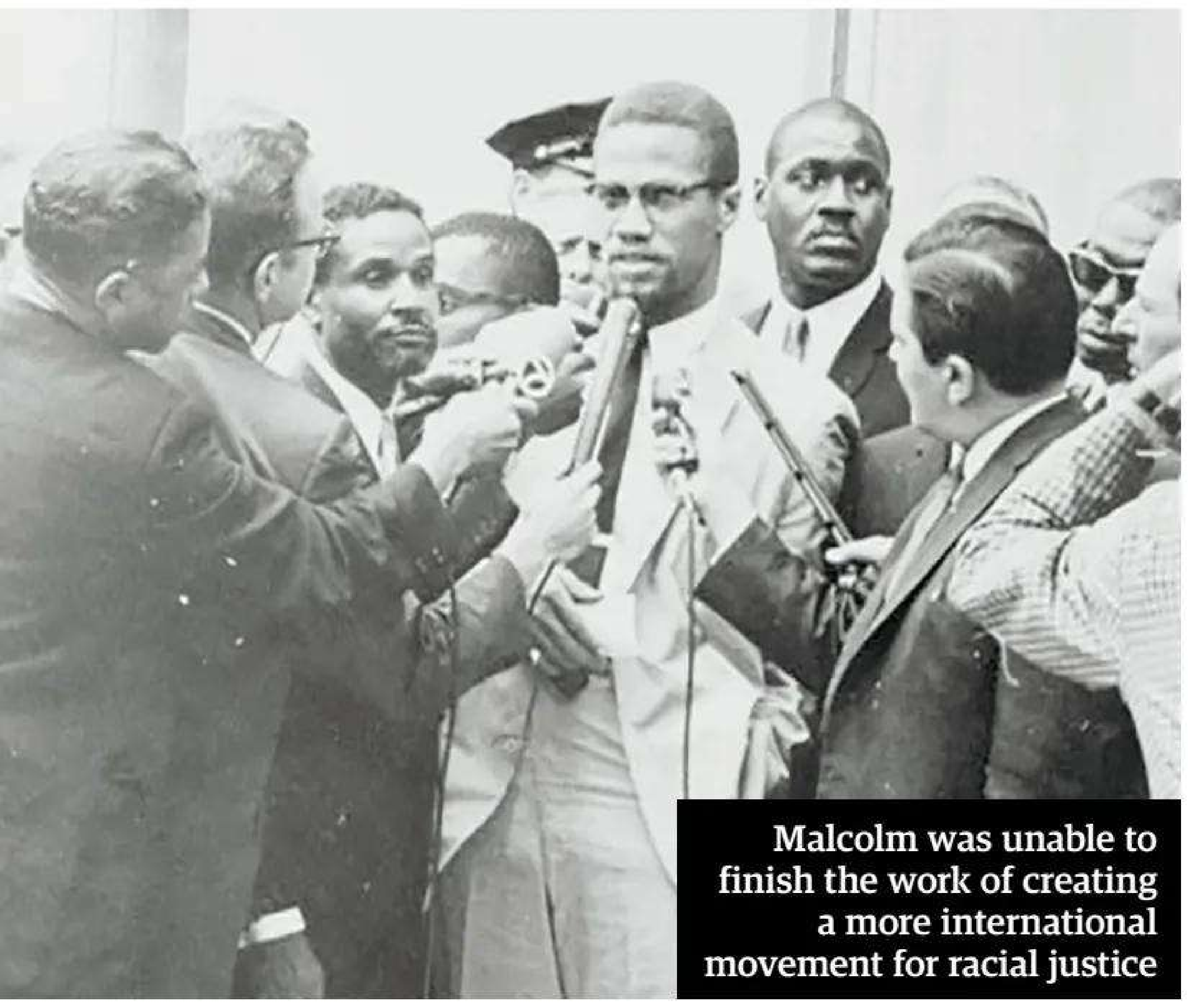
President Lyndon B Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act with King in attendance

> **"IT'S DR KING WHO SAYS THAT THE HALLS OF THE US CONGRESS ARE 'RUNNING WILD WITH RACISM'"**

Committee; Fannie Lou Hamer, who Malcolm meets up with as a voting rights activist. They connect so many different networks. Globally too: Malcolm in Cairo with [Ghanaian president, Kwame] Nkrumah, Malcolm in Tanzania. Martin Luther King is a Nobel Peace Prize winner and spends a month in India. Both Malcolm and King know Nkrumah, Malcolm from Harlem and King in Ghana having met him in 1957. They're extraordinary figures. Malcolm is the person who politicises Muhammad Ali. So they are these global revolutionary figures and they are subversive. They are trying to transform the status quo and unless we really watch that through line and follow them we can get stuck with them as these icons where we don't understand they are both the sword and the shield."

At this point it seems clear that each man was somewhat more complex, multifaceted and evolving than the monolithic figures that are often depicted. The question that hangs around them, though, is could either of them have achieved as much as they did if the other hadn't been there challenging them? "I think they both need each other," concludes Joseph. "They both have misapprehensions about each other and they make mistakes about each other. King thinks Malcolm is this narrow, anti-White Black nationalist. Malcolm thinks King is this bourgeois, reform-minded Uncle Tom when they start out. Neither of them are those things, so they both needed the other."

What's more, the contributions of both Malcolm X and Dr Martin Luther King Jr remain important to this day. "Dr King is this major global political mobiliser and the way in which he frames this idea of racial justice globally is very important, and the numbers he attracts are very important," says Joseph. Meanwhile Malcolm has perhaps given us much of the vocabulary around racial justice even in the 21st century: "Malcolm is the first modern activist who is really saying Black lives matter in a really deep and definitive way and becomes the avatar of the Black Power movement."



Malcolm was unable to finish the work of creating a more international movement for racial justice

Image source: wiki/Library Of Congress

IMPEACH NIXON
IMPEACH NIXON
NIXON
BRING BACK SPIRO AT LEAST WE KNEW HIS PRICE

Nixon's scandal: Watergate

Inside the events that brought down a US president and changed the political lexicon forever

With beads of sweat forming at his brow, the president of the United States of America looks straight down the lens of a television camera and says defiantly: "I'm not a crook." The president, Richard Nixon, is in the middle of an hour-long televised question-and-answer session with over 400 journalists. That the leader of the world's foremost superpower is forced to make such an astonishing statement shows the scale of a scandal that has spread like wildfire through the White House. It will lead to the first and only resignation of an incumbent president to date and become the biggest and defining political misdemeanour of the 20th century.

So seismic is Watergate that ever since, the last syllable has been added as a suffix to any public series of events that have been deemed scandalous, yet the origins are seemingly small-fry in comparison to many political controversies – a burglary at the Watergate Hotel, the site of the Democratic National Committee.

At the time Richard Nixon delivers the quote, late in 1973, the walls are beginning to close around him, yet it will take almost another year for the president to tender his resignation following a 'death by a thousand cuts' that sees allies and aides resigning or cast ruthlessly aside. Days before Nixon resigns, beleaguered and facing impeachment, he consults an old colleague, Henry Kissinger, on his options. Seeing a broken man in torment at the prospect of only the second presidential impeachment and a potential criminal trial, Kissinger tries to console Nixon and even accedes to his request that the pair of them get down on their knees and pray. That it has come to this is an indication of the devastating nature of the revelations over a dirty-tricks campaign that struck at the very heart of the White House.

18 months earlier, on 17 June 1972, five men had been arrested by police on the sixth floor of the Watergate Hotel building in Washington, DC. Noticing that a number of doors have been taped open to prevent them from locking, a security guard called the police. All five were arrested and found to have connections with the CIA and a group that raised funds for the re-election of Richard Nixon, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President (CRP), often satirically abbreviated to CREEP.

Nixon is a familiar face, having been a vice president to Dwight Eisenhower between 1952 and 1960 and previously unsuccessfully fighting John F Kennedy for the White House. During a debate, the future president falls foul of a relatively new medium in political campaigning – while voters listening on the radio believe that Nixon has triumphed, television viewers are won over by JFK's good looks and charm; they are equally dismayed by Nixon's hunched shoulders, jowly appearance and sweaty brow. But, having narrowly won the presidency in 1968, Nixon wins by a landslide in 1972 and enjoys approval ratings of more than 70 per cent – almost unheard of for a president in his second term.

However, Nixon deploys an array of dubious techniques to smear opponents. The CRP becomes a de facto intelligence organisation engaged in dirty campaigns against potential rivals: bugging offices, seeking material that could be used against opponents and attempting to prevent leaks to the media. While the CRP is technically and officially a private fundraising group, its existence and true nature is known to several federal government employees and Nixon himself – while he is aware that the CRP gathers intelligence on his rivals and administration's enemies, conversations reveal that he is either unaware of the scale of their activities or simply chooses not to know.

The five men arrested at the Watergate were likely there either to recover bugs that had been left on the telephone of senior Democrats or install new surveillance equipment but originally little significance is ascribed to the break-in. When the *Washington Post*'s rookie reporter Bob Woodward is sent to a local courthouse to cover the story, he discovers that the five men are no ordinary burglars, being found with unusually advanced bugging equipment and a surprisingly high-powered attorney. One of the men, James McCord, admits that he has previously worked for the CIA – Woodward connects him to E Howard Hunt and Charles

Why Watergate?

The motive behind the biggest political scandal of the 20th century

The reason the Watergate burglaries remained shrouded in mystery for decades was the conflicting reports from the various parties involved. Certainly, those involved in the burglaries – including prominent members of the White House Plumbers, a covert intelligence group acting with the tacit approval of Nixon – were working on behalf of Nixon, whether the president was aware of the specific activities or not. That Nixon learned about Watergate and sought a cover-up is beyond dispute.

Various sources indicate that government agencies believed that the Cuban government – one of USA's greatest ideological foes of the time – was funding the rival Democratic Party or that people in the upper echelons of government were keen to smear or bug Democratic bigwigs or retrieve previously installed wires. What may have begun as an attempt to prevent classified documents being leaked to the press degenerated into a dirty-tricks campaign against political opponents that was as widespread as it was inept.

No definitive motive has ever come to light, with even those involved seemingly evasive or confused – perhaps due to the passage of time, the desire to paint their own motives as righteous or contemporaneous misinformation – over the true motive behind the biggest US political scandal of the 20th century. Perhaps the old maxim about absolute power rings truest here, where 'The President's Men' ordered the burglary and the president approved the cover-up because they could.

The Select Senate Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities opened its investigation into the Watergate scandal on 17 May, 1973

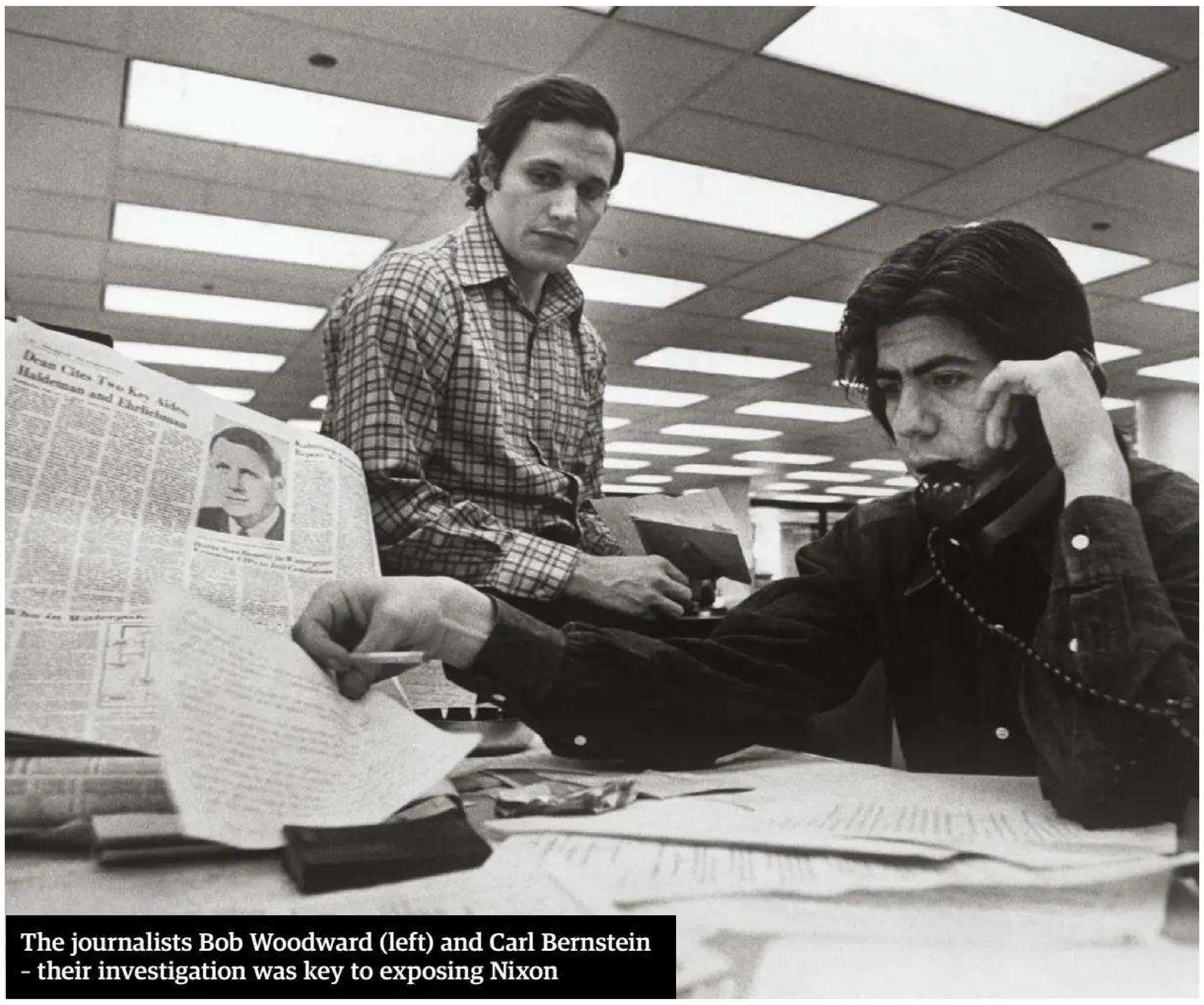
Colson using phone books belonging to the men. Colson will claim that upon hearing of the arrests the day after they took place, Nixon hurled an ashtray at the wall in fury.

Hunt is another CIA operative with a colourful background – he had once been accused of involvement in the assassination of JFK; anecdotal evidence implies he may have been in Dallas at the time of the killing – and at the time was working for the White House Plumbers, a shadowy group that worked to prevent classified information being leaked to the media from the Nixon administration.

While the existence of the Plumbers – comprising a heady mix of CIA operatives, Republican aides and assorted security personnel – is known to Nixon, the extent of their activities is initially kept from him by senior staff. The group had come into existence from a desire to punish and undermine the Republicans' enemies – a memo from 1971 suggested the group use any federal machinery "to screw our political enemies" – but the line between what constitutes enemies of America, the Nixon administration and the Republican Party becomes hopelessly blurred. Colson is a special counsel, essentially a lawyer, and Woodward realises that he, unlike Hunt, is a genuine link between the Watergate burglary and upper echelons of the White House.

In 1972, Woodward is teamed with another reporter, Carl Bernstein, and the pair is urged to develop the story by the *Post*'s executive editor. Woodward contacts an FBI source he has previously used, and using an elaborate system of signals and instructions he is told that the scandal originates in the White House. The source is referred to as Deep Throat.

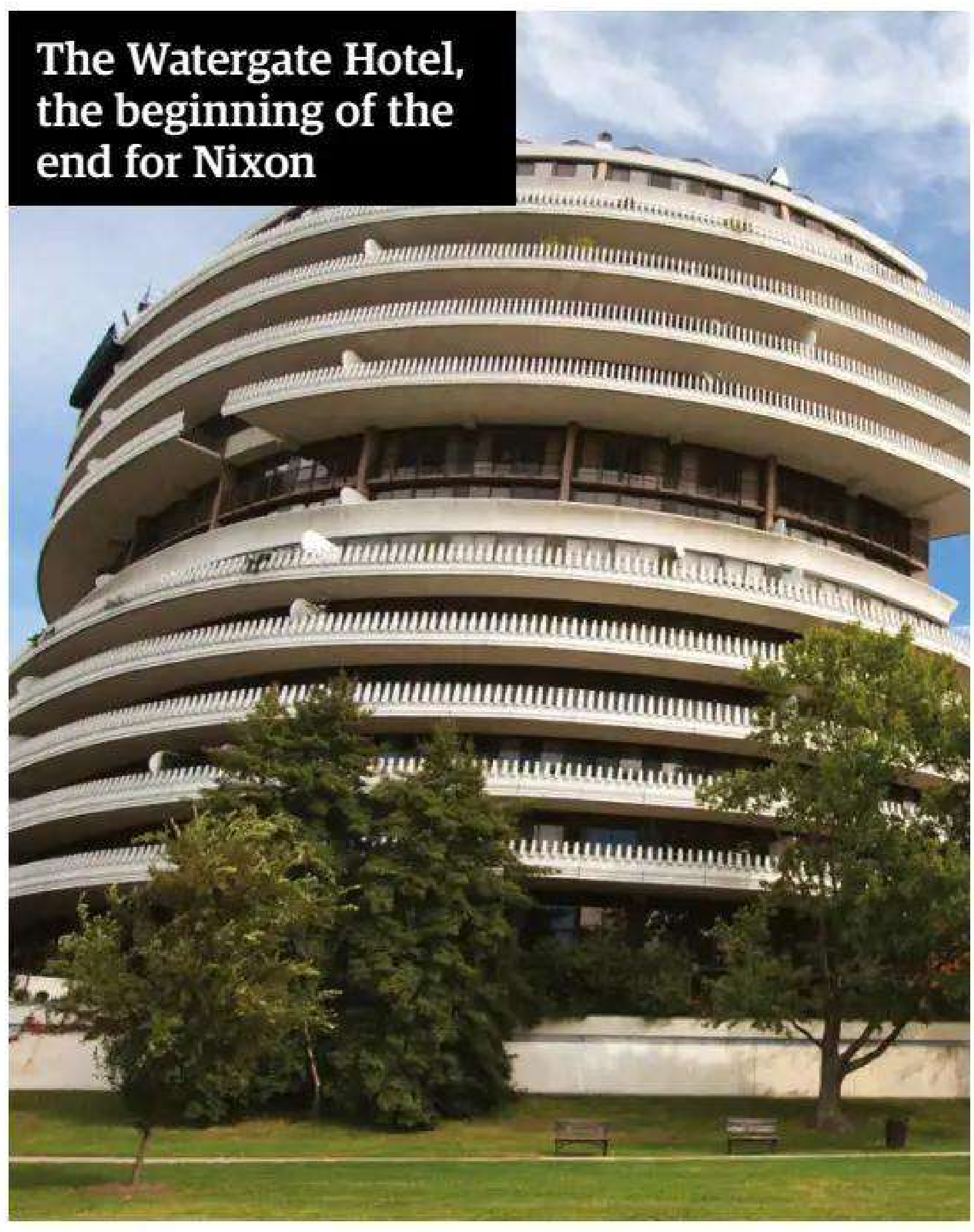
When Hunt, G Gordon Liddy and the five burglars are indicted on federal charges relating to the burglary, Hunt demands money from the CRP and White House to support the seven's legal fees – essentially hush money. They are all convicted in early-1973 and given stiff sentences, reflecting Judge John Sirica's belief that the men are lying about their external help. The president announces that a full investigation has occurred and found no evidence of wrongdoing – while in fact no investigation has taken place. In his announcement, Nixon says: "I can say categorically that his investigation indicates that no one on the White House staff, no one in this administration, presently employed, was involved in this very bizarre incident. What really hurts in matters of this sort is not the fact that they occur, because overzealous people in campaigns do things that are wrong. What really hurts is if you try to cover it up."



The journalists Bob Woodward (left) and Carl Bernstein – their investigation was key to exposing Nixon

The words will prove to be prescient. Payments to the jailed men create a paper trail that implicates senior figures in the administration. Woodward deduces that the chief of staff, HR Haldeman and Attorney General John Mitchell are also implicated. Deep Throat claims the Watergate break-in was masterminded by Haldeman and also states that the lives of the two reporters may be in jeopardy: Woodward and Bernstein press on regardless and write a book, *All The President's Men*, later turned into a film, about their experience of the scandal.

While Woodward and Bernstein are busy uncovering the paper trail to the White House, another revelation will prove



The Watergate Hotel, the beginning of the end for Nixon

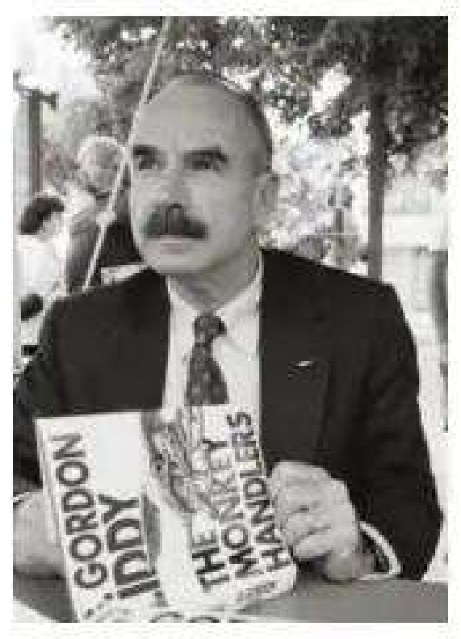
The accused Watergate burglars and their lawyer, 9 January, 1973

> **“NIXON IS A SUSPICIOUS INDIVIDUAL AND SEES CONSPIRACIES AGAINST HIM EVERYWHERE”**

Timeline of a Scandal

1972

17 June 1972
The White House Plumbers are arrested in the Democratic National Committee offices at the Watergate Hotel.



17 March 1973
Watergate burglar James McCord writes a letter to Judge John Sirica, claiming that he lied during trial and that the burglary had involved other government officials.

3 June 1973
John Dean tells Watergate investigators that he has discussed the cover-up with Nixon at least 35 times.

13 July 1973
Alexander Butterfield, a former presidential secretary, reveals that all conversations and telephone calls in White House offices have been covertly taped since 1971.

24 July 1974
Nixon is ordered to hand over tapes to investigators. Congress begins impeachment proceedings.

3 August 1974
The Smoking Gun tape, including a conversation between Nixon and Haldeman formulating the cover-up, is released. Opinion quickly turns against Nixon.

9 August 1974
Nixon resigns the presidency. Vice President Gerald Ford becomes president for the rest of the term, until 1977.

1 January 1975
John N Mitchell, John Ehrlichman and HR Haldeman are convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury. All three serve prison sentences.

4 May 1977
Nixon gives his first major interview about Watergate with journalist David Frost; this interview would be dramatised in the film *Frost/Nixon*.

1977

just as disastrous for Nixon. James McCord sends a letter to Judge Sirica in March 1973, explaining that he has perjured himself, alleging orders from high up in the White House. Also in March, Nixon gets a lengthy rundown from John Dean on the scale of the dirty-tricks campaign and how the Watergate burglary came to happen. Nixon listens, appalled, as Dean recounts the web of deceit in which many of his staff are now trapped – Dean's prognosis is grim: "We have a cancer, close to the Presidency, that's growing. It's growing daily. It's compounding, it grows geometrically now because it compounds itself."

An exasperated Nixon sighs his way through Dean's prognosis, which reveals illegal activities, blackmail and perjury on a grand scale. It is clear the chain is only as strong as its weakest link – and those are cropping up everywhere as the net tightens. Asked about his personal feelings on the matter, Dean replies he is not confident the administration can ride it out. Even Dean himself is starting to feel the pressure and can't shake the impression that he is being set up as a scapegoat. He is probably correct: Nixon fires Dean, who turns star witness for the prosecution, and the president rolls the dice and gambles by disposing of some of his most trusted lieutenants, asking for the resignation of both Haldeman and Ehrlichman. Richard Kleindienst also resigns.

Coincidentally, at around this time, confirmation hearings begin for installing L Patrick Gray as permanent director of the FBI. During the hearings, Gray reveals that he has provided daily updates on the Watergate investigation to the White House and alleges that John Dean has "probably lied" to FBI investigators, enraging the White House. It is subsequently revealed that Gray has disposed of some of the contents of a safe belonging to Hunt – drawing the FBI into a web of deceit along with the CIA, the federal government and the Republican Party – forcing his resignation in April 1973. In just a few turbulent weeks Nixon had lost his three most trusted lieutenants, his attorney general and the head of the FBI. By May, more people disapprove than approve of Richard Nixon's presidency and a month later the Watergate hearings are being televised; viewers see John Dean tell investigators that he had discussed the cover-up with Nixon at least 35 times. Although Nixon can plausibly deny knowledge of the CRP campaigns and protect himself by firing staff, things are about to get much worse for the president.

Nixon is a suspicious individual who has few real friends and sees conspiracies against him everywhere. Given to brooding behaviour and capable of vulgar outbursts and ruthless behaviour, the president will later acknowledge that the American people knew little of his real personality. This side of his personality was to be his undoing. Known only to a few individuals, Nixon has had secret recording equipment installed in the Oval Office, Cabinet Room and his private office in the White House. The resulting tapes are vital in proving his knowledge of – and active participation in – the Watergate cover-up and wider culpability in allowing his aides to commit behaviour both immoral and illegal.

> "UPON HEARING OF THE ARRESTS THE NEXT DAY, NIXON HURLS AN ASHTRAY AT THE WALL IN FURY"

Nixon's web of lies

The complex web of deception and conspiracy that brought a president to his knees

Whistleblower

Mark Felt

The identity of 'Deep Throat' was one of the greatest political mysteries – until 2005, when Felt announced that he was journalist Bob Woodward's source. Felt had been the FBI's associate director in 1973 and was repeatedly passed over for the job of director by Nixon.

Attorney general

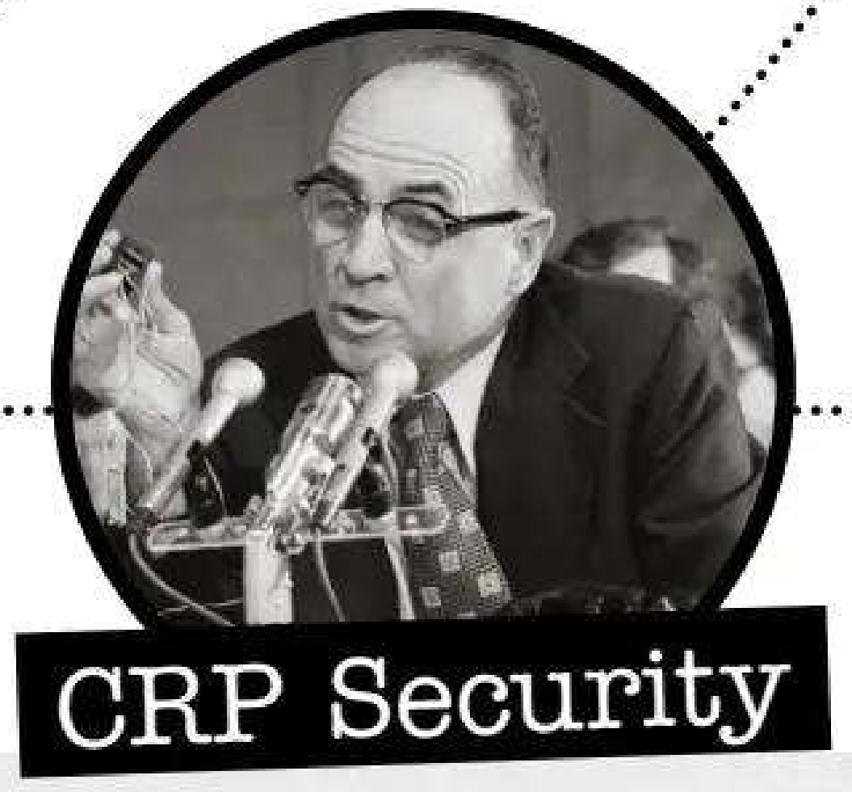
Richard Kleindienst

Kleindienst became aware of Watergate when G Gordon Liddy told him while playing golf that the break-in had originated within the CRP and that he should arrange for the burglars' release. He resigned the same day John Dean was fired and Haldeman and Ehrlichman quit.

Government agent

Bernard Barker

A Cuban emigrant who had served in the US armed forces and probably worked for both the FBI and CIA at various times, Barker was an early recruit to the White House Plumbers and served one year in jail for his part in the Watergate break-in.



CRP Security

James McCord

A former CIA agent who acted as the security coordinator for the CRP. He was arrested at the Watergate complex and later informed Judge John Sirica that he had perjured himself at the trial and that he had been ordered to carry out the break-in by senior White House figures.

Attorney general

John Mitchell

Mitchell was a personal friend and partisan colleague of Nixon's who was rewarded with the job of attorney general in 1969. A great believer in law and order, Mitchell was heavily involved in the so-called White House Horrors – a term he coined – of Nixon's presidency, okayed the Watergate burglary and had form in threatening journalists. Mitchell was found guilty of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury and served a 19-month sentence.

White House liaison

Gordon Liddy

Liddy was instrumental in forming the White House Plumbers and was responsible for many dirty-trick schemes. Liddy supervised the break-ins at the Watergate and acted as the chief liaison to the White House. He received a stiff 20-year sentence for his role but served only four and a half.

Vice president

Gerald Ford

Ford had found himself surprisingly promoted following the resignation of Spiro Agnew in 1973. Within a year he had become president. One of his first acts was to pardon Nixon. He lost to Jimmy Carter in the 1977 presidential elections.

Government agent

Frank Sturgis

Supposedly implicated in the assassination of JFK and the Cuban Revolution, Sturgis had long known E Howard Hunt. He was one of the five men arrested while burgling the Watergate. Sturgis was jailed for his part in the break-in and later made lurid allegations Kennedy's assassination.

Journalist

Bob Woodward

Woodward covered the trial of the five Watergate burglars, initially unaware of the significance. With coaxing from his editor and help from Carl Bernstein he was able to piece together a paper trail that was instrumental in exposing the White House's campaign of dirty tricks.

Solicitor general

Robert Bork

Bork was solicitor general when both the attorney general and deputy attorney general resigned over a refusal to sack Watergate Special Prosecutor Cox. Bork later claimed that Nixon promised him a Supreme Court position if he carried out this order. He complied but Nixon didn't fulfil his part of the deal.

White House aide

HR Haldeman

Haldeman was a tough White House aide who acted to block access to the president and protect his interests. Alongside Ehrlichman, he formed an impassable shield: as a result the pair became known as the 'Berlin Wall' – a reference to their activities and Germanic names.

Lawyer

Charles Colson

A lawyer who worked for Nixon, one of the Watergate Seven found guilty of obstruction of justice and who sentenced to seven months in prison. Following his release Colson found God, donating all his subsequent fees to charity.

Judge

John Sirica

John Sirica's presided over the trial of the Watergate burglars – handing out tough sentences in order to coerce admissions from them that they acted in concert with others. He later ordered Nixon to hand over tapes of White House conversations to Archibald Cox.

Deputy assistant to the president

Alexander Butterfield

Butterfield was responsible for the operation of the secret taping system, which Nixon had installed in the White House. His deposition was crucial in establishing the existence of the system – and the tapes that sealed Nixon's fate.

White House counsel

John Dean

Dean was referred to as the 'master manipulator of the cover-up' by the FBI. He turned on Nixon and became the star witness for the prosecution at the Senate Watergate Committee hearings and pleaded guilty to a single felony count after suspecting that he was being set up as a scapegoat. Dean had destroyed evidence following the Watergate burglary arrests and received a prison sentence, despite his co-operation. In later life he became a critic of the Republican Party.

CIA agent

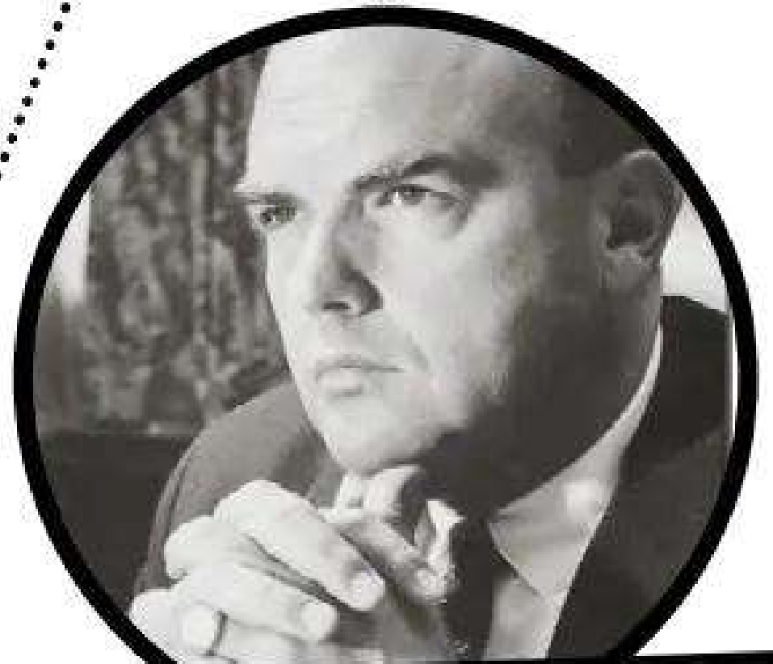
Howard Hunt

Hunt had been drafted into Nixon's unofficial investigations unit – the White House Plumbers – charged with fixing 'leaks' to the media. He was involved in the planning of the Watergate burglaries and sentenced to over 30 months in prison.

FBI director

Patrick Gray

Gray was nominated to succeed Hoover as head of the FBI but resigned after less than a year on the job. Underestimating its significance, Gray had destroyed evidence from a safe belonging to E Howard Hunt. When the scale of the conspiracy became clear to him he resigned and spent years trying to clear his name.



Chief domestic advisor

John Ehrlichman

Ehrlichman ensured that Nixon was protected from unnecessary attention and worked as White House counsel before moving to a role as chief domestic advisor. From this position Ehrlichman launched vicious assaults on the president's enemies and created the White House Plumbers. He had worked with Nixon for over a decade – initially on his unsuccessful 1960 presidential bid – and never forgave Nixon for the lack of a presidential pardon. He served 18 months in prison and died in 1999.

CRP chairman

Maurice Stans

Stans was allegedly responsible for raising large amounts of cash in donations that Nixon kept in a White House safe. Stans denied any knowledge of Watergate and, though indicted for perjury and obstruction of justice, he was acquitted the following year.

Director of CRP

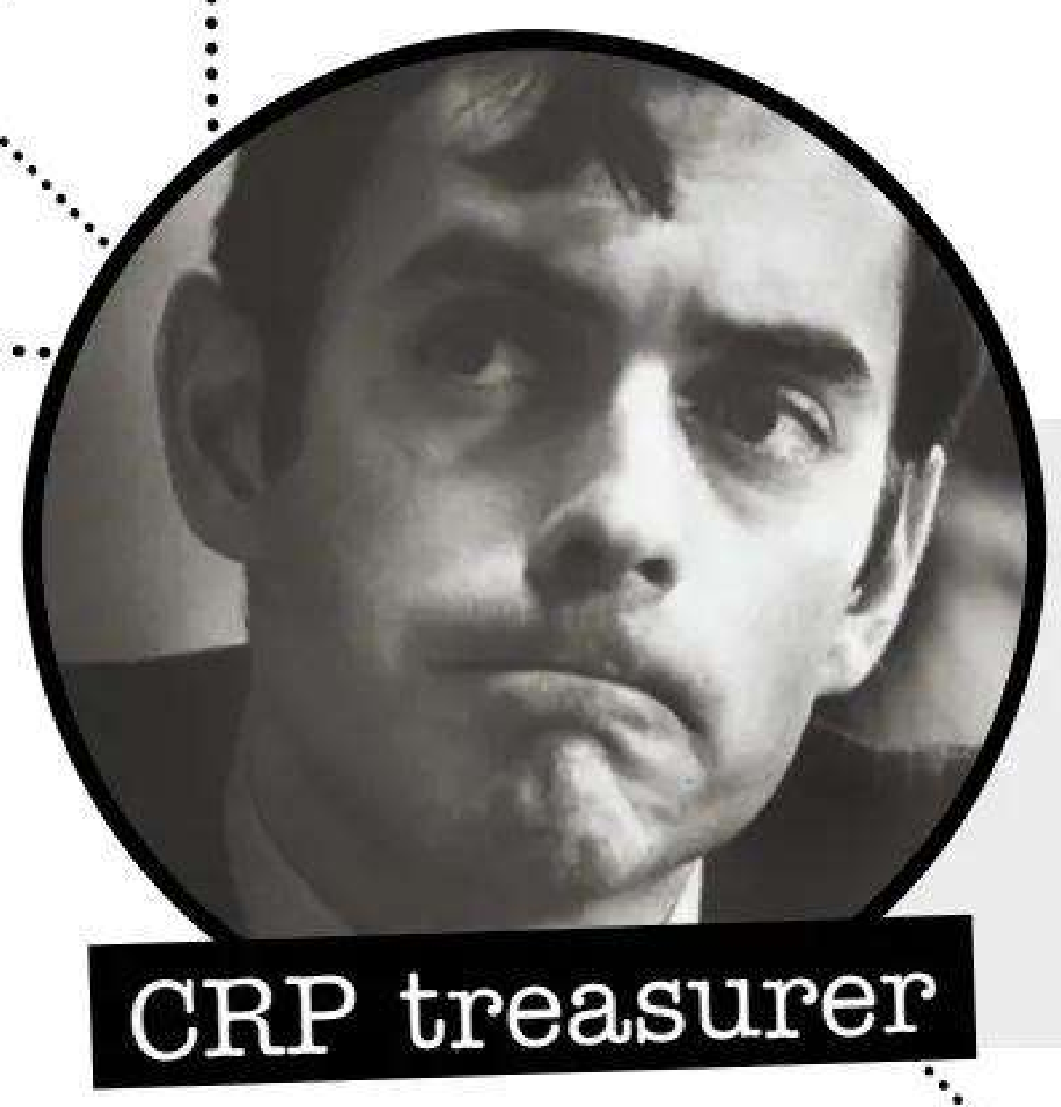
Jeb Magruder

Magruder served as a special assistant to the president until the spring of 1971, when he left to manage the CRP. He was heavily involved in Watergate and alleged that Nixon had prior knowledge of the affair. He served seven months in prison.

Watergate prosecutor

Archibald Cox

A respected lawman, Cox was appointed as the first special prosecutor in the Watergate case. Learning of the existence of secret tapes recorded at the White House, Cox pressed for their release. Cox was eventually fired but left with his reputation enhanced.



CRP treasurer

Hugh Sloan

Sloan was unwittingly responsible for endorsing cheques that went to pay the White House Plumbers. Once Sloan discovered the activities of the plumbers he resigned and became a source for Woodward and Bernstein.

IMPEACH THE THIEF!
IMPEACH NIXON
NIXON

Nixon met by an angry crowd while campaigning during the height of the Watergate scandal, 1974

Nixon has been at the sharp end of American politics for decades. He has made powerful friends and enemies alike and learned how to play dirty, even ordering tax investigations on Kennedy and 1972's Democratic presidential candidate, Hubert Humphrey. On the tapes, Nixon is heard to remark: "I can only hope that we are, frankly, doing a little persecuting. Right?"

In the run-up to the presidential election of 1972, when it looks like Ted Kennedy – brother of JFK – will be a potential opponent for the 1976 election, Nixon and his aides attempt to use the Secret Service and Inland Revenue Service to spy on the Democrat senator in the hope of discovering material they can use to smear him. Such operations have been learned over 25 years in politics – Nixon smears his first political opponents as communists or communist sympathisers during his 1946 and 1950 Congress election runs. His nickname, Tricky Dicky, is devised during 1950 and he finds it hard to shake. Nixon also uses the shooting of presidential hopeful George McGovern in 1972 as an opportunity to place a loyal man within a security protection detail on Ted Kennedy. The spy, Robert Newbrand, is to pass information back to the White House. "[W]e just might get lucky and catch this son of a bitch and ruin him for '76", says Nixon of Kennedy.

In light of what the president knows to be on the tapes, July 1973 brings a bombshell that Nixon instantly recognises as disastrous. The aide responsible for the president's schedule and day-to-day archiving testifies that Nixon has had recording equipment secretly installed throughout White House offices. The ramifications are obvious, with the tapes laying bare just how widespread the use of dirty tricks are and how the orders frequently come direct from the president.

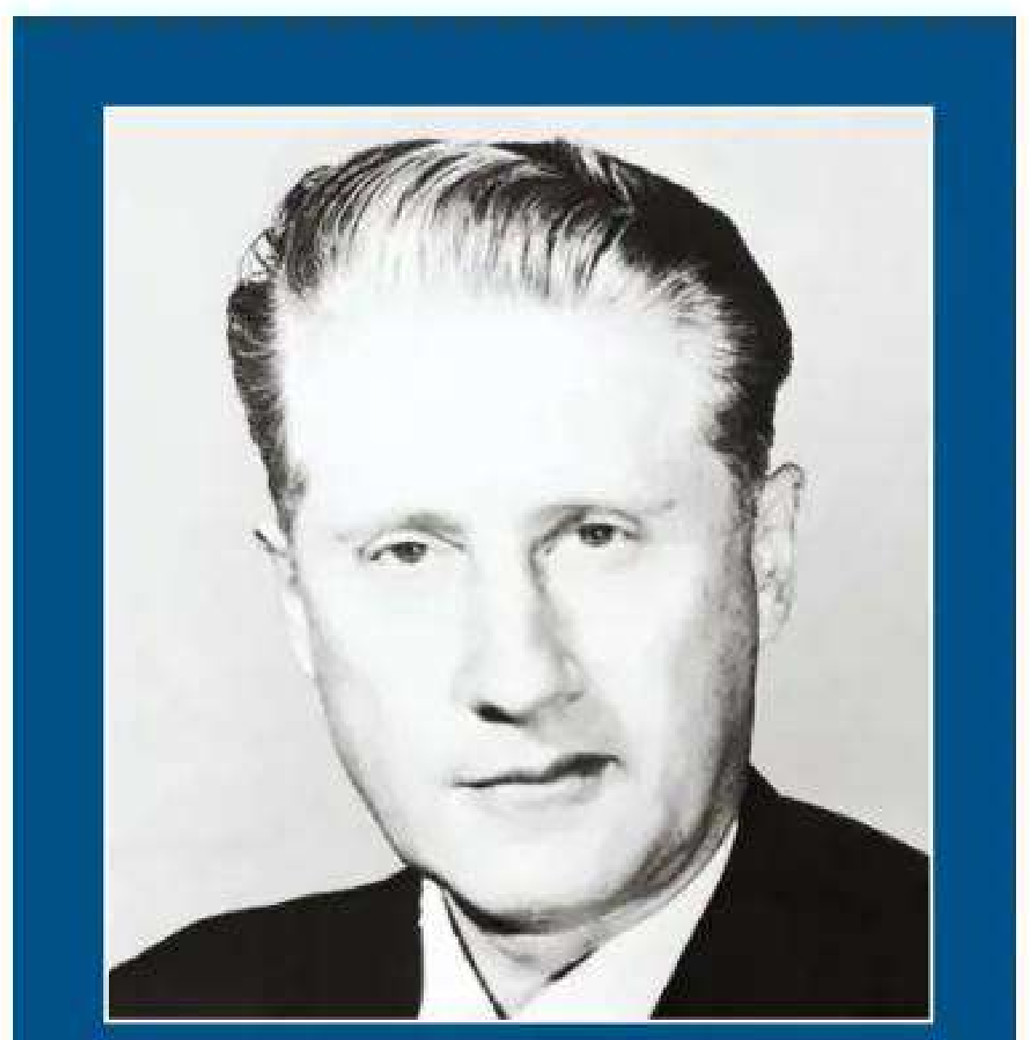
Archibald Cox, leading the hearings, instantly subpoenas the tapes. Realising the gravity of the situation, Nixon refuses the request, citing executive privilege and – for the next few months – begins a high-stakes game of bureaucratic cat and mouse in an effort to keep the tapes in his possession. In October, just days after losing his vice president, Spiro Agnew, to an investigation into past corruption, Nixon astonishes his advisors by ordering Cox's firing – something only Elliot Richardson, the attorney general, could legally do.

The president, furious at Cox's intransigence over refusing to accede to an offer to appoint a Democrat senator to listen to the tapes, rather than hand them over, makes it clear that he will accept the resignation of Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus if they do not sack Cox. On a night in October, dubbed the Saturday Night Massacre, Richardson refuses the order and promptly resigns. Having been given the same order by Nixon, Ruckelshaus also refuses and resigns, leaving Solicitor General Robert Bork to reluctantly carry out the order.

Public opinion quickly turns against Nixon, with protests greeting the president's public appearances. In November, he goes on the offensive, delivering a televised question-and-answer session where he delivers the famous "I'm not a crook" speech. He claims the tapes will exonerate him, but knows that this is not the case and that his political manoeuvrings are merely buying time: his presidency is a busted flush. Nixon had earlier recognised the danger the tapes posed and asked Haldeman to dispose of them: "Most of it is worth destroying", says the president. "Would you like – would you do that?" Haldeman replies in the affirmative but crucially is not as good as his word, perhaps believing that if he is seen to be responsible for destroying the tapes he would make the president bulletproof and seal his own fate.

In July 1974, having exhausted various means of preventing their release, including releasing transcripts and heavily redacted tapes, Nixon is ordered to give up the tapes to investigators and Congress moves to impeach the president. Any possibility that Nixon might hang on disappears in August, when a previously unheard tape is released. The evidence is known as the Smoking Gun tape. On the tape Nixon is heard advising Haldeman to advise the CIA to stop the FBI from investigating the Watergate break-in: "When you get in these people, when you… get these people in, say: 'Look, the problem is that this will

"PUBLIC OPINION TURNS AGAINST NIXON, WITH PROTESTS GREETING THE PRESIDENT'S PUBLIC APPEARANCES"



Who was Deep Throat?

Bob Woodward of *The Washington Post* knew a source at the FBI who fed him regular information. When the Watergate scandal broke, the source was in a perfect position to observe the presidency and resulting investigation. His source was Mark Felt, an associate director at the FBI. Woodward referred to him as 'My Friend' but the *Post*'s editor, Howard Simons, renamed him 'Deep Throat' – a reference to a pornographic film of the time – in order to protect his identity.

The pseudonym fired the public imagination: Woodward would move a flowerpot on the balcony of his apartment when he desired a meeting; Felt would respond by leaving a time written on the journalist's daily newspaper. The pair would then meet up in an underground garage in Virginia.

The source fed information about the investigation to Woodward, revealing a complex web of deceit to bring down the president. Woodward and colleague Carl Bernstein protected Deep Throat's identity for 30 years before Felt finally outed himself in 2005, just three years before his death.

Washington Star-News
ON TV AT 9 TONIGHT
Nixon Resigning
Ford on Threshold Of the Presidency
Brooke Introduces Immunity Measure
Shattering of an Image

President Nixon's resignation created a media storm

open the whole, the whole Bay of Pigs thing' [...] they should call the FBI in and say that we wish for the country, don't go any further into this case, period!"

Opinion is divided as to what 'the Bay of Pigs thing' refers to, though the implication to the CIA is obvious – if they do not assist in the Watergate cover-up, sensitive information regarding the agency's role in the aborted CIA-backed invasion of Cuba in 1961 will be released by the White House. The tape constitutes authentic evidence that the president was involved in the Watergate cover-up and attempted to pressure federal agencies into participating.

Senior Republicans gather to tell Nixon that he has no support in Congress. Ever the political survivor and having claimed that he would never resign, even Nixon realises that he has exhausted his options. The president promptly resigns, knowing that he will be impeached if he remains in office. His resignation speech is broadcast from the White House the night before he leaves for his home in California. Typically, his speech wrongfoots many, with allusions to the difficulties of office and oblique mentions of wrongdoing, notions of duty and vague expressions of regret.

Nixon also includes a lengthy summation of what he sees as his achievements in office, preferring them to discussions of Watergate – a trope that would become familiar in years to come. Nixon never escapes the taint of Watergate but he becomes a respected statesman on the American and global stages and wins acclaim for his domestic and foreign accomplishments. He is almost immediately pardoned by his successor, Gerald Ford, in a move that many decry.

Nixon avoids jail but the scale of wrongdoing – and the depth of the unpleasantness that modern US politics constitute – takes voters by surprise and reveals those at the top of government as venal, vulgar, deceitful and greedy. Most of all, it shows US presidents to be flawed and long after his resignation Nixon still inspires fascination.

Upon leaving the White House, Nixon spends most of his time at his house in California – driving to a small outhouse on his golf buggy every day to work on his memoirs. In 1977, short of cash and keen to rehabilitate his reputation, he agrees to the now-famous series of interviews with journalist David Frost. The trained lawyer and long-serving politician initially runs rings around the under-prepared Frost, but on the final day of interview the disgraced president finally opens up on the Watergate scandal: "I let down the country. I brought myself down. I gave them a sword and they stuck it in. And they twisted it with relish."

The former president may have admitted some culpability but he never shakes off his belief that the ends justified the means. Nixon had relied on dirty tricks – many illegal – to claim power, and then affect change as he saw it. The apparently insignificant burglary that brought down the 37th president of the US was just one of the ways that he bent the law – it's just that this time, he got caught.

An emotional Nixon gives his farewell speech at the White House, 1 August, 1974

The Aftermath

Following his resignation Nixon cut a sorry figure. Inconsolable at losing the job he had coveted, wounded by the thought he had betrayed the American people and lost with little to do at his home in California, he quickly became ill and almost died. However, he worked to rehabilitate himself and by the time of his death was a respected political elder; sought after for his advice by sitting presidents and even former opponents like Hillary Clinton. When he died it was revealed that he had requested not to have a state funeral, as is the usual custom for deceased US presidents.

In his resignation speech, Nixon made much of the advances he thought had been made in foreign policy – where many US presidents believe their legacy will be judged. Opinions vary on his efforts here and Vietnam will always tarnish his reputation and his predecessor's, Lyndon B Johnson. However, Nixon's work at home is perhaps more impressive. He forged ahead with the desegregation of the South, created numerous environmental acts to protect the US ecology and steered a course that avoided the ideological impulses of following Republican presidents.

Nixon strikes a strange figure among US presidents – oddly awkward and self-aware, yet driven by a conviction that the president could not be wrong and that the interests of the ruling administration and United States were indivisible. He displayed the brooding character of someone bearing a great burden; his own self-image was laid bare in a quote from his resignation speech: "Sometimes I have succeeded and sometimes I have failed, but always I have taken heart from what Theodore Roosevelt once said about the man in the arena, 'whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs and comes short again and again because there is not effort without error and shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deed, who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself in a worthy cause, who at the best knows in the end the triumphs of high achievements and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly.'"

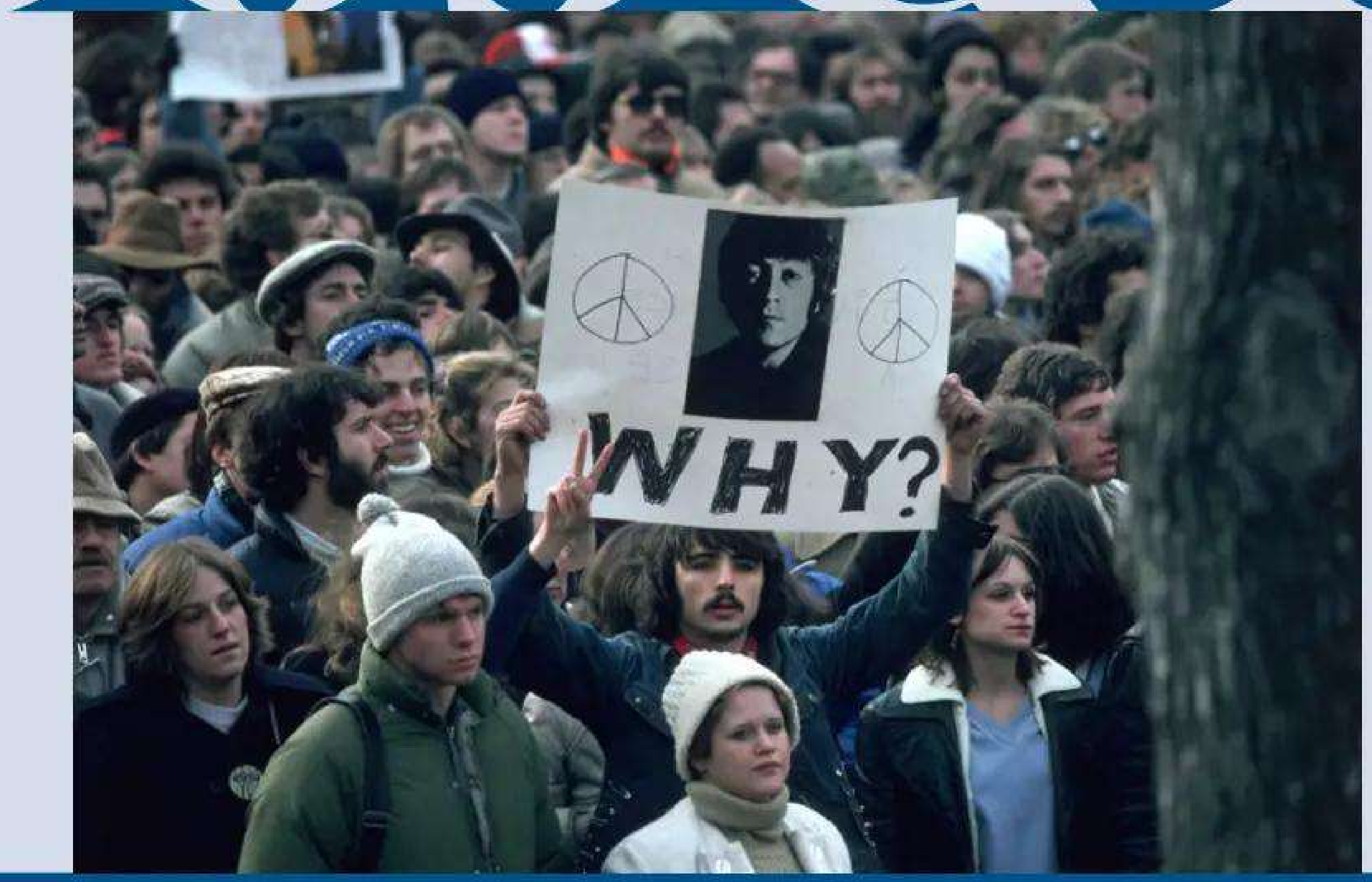
© Corbis Getty; Thinkstock

1980s & 1990s

1980

John Lennon is murdered

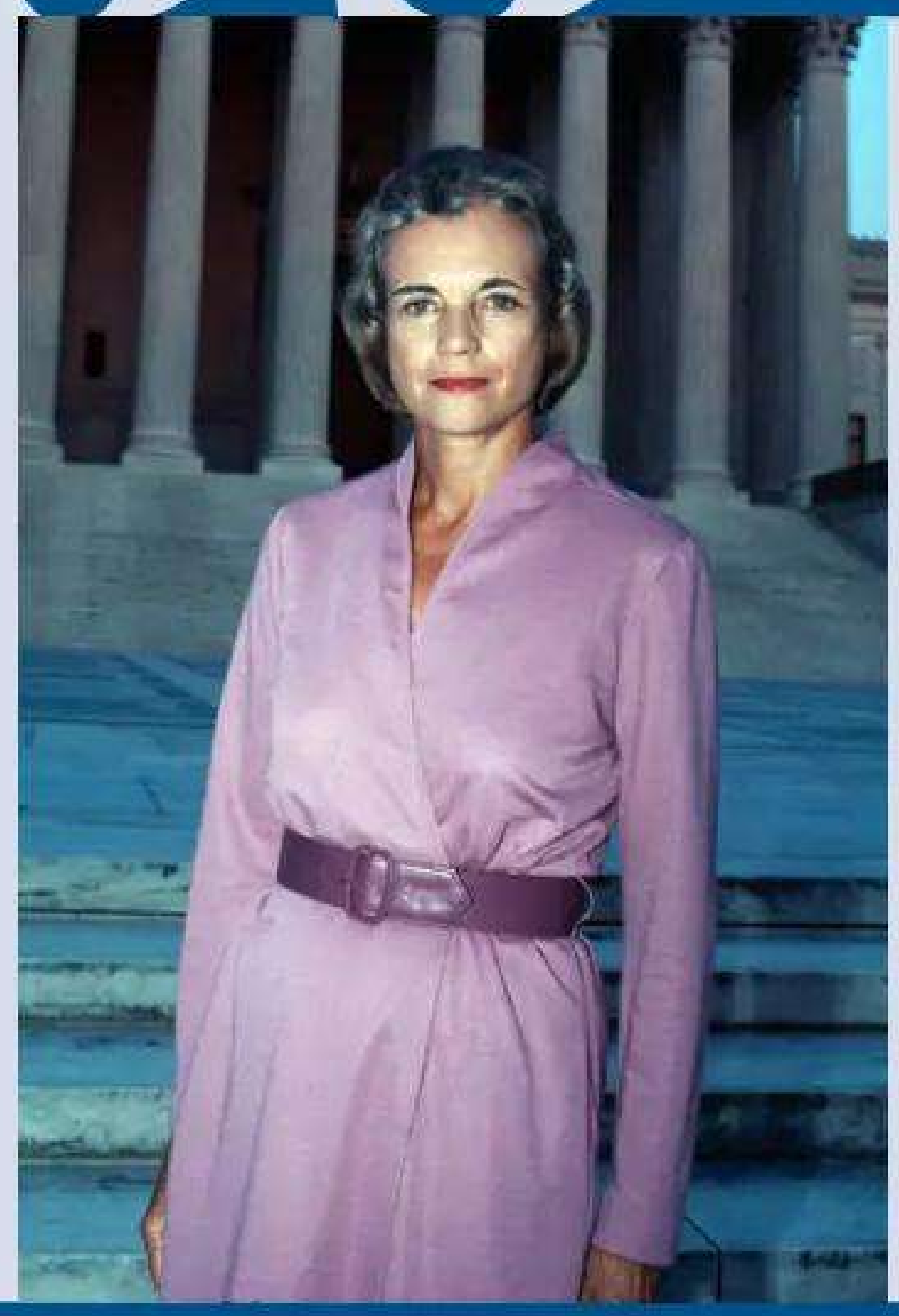
At the age of 40, John Lennon is shot four times by deranged fan Mark David Chapman while entering his New York City apartment. Beatles fans worldwide mourn his loss.

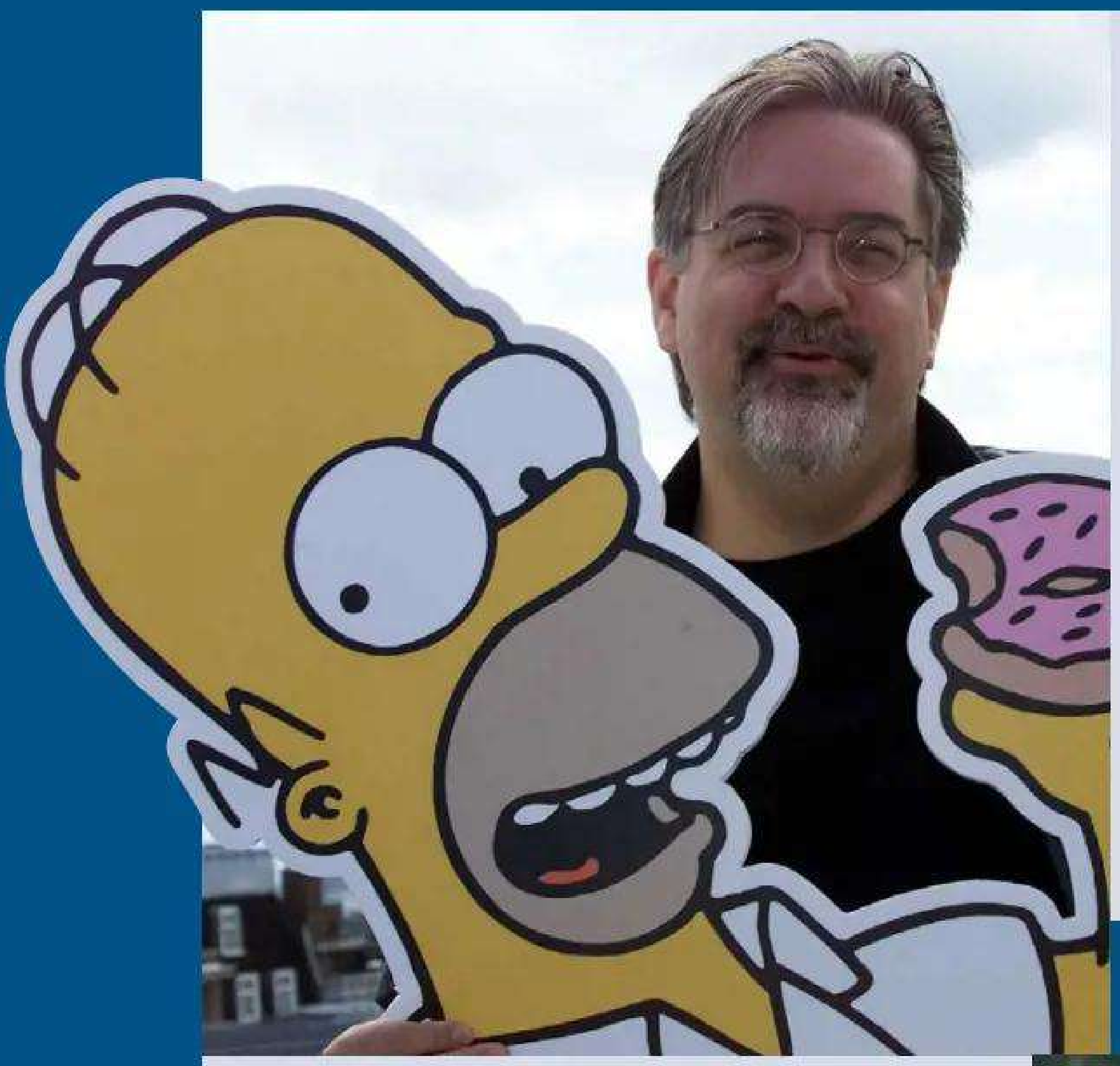


1981

Sandra Day O'Connor appointed to Supreme Court

O'Connor becomes the first female justice on the Supreme Court, after being nominated by President Reagan and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

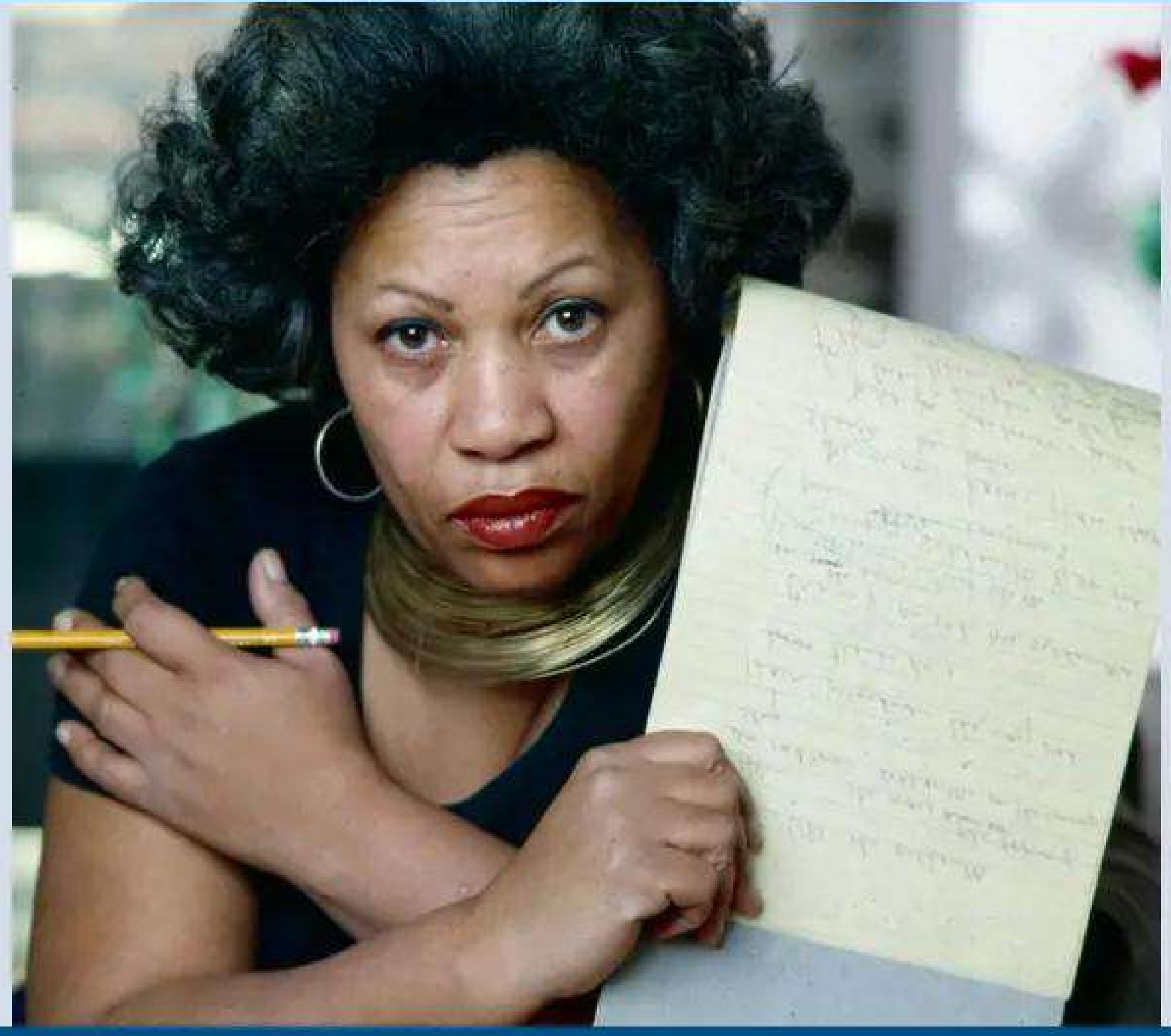




1989

The Simpsons first airs

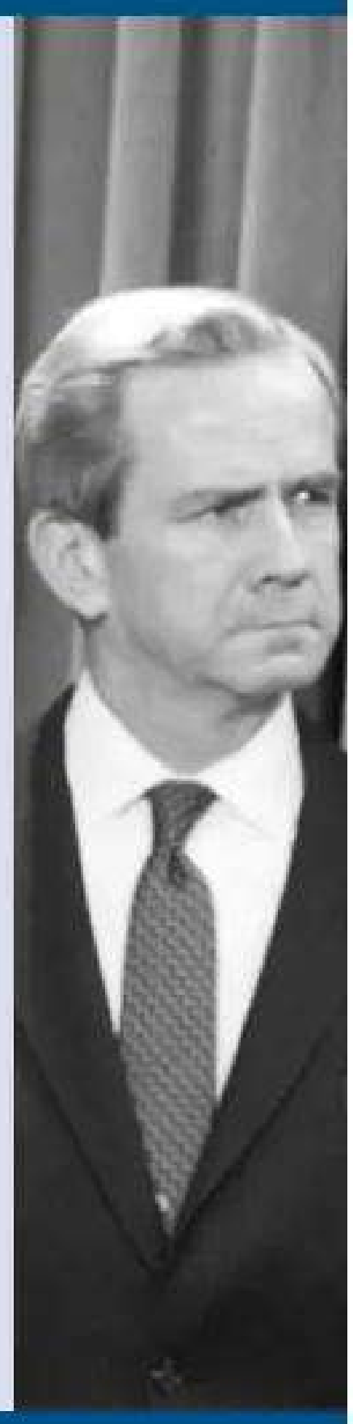
The first official episode of *The Simpsons* is Christmas-themed, titled 'Simpsons Roasting on an Open Fire'. It's a roaring success, despite initial challenges with scheduling and animation, and paves the way for later shows like *South Park* and *Family Guy*.



1987

Toni Morrison publishes Beloved

A brutal, confrontational exploration of the American slave trade, Morrison's third novel quickly becomes a modern classic, winning the Pulitzer Prize the following year.



1990

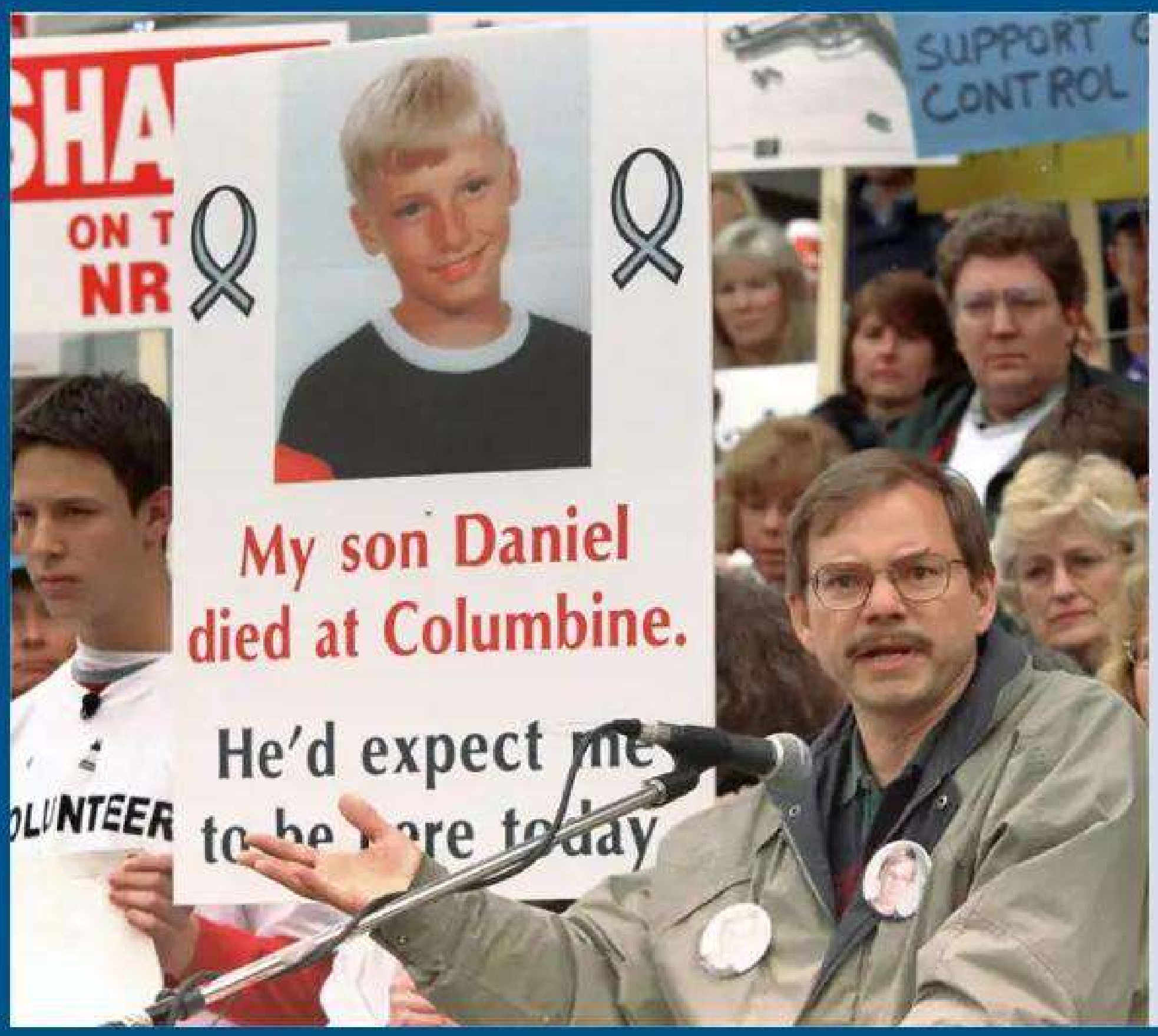
Americans with Disabilities Act

This landmark civil rights legislation prohibits the discrimination against people with disabilities in all areas of public life, ensuring equal opportunity and reasonable adjustments.

1991

The Gulf War begins

After Iraq invades Kuwait over oil disputes, a US-led coalition initiates airstrikes, known as Operation Desert Storm, to drive Iraqi troops out of that country.


SUPPORT
CONTROL
My son Daniel died at Columbine.
He'd expect me to be here today

1999

Columbine High School massacre takes place

The most infamous school shooting in America, the Columbine massacre is one of the first to receive widespread media coverage, resulting in the deaths of 15 people.

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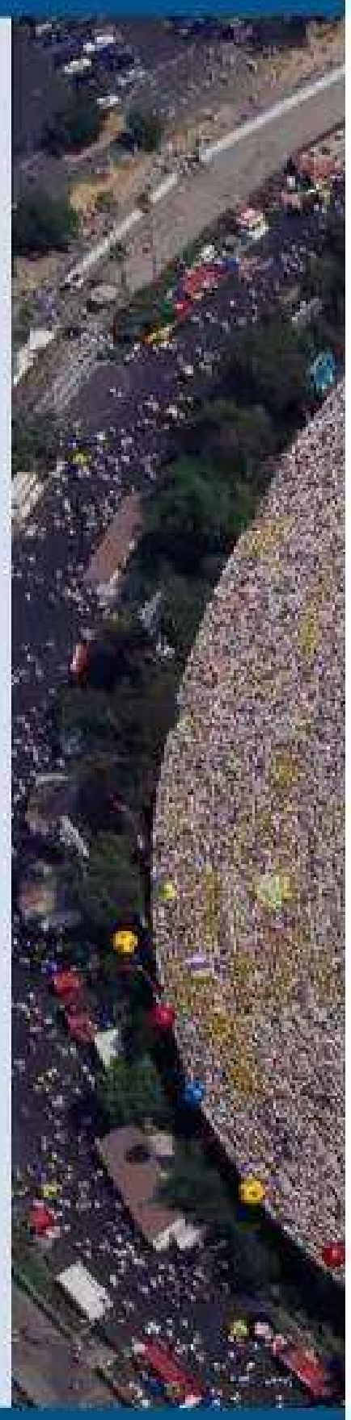
1995

Toy Story released

The release of *Toy Story* is a significant step forward in the film industry, as it's the first feature-length, fully computer-animated film. It cements Pixar's status as a groundbreaking, innovative studio, and goes on to become a beloved film franchise.



The final decades of the millennium are significant culturally and politically, marking the end of the Cold War and an abundance of new music and culture

1982

Michael Jackson releases Thriller

Going on to be one of the best-selling albums of all time, Michael Jackson's *Thriller* is released in the early-80s, marking a new era of music where soul merges with pop and rock. Hits from the album include 'Billie Jean', 'Beat It' and, of course, 'Thriller'.

1983

Scarface released

Not only does it redefine the gangster movie genre, Brian De Palma's *Scarface* has a major influence on hip-hop culture, with its themes of luxury, power and defiance.

1986

Iran-Contra affair exposed

The weapons-for-hostages deal and funding of the Nicaraguan Contras secretly taking place under Reagan is leaked, damaging his reputation and increasing mistrust between Executive and Legislative branches.

1985

WrestleMania I

Professional wrestling goes mainstream with the first in the WrestleMania series, which is held at Madison Square Garden. Hulk Hogan secures his status as a wrestling icon by headlining the event, winning a chaotic event with Muhammad Ali as special guest referee.

1991

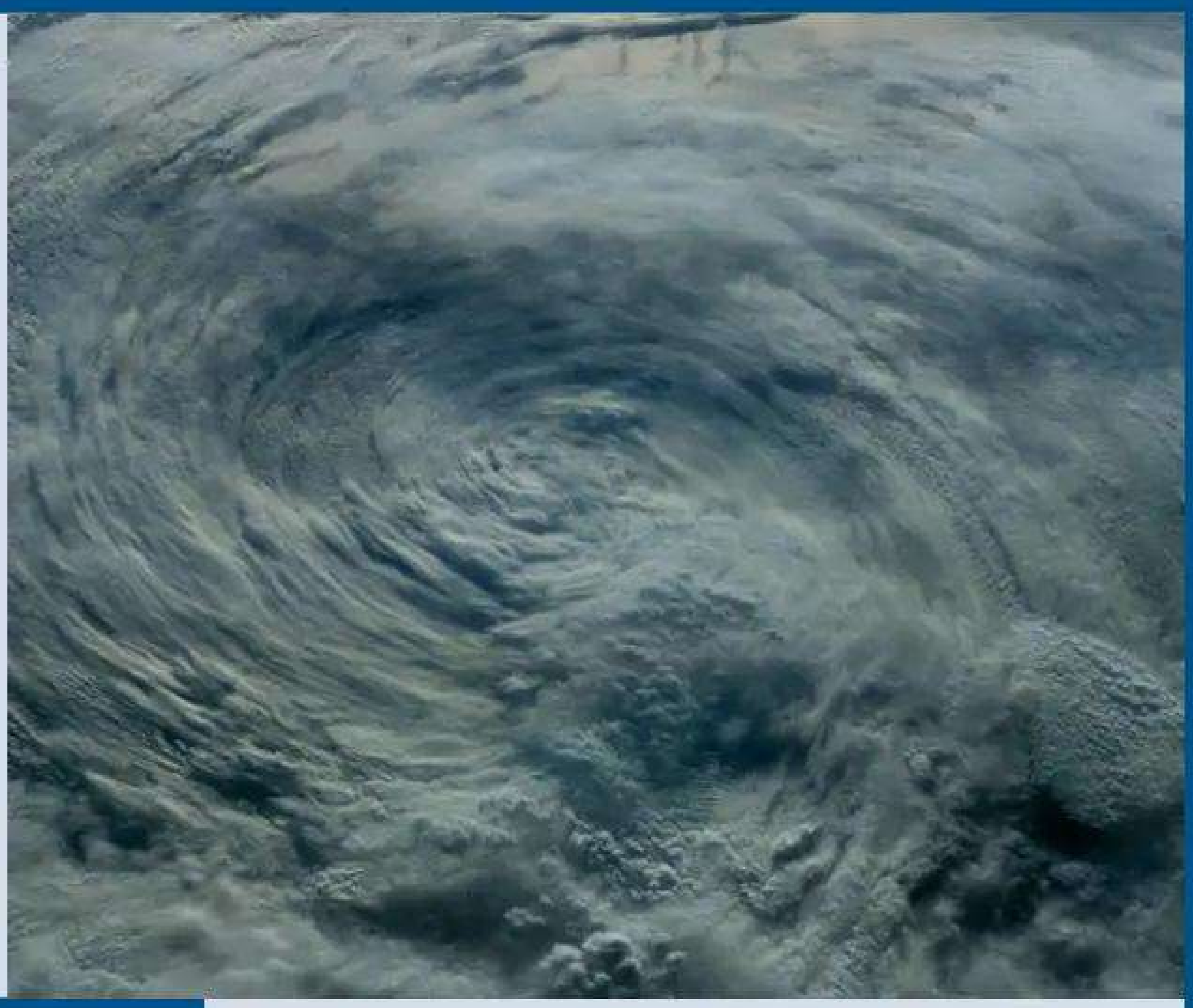
The Cold War ends

After the Berlin Wall falls in 1989 and Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader of the USSR in 1990, it's not long before the Soviet Union is weakened to the point of collapse. This signifies the end of the Cold War.

1992

Hurricane Iniki devastates Hawaii

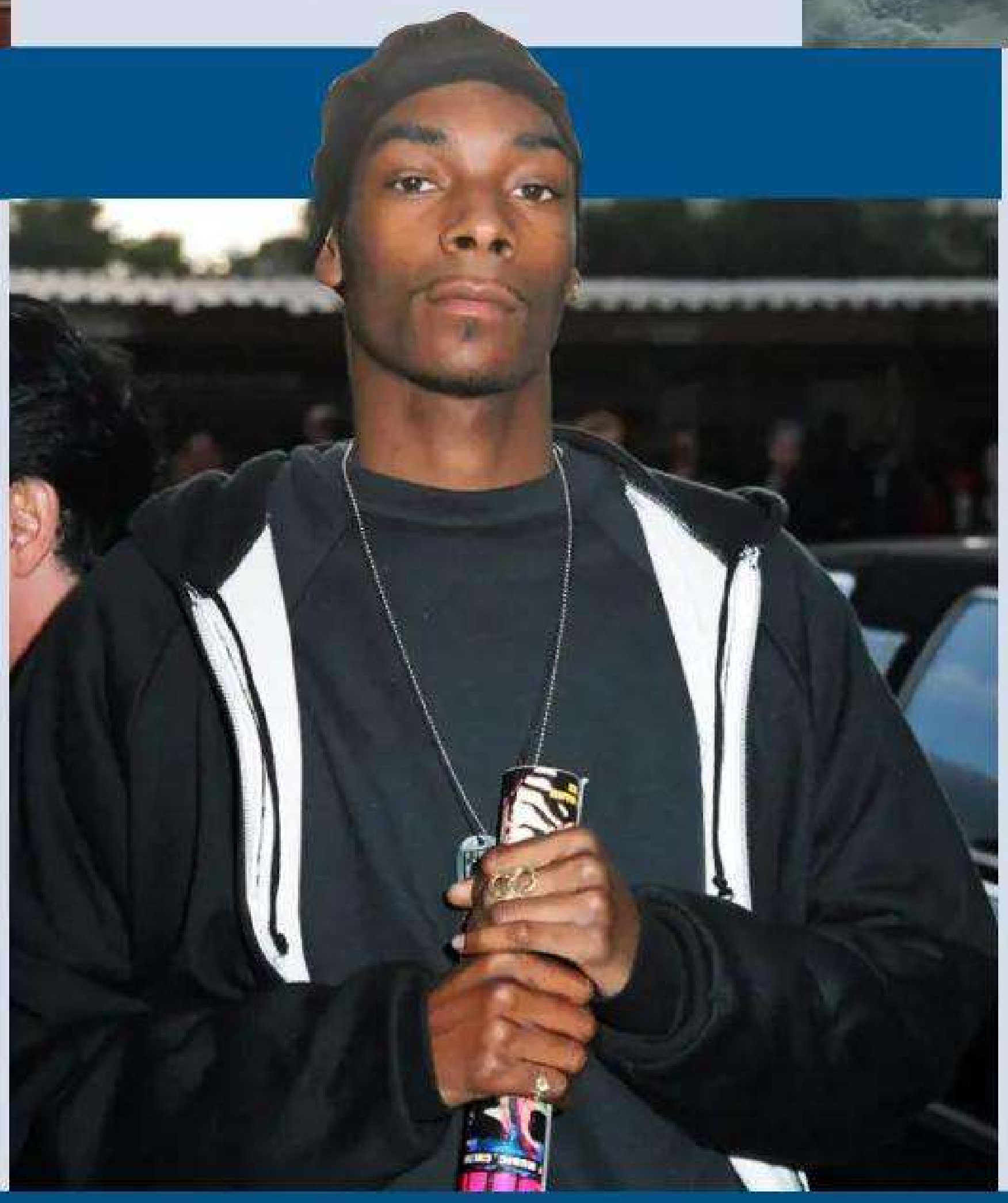
This tropical cyclone is the most powerful to strike the state of Hawaii in recorded history, causing a record-breaking $3.1 billion dollars in damage, along with seven deaths.



1994

America hosts the FIFA World Cup

With over 3.5 million attendees, this tournament is the most well-attended in FIFA World Cup history, taking place at venues across the US. Brazil defeats Italy 3-2 on penalties in the final at the Rose Bowl stadium in California.



1993

Snoop Dogg releases Doggystyle

Featuring his famous hit 'Gin and Juice', Snoop Dogg's debut studio album *Doggystyle* is the fastest-selling hip-hop record of its time, solidifying G-Funk as a genre. Today, it is still considered one of the most important hip-hop albums of all time.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

4 MILLION WOMEN WILL DIE OF AIDS THIS DECADE!
HOW MANY OF US WILL BE ALIVE FOR STONEWALL 35
AIDS: WHERE IS YOU
FIGHT BACK! F

The AIDS Crisis

How panic, confusion and prejudice followed a mysterious and deadly virus that swept around the world

Words Callum McKelvie

AIDS: WHERE IS YOUR RAGE? ACT UP
SILENCE=DEATH
HOW MANY OF US WILL BE ALIVE FOR STONEWALL 35?
13 YEARS OF FAILED RESEARCH DEMAND THE AIDS CURE PROJECT
R RAGE? IGHT AIDS!
IN THE TR
ACT UP

ABOVE ACT UP activists marching down a Manhattan street during the anniversary of the Stonewall Uprising, 1994

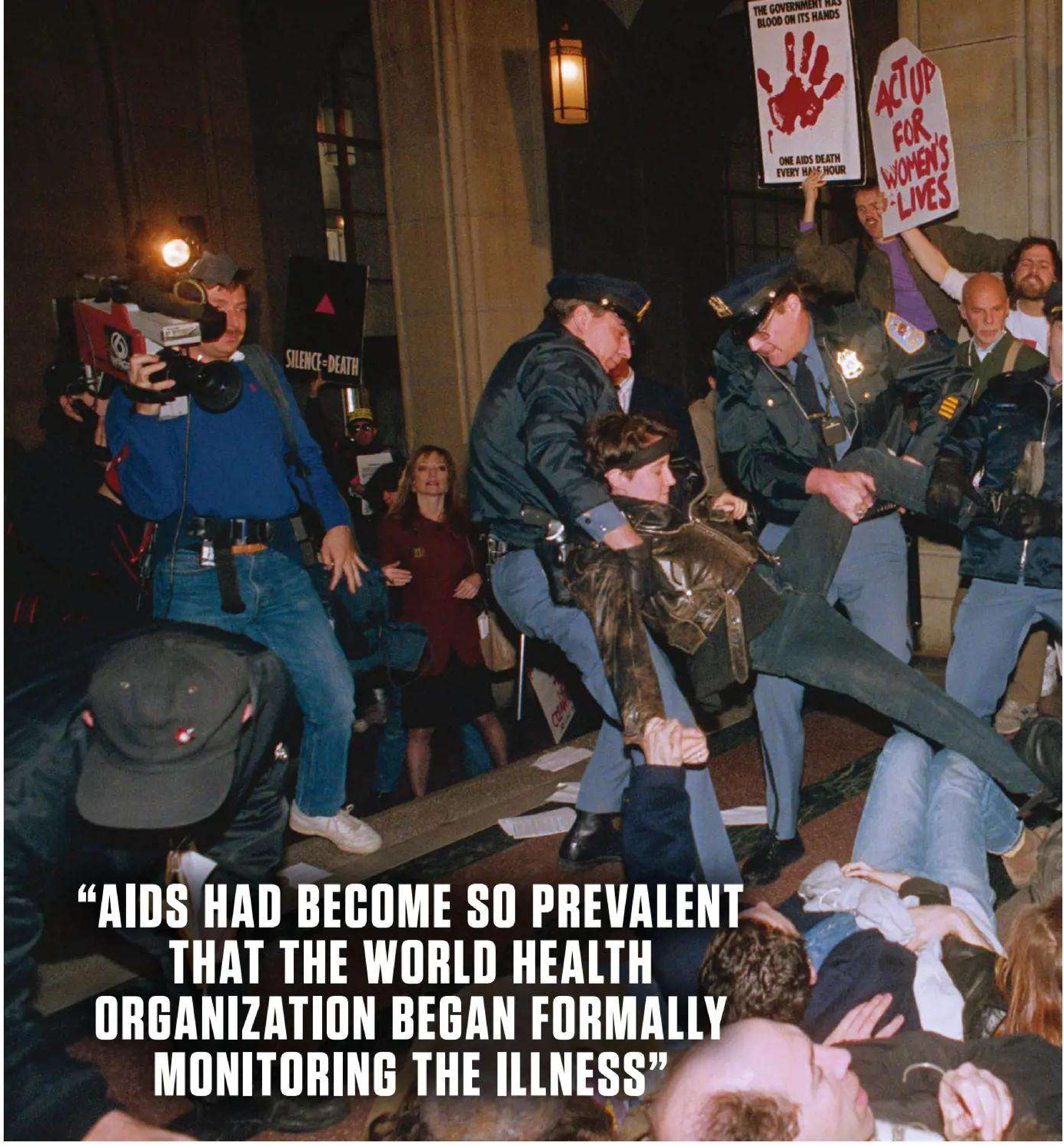
In 1981, five healthy gay men, all between the ages of 29 and 35 and all within the area of Los Angeles, were treated for Pneumocystis Pneumonia (PCP). This was highly unusual. PCP is a rare infection, typically only seen in patients with immune deficiency. But such was its severity that two of the five would never leave the hospital. On 5 June, the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) covered the cases, and concerns were quickly raised about the possibility of a deadly affliction striking down gay men. By 1986, both the virus and the immune deficiency condition it caused had been named: HIV and AIDS. It would take 15 years for effective treatment to be developed, and by 1990 more than 100,000 people in the United States alone had died. What's more, the stigma associated with the illness led to a wave of homophobia and a lack of understanding that remains to this day.

The Pandemic Begins

Following the MMWR's publication and an outbreak of a similarly rare form of cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, in New York, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) began to investigate the illness. At the time, very few facts were known and the popular notion was that the condition only affected gay men. This conviction led to the coining of the term GRID or 'Gay-Related Immune Deficiency' in order to describe it.

Already, news of the affliction was circulating among the United States queer communities. In August of 1981, the playwright and author Larry Kramer (who later dramatised his experience in *The Normal Heart*) arranged a meeting of 80 gay men in his New York apartment. Here Dr Alvin E Friedman-Kien, who alongside Dr Linda Laubenstein had written the paper on the outbreak of Kaposi's sarcoma, gave a presentation outlining his fears.

© Alamy, © Getty Images, Wikimedia Commons


THE GOVERNMENT HAS BLOOD ON ITS HANDS
ONE AIDS DEATH EVERY HALF HOUR
ACT UP FOR WOMEN'S LIVES
SILENCE=DEATH

"AIDS HAD BECOME SO PREVALENT THAT THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION BEGAN FORMALLY MONITORING THE ILLNESS"

Andy Humm, an attendee of the event, explained in a retrospective article for *Philadelphia Gay News* that the origins of the illness were still unknown and as a result, there was much speculation. "We knew the gay patients were immunosuppressed but not why," he began. "Recreational drug use? Multiple STIs from multiple partners? There was even speculation about a viral agent." By the meeting's end, a total of $6,635 had been raised and was used to found Gay Men's Health Crisis, an organisation designed to provide support and to fund research. In September 1982, the CDC gave a name to the mysterious affliction: AIDS.

By 1983, AIDS was sweeping across the country. At that year's National Aids Forum, 11 gay men living with the condition outlined a list of principles that they hoped the healthcare professionals present would adopt. They stated how they were not to be called 'victims' but instead were to be referred to as 'people with AIDS' and demanded an equal opinion on their own healthcare. They also demanded the right to live sexually free lives and the right to live without discrimination. According to UNAIDS, the 'Denver Principles', as they became known, were central to the Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV policy formalised in 1994. By the end of 1983, AIDS had become so prevalent that the World Health Organization began formally monitoring the illness.

The Myth of Patient Zero

In 1984, an article published in the *American Journal of Medicine* attempted to trace a cluster of 40 AIDS cases. Openly gay flight attendant Gaétan Dugas participated in the research and was given the moniker 'Patient O', meaning 'out of state' and not from Southern California. However, at some point a typo occurred and Dugas was mistakenly referred to as 'Patient Zero'. Three years later this mistake led journalist Randy Shilts in his groundbreaking book *And The Band Played On: Politics, People, And The AIDS Epidemic* to indicate that Dugas was central to the current crisis that was gripping the nation and could even have been the cause of it.

Dugas passed away in 1984, but the impact of Shilts' book was a media frenzy in which *The New York Post* named him "The Man who gave us AIDS." Dugas was portrayed as a reckless figure who flew from coast to coast, knowingly passing HIV to others. According to *New York Magazine*, Shilts confessed he found the term Patient O 'catchy' but was shocked when his publisher, Michael Denneny, emphasised Dugas as the villain of the book, a decision Denneny later regretted.

However, others were sceptical. In 2016, a genetic study was able to prove that the virus had been in New York since roughly 1970 - four years before Dugas began working as a flight attendant. In 2017, Richard A McKay's book *Patient Zero And The Making Of The Aids Epidemic* finally revealed how Dugas had been scapegoated and cleared his name for good. Dugas is just one example of a gay man vilified as a monster intentionally transmitting HIV.

The Effect on Racial Minorities

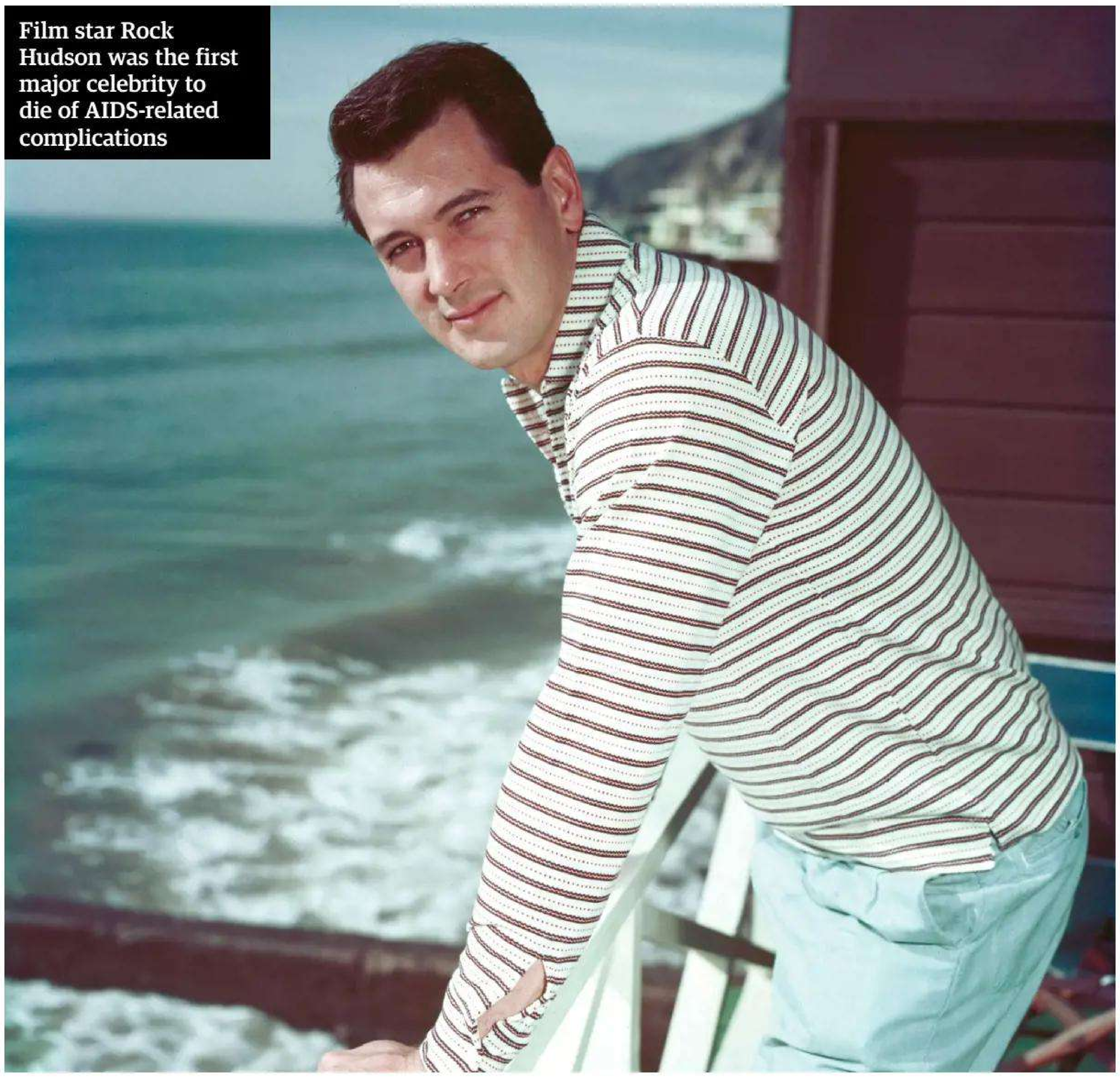
Throughout the crisis, as well as sexual minorities, racial minority groups were also disproportionately affected. By 1985, a quarter of people diagnosed were from African American communities. For much of the 1980s and early '90s, AIDS was the leading cause of death for men between the ages of 25 and 44. Although by 1996 this was no longer the case, it remained the leading cause of death for African American men in the same age group. This same year was also the first instance of higher AIDS diagnoses among African Americans than white Americans.

According to historian Dan Royles, groups such as Gay Men of African Descent (GMAD) were created to not only spread AIDS awareness, but also to fight racism and homophobic views. In a blog for Black Perspectives he wrote that GMAD "recognized that Black gay men confronted HIV alongside psychological and social pressures that made them especially vulnerable to infection."

BELOW Teenager Ryan White attending class after previously being barred from school due to his AIDS diagnosis

SILENCE=DEATH
ACT UP FOR

Police attempt to remove ACT UP protestors in February of 1990



Film star Rock Hudson was the first major celebrity to die of AIDS-related complications

AIDS in the UK

The first whisperings of a virus causing immune deficiency appeared in the United Kingdom in 1981. By 1987, there were over 7,000 cases, and the average survival rate of people with AIDS was only one to two years. In 1987, the first antiretroviral drug was made available on the NHS.

Princess Diana helped shift public perceptions surrounding AIDS when she shook hands and hugged patients after opening the UK's first HIV/AIDS ward at the Middlesex Hospital. According to Terrence Higgins Trust, she famously stated: "HIV does not make people dangerous to know. You can shake their hands and give them a hug. Heaven knows they need it." *Time* magazine records that, by the end of 1985, there was at least one reported case of AIDS in every region in the world.

The Epidemic Spreads

Back in the USA, perceptions over who could and could not contract HIV were altered in 1984 when 13-year-old schoolboy Ryan White was diagnosed with the condition. White was a haemophiliac who had contracted the virus through a blood transfusion, but when news of his diagnosis reached his school in Kokomo, he was barred from attending classes.

Despite fighting a successful legal battle, the subsequent bullying and abuse he and his family faced (at one point having the windows of their home broken and their car tyres slashed) forced the family to move in 1987 to the town of Cicero. Here, the residents educated themselves about HIV, and White was largely accepted. White would pass away in 1990, only 18 years old.

On 2 October 1985, Rock Hudson, the star of such films as 1956's *Giant* and the purported favourite film of Howard

What is HIV and AIDS?

Essential facts to know

Human Immunodeficiency Virus, commonly known as HIV, is a virus often transmitted through sexual intercourse that results in damage to the immune system and makes the body more susceptible to illnesses and disease. AIDS, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, refers to a condition that develops as a result of the virus wherein illnesses or infections become life threatening. Despite persistent rumours that HIV originated in humans following an unknown individual having sexual intercourse with a chimpanzee, it is far more likely (according to Be In The Know) that chimpanzee meat was consumed. The first confirmed case of HIV appeared in 1959 in the Republic of Congo, but the endemic in the US is believed to have begun around the mid 1970s.

HAT ABOUT
AIDS
AIDS
GEORGE

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NATIONAL AIDS TRUST
Fight HIV stigma
Fight HIV stigma
Equal HIV fertility rights now
Hug me, I have HIV!
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WE ARE POSITIVE
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Find out more at www.nat.org.uk

Representatives of the National AIDS Trust marching at the 2023 London Pride

Fighting Stigma & Discrimination

Adam Freedman, senior policy and campaigns officer at National AIDS Trust, spoke to us about the organisation's history and work

What is the National AIDS Trust?
National AIDS Trust is the UK's HIV rights charity. We work to stop HIV from standing in the way of health, dignity and equality, and to end new HIV transmissions. We do this by engaging with the government, politicians, the NHS and other public bodies on policy issues affecting people living with HIV.

We were originally founded in 1987 as an NGO by the government, at the height of the AIDS epidemic, to deal with growing concern about HIV/AIDS. However, for many years since, we have been operating as an independent policy and campaigning charity.

What has your work revealed about the current stigmas surrounding HIV?
As part of our work, we regularly engage with people living with HIV and hear their stories. It's clear from the conversations we have that HIV is still incredibly stigmatised and misunderstood by the public. Stigma often manifests itself as discrimination, in so many settings including healthcare, employment, the criminal justice system, education – the list is endless.

In my opinion, the government's health campaigns on AIDS in the 1980s were so effective that they are still embedded in the public consciousness today. People still think of HIV as a death sentence, don't understand how it is transmitted, and are still terrified of it. This fear leads to misinformation, stigma and discrimination.

What are some of the issues that you work to resolve?
We run a Discrimination Advice service to connect people living with HIV to initial legal advice about whether they have experienced discrimination. In the last year, we have assisted with 69 cases – which is a huge number!

We also look at the patterns of discrimination incidents, work out if existing laws, rules or guidance are outdated or unclear, and campaign to get public bodies to change these if they lead to HIV discrimination. Two recent campaigns that we've been working on relate to data protection for people living with HIV, and workplace health and safety.

Could you please explain the current discriminatory laws surrounding HIV fertility rights?
Currently, people living with HIV are forbidden by law to donate sperm or eggs unless they are in a heterosexual relationship. This means many people living with HIV are unable to access fertility treatment or start a family – even though the scientific evidence says there is no risk of them transmitting HIV this way. These current regulations are both discriminatory and based on outdated science.

How are you campaigning to change these laws? How can our readers help?
The Health Secretary has the power to change these discriminatory regulations, and so our campaign has been focused on making people aware of this. The most helpful thing that people can do is write to their MP, explaining the reasons why the law needs to change, and asking them to urge the Health Secretary to change the law to follow the science. Everyone can read more details about the campaign, the law and the science on our website (www.nat.org.uk).

Hughes, 1968's *Ice Station Zebra*, died of AIDs-related complications. The news rocked the world. Hudson had been a '60s heartthrob, an icon of American television and a close friend of President Ronald Reagan. Hudson had been diagnosed in 1984 and decided to go public in 1985, revealing his sexuality in the process.

Following his passing, Hudson left $250,000 that was used to launch the American Foundation for AIDS Research. Alongside White's diagnosis, Hudson's pronouncement of his illness helped shift public perception, and in September President Reagan discussed AIDS publicly for the first time. His death also spurred fellow actor Elizabeth Taylor into helping form the American Foundation for AIDs Research and to become one of the leading celebrity voices campaigning against government inaction.

ACT UP

On 1 May 1986, The International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses finally gave a name to the virus that was causing AIDS - Human Immunodeficiency Virus. At the beginning of the year, the CDC published figures that demonstrated an 89% increase in transmissions. By this date, 51% of adults and 59% of children with AIDS had died. Chillingly, they predicted that the number of AIDS cases would double. With little action coming from the federal government, it became clear something had to be done.

In 1987, New York's Lesbian and Gay Community Center formed the AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power, or ACT UP, an organisation that was designed to force the lackadaisical government into action. ACT UP undertook a series of radical protests including placing a giant condom over the home of North Carolina senator Jesse Helms who had called homosexuals 'weak'. Perhaps most famously in 1992 a group of ACT UP activists scattered the ashes of their loved ones who had died of AIDS-related illnesses on the lawn of the White House. But they also sought to help combat discrimination and assisted those who had been made homeless due to their diagnosis.

One of the most important developments, in 1987, was the discovery of Azidothymidine, or AZT, as an effective treatment against HIV. Fast tracked, the initial test trial of the drug remains controversial as some 300 participants were randomly assigned either the drug or a placebo. After 16 weeks the group on the drug had had only one death, whereas the group on the placebo suffered 19, according to *Time* magazine.

That same year, President Reagan created the first Presidential Commission on AIDS designed to investigate the epidemic, and in October the CDC launched an AIDS Awareness Month. But there was still much discrimination and lack of understanding. The Ray brothers who were eight, nine and ten respectively had their home burnt down. Similar to Ryan White, the brothers were haemophiliacs who contracted HIV through blood transfusions and had recently won a case that they could not be barred from their school due to their status as HIV positive.

> **"ACTIVISTS SCATTERED THE ASHES OF THEIR LOVED ONES WHO HAD DIED OF AIDS-RELATED ILLNESSES ON THE LAWN OF THE WHITE HOUSE'"**

In 1988, C Everett Koop, the US surgeon general who had been prevented from making statements previously, was able to mail out a slimmed-down version of his 1986 AIDS report. According to the National Library of Medicine, copies of the report were delivered to all 107,000,000 households and helped to better educate the population.

Dawn of the New Decade

The 1990s saw a change in perceptions. Following the death of Ryan White, President HW Bush signed the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act that provided funding for the care and treatment of people with AIDS. However, there was a dark side. A paper published in the journal *AIDS and Behavior* in 2017 explained that: "As one of its conditions for receiving federal funds, the Ryan White Care Act required all US states to certify that they had a legal mechanism to prosecute HIV-infected individuals who knowingly exposed others to HIV." Subsequent laws criminalising HIV exposure through 'reckless/intentional transmission' continue globally and remain a point of contention.

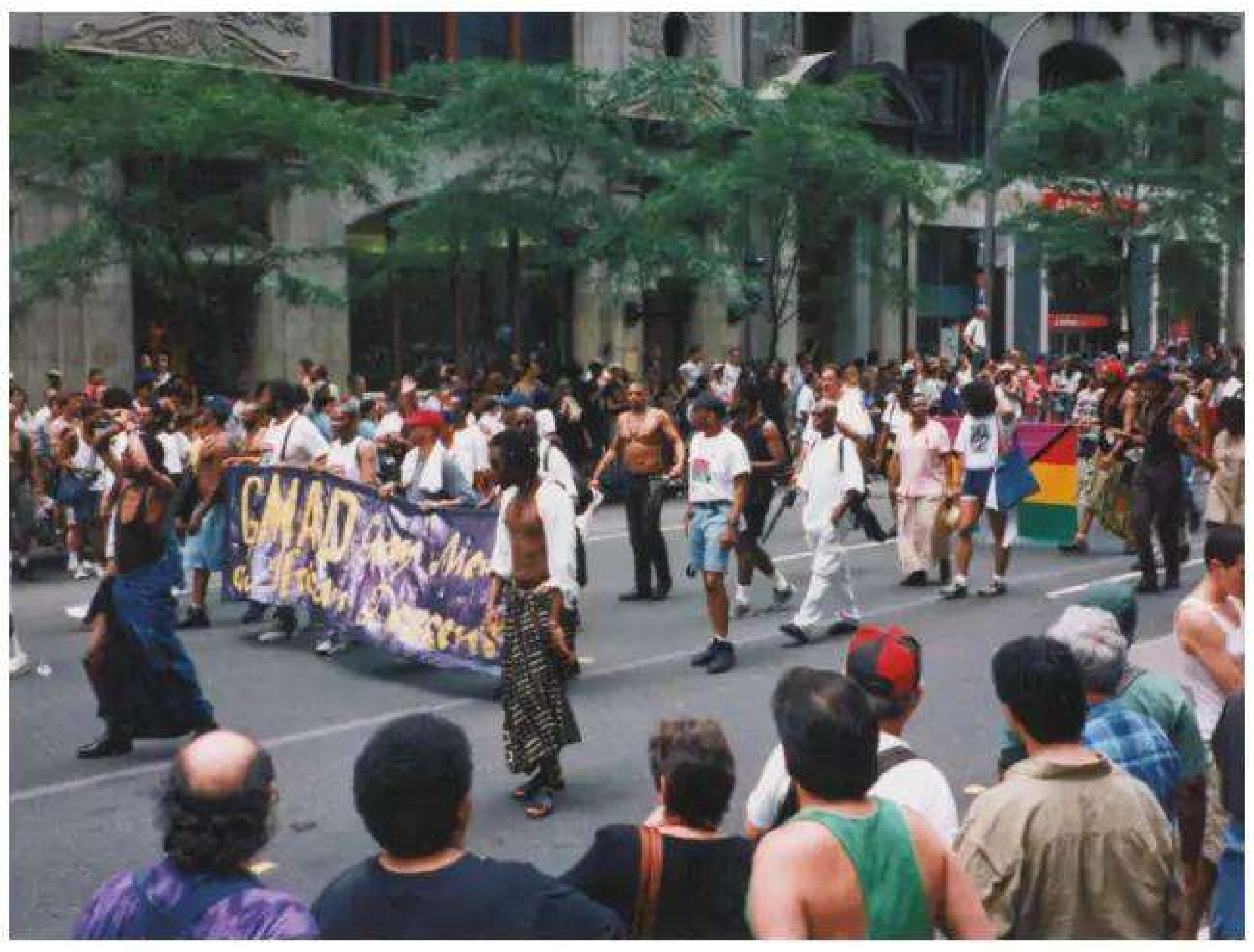
In 1996, a major breakthrough was achieved in AIDS treatment. It was discovered that a triple-drug treatment consisting of saquinavir, ddC, and AZT (collectively known as HAART) could suppress HIV for far longer than the treatments that were currently available. According to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, this therapy saw the level of HIV in a person's bloodstream drop to almost undetectable levels. That same year, the CDC reported that - for the first time since the epidemic had begun - there had been a noticeable decrease in the number of HIV transmissions, 12% in the first two quarters of the year.

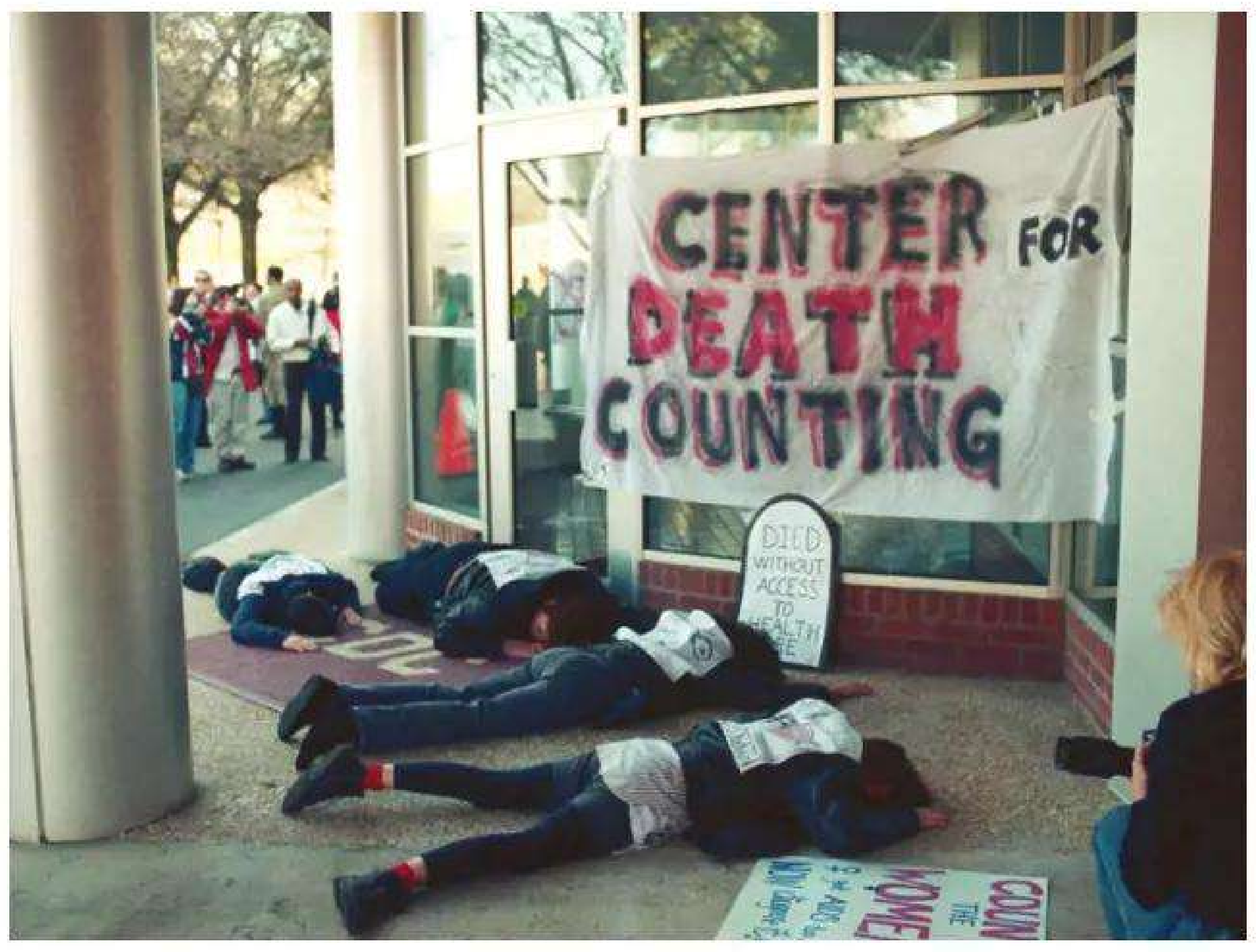
Of course this was not the end of the story as, unfortunately, this pandemic has not ended. According to UNAIDS, 2022 saw some 630,000 people die from AIDS-related illnesses. But, thanks to developments in treatments and persistent campaigning by hard-working activists, people with HIV are able to live fulfilling lives. However, stigma surrounding HIV - and those who can contract it - remains. HIV devastated the queer community and saw thousands dead, but it is not a 'gay plague' and it can affect anyone. Only through greater understanding, kindness and awareness can we prevent further transmissions.

BELOW-LEFT The organisation 'Gay Men of African Descent' marching in the 1995 New York City Pride

BELOW-MIDDLE Princess Diana became an official patron for the British National AIDS Trust and sought to end the stigma surrounding HIV

BELOW-RIGHT Activists protest outside the headquarters of the CDC in 1990





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Space Shuttle Challenger

Mismanagement and incompetence caused one of the worst accidents in the history of spaceflight

Uh oh." Those were the chilling final words of pilot Michael Smith, and the final transmission sent from the Space Shuttle Challenger. It will never be known what thoughts were going through Smith's head as he uttered those two words. Because a split second later, the vehicle exploded, leading to the deaths of all seven astronauts on board the Shuttle. How and why this happened is a complex story laden with mismanagement, misfortune and, ultimately, tragedy.

The story of Challenger begins long before its final flight on 28 January 1986. In fact, you can essentially trace it back to the start of the Space Shuttle programme. When the Space Shuttle was first dreamed up in the 1970s, it was unlike anything in space exploration that had come before. Previously, spacecraft had taken the form of capsules launched to space on a rocket, and then parachuted back to Earth at the end of the mission. This was tried, tested, and, for the most part, safe. But space travel was and remains expensive, so in an effort to reduce costs (and also capabilities), NASA envisioned having a space plane that could fly regularly to orbit and back. While the finished product wasn't quite the space planes of 2001: A Space Odyssey, it was still mightily impressive, albeit without reducing costs by as much as hoped due to the high cost of refurbishment after each mission.

With this increased capability came the prospect that space travel might not just be the reserve of professional astronauts any more. The Space Shuttle could seat seven people, but not all were needed to operate the vehicle; two could be 'payload specialists', people of other professions such as scientists, or even more general members of the public, such as writers, who could now travel to space.

This Challenger mission, STS-51-L, was to be the 25th Space Shuttle mission since the first in April 1981. This launch rate itself was remarkable, but also showed a confidence in the vehicle, with several launches every year. As such, in 1984, President Ronald Reagan announced the Teacher in Space Project (TISP), which would start taking teachers on Space Shuttle missions as payload specialists. This was a completely new area for NASA, and indeed any space agency.

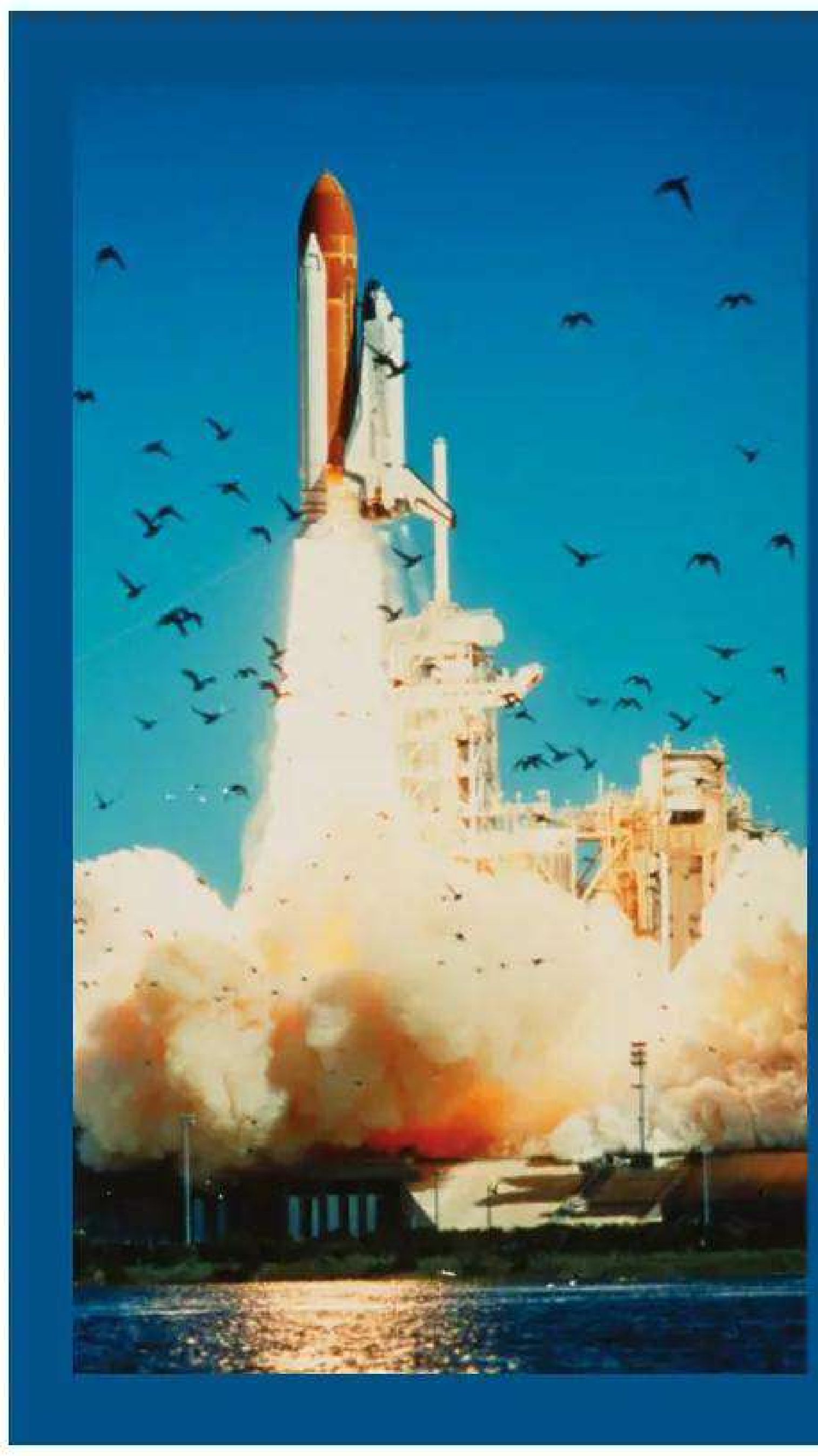
11,000 teachers applied for the coveted first slot, which would be aboard STS-51-L. After being whittled down to ten, one candidate emerged as the frontrunner thanks partly to her unbounded enthusiasm: Christa McAuliffe, a social studies teacher from Concord High School, New Hampshire. McAuliffe was scheduled to do a large amount of public outreach during her two weeks in orbit, including two 15-minute lessons to 2 million schoolchildren in the US, among other activities.

"I'm still kind of floating," she said at a press event after her selection. "I don't know when I'll come down to Earth."

With McAuliffe picked, preparation for the mission was well under way. At a time when public interest in the Space Shuttle programme was dwindling, NASA hoped she would re-invigorate a public infatuation with the costly vehicle. Together with proving that it was safe and reliable, some have said that NASA had a case of "go fever" at the time of the Challenger mission in question. That is, they wanted to launch their Space Shuttles as quickly and as often as possible. It is perhaps for this reason, then, that problems with the launch of Challenger arose.

When the Space Shuttle was first being developed in the 1970s, an early potential problem was discovered. To launch, the Shuttle

USA
NASA
Challenger
United States



What the mission would have done

During its seven days in space, Challenger had a number of goals it would have completed had the launch been successful.

Its main goal was to launch the second Tracking and Data Relay Satellite (TDRS-B), used by the US government and other agencies to communicate with things like satellites, and later the International Space Station.

A small satellite on board, the Spartan Halley spacecraft, would have flown free from the Shuttle for two days to observe Halley's Comet as it made its closest approach to the Sun.

On the second day, Christa McAuliffe would have begun the first teacher in space video taping, with further live telecasts planned for the fourth day.

One member of the crew, Ronald McNair, was even planning to play the saxophone in space, performing a piece of music he worked on with composer Jean Michel Jarre for his album Rendez-Vous.

The seventh day would have been Challenger's triumphant return to Earth, after 144 hours and 34 minutes in space. Sadly, that never came to pass.

Facts

73 Seconds after launch, Challenger exploded.

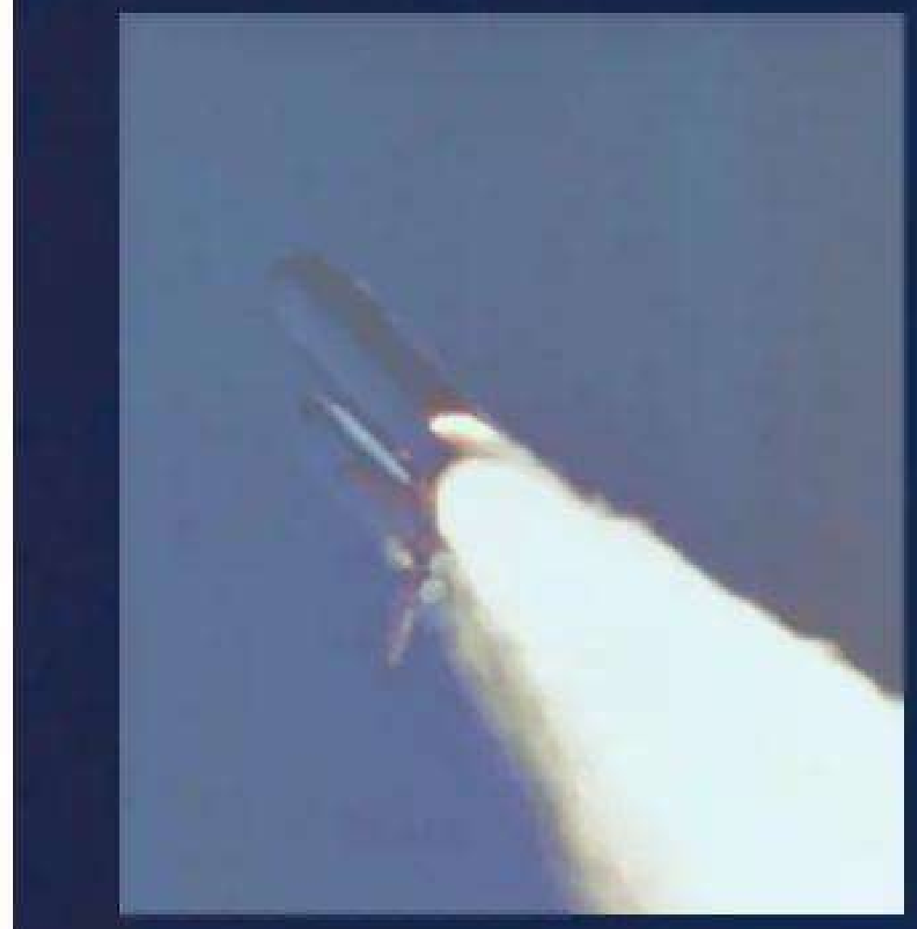
9 Successful flights of the Challenger Space Shuttle.

7 Number of people lost in the accident

995 orbits Challenger completed prior to this mission

25.8 million miles Cumulative distance travelled by Challenger on previous missions

121,778KG Weight of Challenger on its final flight



In this image above, the plume that led to the explosion can be seen developing

> **"THE LAUNCH FEEDS, LIVE ON TV, SHOWED THIS PLUME AT 58 SECONDS AFTER LAUNCH, ALTHOUGH IT'S UNLIKELY MANY KNEW ITS SIGNIFICANCE"**

was first attached to a main tank, with two Solid Rocket Boosters (SRBs) either side. Each of these was made of seven sections, six of which were joined together and sealed with rubber 'O-rings', circular rings measuring 11.6 metres in diameter.

Utah-based manufacturing company Morton Thiokol was behind the construction of the SRBs, but in early testing they found that there was a potential problem with the O-rings. In some specific tests, the metal of the SRB could bend and open, allowing hot gas to escape through the seal made by the O-rings. If serious, this could result in something called 'burnthrough', where hot gases escape and, ultimately, cause a structural failure of the SRBs. In other words, an explosion. That the seal of the O-rings could open was known, but the seriousness of the problem was not fully realised.

The Space Shuttle itself was also lacking a proper launch abort system. For previous manned rockets with capsules, this system composed of a spike with thrusters attached to the top of the rocket. In the case of an emergency, the capsule could be carried to safety before the rocket exploded. NASA had never had a need for this system on any of its previous manned flights.

On the Space Shuttle, though, the entire crew were housed inside a cabin, much like a plane. With seven crew across two decks, there was no way to eject everyone in the case of a catastrophic failure. There had been some talk in development of creating a detachable crew cabin, but this proved too difficult, most notably with adding too much mass to the entire vehicle.

This meant there was no feasible way to get a crew to safety during a Shuttle launch. Following the Challenger disaster, things changed. The crew were provided with parachutes and, in the event of an emergency after launch, the pilot would attempt to get the Space Shuttle into a controlled glide. Each crew member would then jump out via a hatch with explosive bolts, shimmying down a pole to make sure they missed the wing when they jumped. This launch abort system was never used, and at any rate, the SRBs could not be stopped once they were ignited. This meant that to get the Space Shuttle into such a glide, the pilot would have to wait for the SRBs to expend all their fuel after about two minutes. Thus, this method would not have saved the crew of Challenger, who likely died upon impact with the Atlantic Ocean.

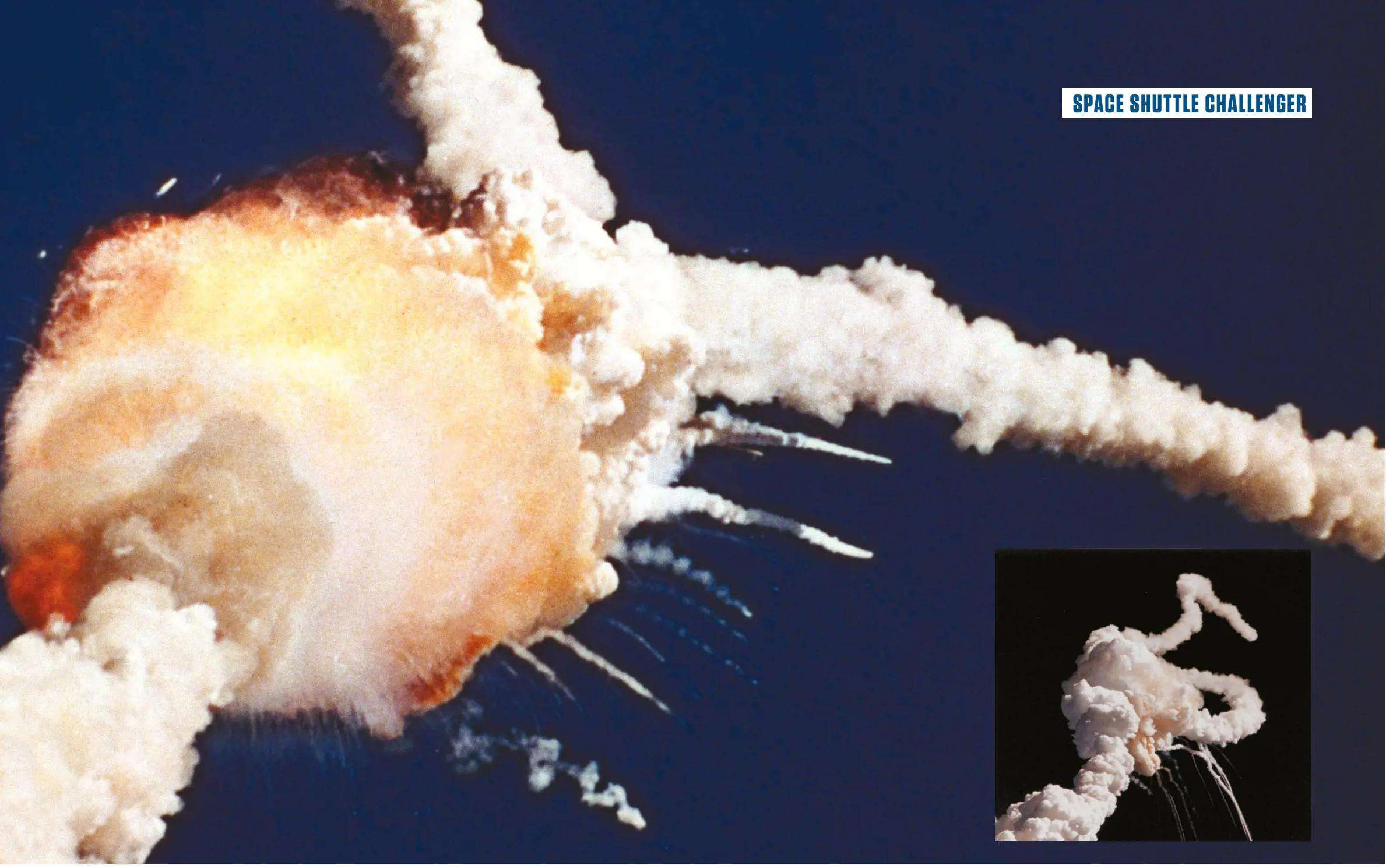
All of this leads us to the events on the fateful day of Tuesday 28 January 1986. This mission had drawn a huge amount of public attention, notably because of McAuliffe on board; it's estimated that 17 per cent of Americans watched it live, and 85 per cent knew of the accident within an hour after it occurred.

Leading up to the launch, STS-51-L had already been dogged by a series of delays. Scheduled to launch on 22 January, it had been pushed back to the following day, and then the next, due to delays with the previous mission, Space Shuttle Columbia on STS-61-C. Further delays arose because of bad weather in Dakar, Senegal, where the Space Shuttle could land in an emergency mid-flight. These factors pushed the flight back to 28 January.

All Space Shuttles launched from the famous Kennedy Space Center Launch Complex 39 at Cape Canaveral in Florida. The site is useful for its proximity to the equator (giving launches a bigger speed boost from Earth's rotation), and also having an east-facing coast over an ocean. This allows parts (such as SRBs) to be discarded into the ocean after launch. But Florida is also known for its changeable weather, and on the morning of the launch, temperatures dropped to below freezing to just -2.2 degrees Celsius. Prior to this, the coldest launch had been 12 degrees Celsius.

Engineers at Morton Thiokol warned NASA that the rubber seals, the O-rings, would not seal properly at temperatures this low. One, Rob Ebeling, was particularly forthcoming in his views. NASA, however, was staunchly opposed to a delay; after all, the Space Shuttle was already grossly behind schedule, and they were getting impatient to launch.

An astonishing exchange then occurred. Thiokol's management had told NASA they should delay the launch but, in a conference call, NASA's George Hardy, manager of the SRB project, said: "I am appalled. I am appalled by your recommendation." This was recollected many years later by Roger Boisjoly, another engineer at Thiokol, as reported by NPR. Another



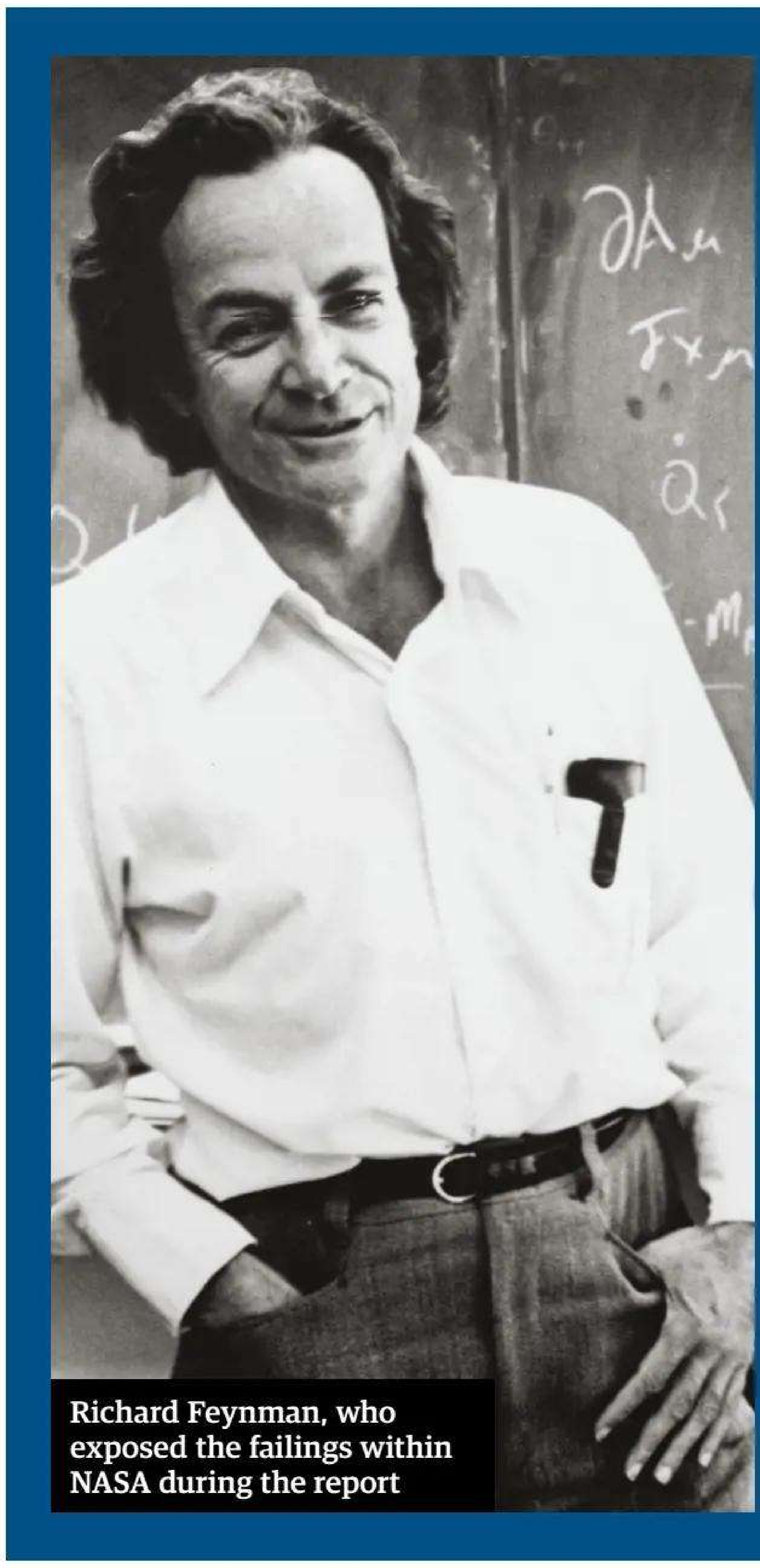
Shuttle programme manager, Lawrence Mulloy, added: “My God, Thiokol. When do you want me to launch, next April?”

Incredibly, despite the serious concerns that had been raised, NASA pressed ahead with the launch. Then, for reasons unknown, Thiokol’s management reversed their original view and said the launch should go ahead.

Ebeling was particularly shocked. He told his wife Darlene that night before the launch, “It’s going to blow up,” reported NPR. Later, in an interview in 2016, he said, heartbreakingly: “I think that was one of the mistakes that God made. He shouldn’t have picked me for the job. But next time I talk to him, I’m gonna ask him, ‘Why me? You picked a loser.’”

So, in the morning, launch preparations went ahead. A huge amount of ice had built up on the rocket, raising more concerns about the SRBs. Launch was delayed by an hour but, as the ice appeared to be melting, the decision was made to go ahead. At 11.38am EST, Challenger launched.

Just two seconds after the shuttled launched, things started to go terribly wrong. Almost immediately, the O-rings failed, but a piece of solid fuel created a temporary seal. Amazingly, this may have been the only thing to prevent the Shuttle exploding immediately on the launch pad. Challenger climbed higher into the sky, and the launch appeared to be going smoothly as planned. “Liftoff of the 25th Space Shuttle mission,” NASA television commentator Hugh Harris said.



Richard Feynman, who exposed the failings within NASA during the report

Rogers Commission Report

Almost as infamous as the Challenger disaster itself were the circumstances surrounding the investigation into why it occurred. Under the orders of President Ronald Reagan, a commission was set up to determine the cause of the disaster. Among its many members were some high-profile names, including Neil Armstrong and Sally Ride. One name would later attract the most attention, though: Richard Feynman, an American theoretical physicist.

The investigation came to the conclusion that the accident was caused by the failure of the O-rings in creating a seal in the SRBs due to a flawed design. "The Commission has concluded that neither Thiokol nor NASA responded adequately to internal warnings about the faulty seal design," the report would ultimately conclude.

Feynman, though, led his own investigation, delving into the inner workings of NASA itself. What he found was a gross disconnect between the engineers and management.

One of his most startling finds was the expected failure rate of the Space Shuttle. NASA management told him there was a one in 100,000 chance of a catastrophic malfunction, but it soon became clear this number was all but plucked from the air. When he asked the engineers to anonymously estimate their own odds of failure, their numbers were mostly between one in 50 and one in 200. Most famously, Feynman performed a makeshift experiment on O-rings during a televised hearing, putting one in a cup of ice.

His style was not liked by other members, and his findings were confined to a minority report within the main report.

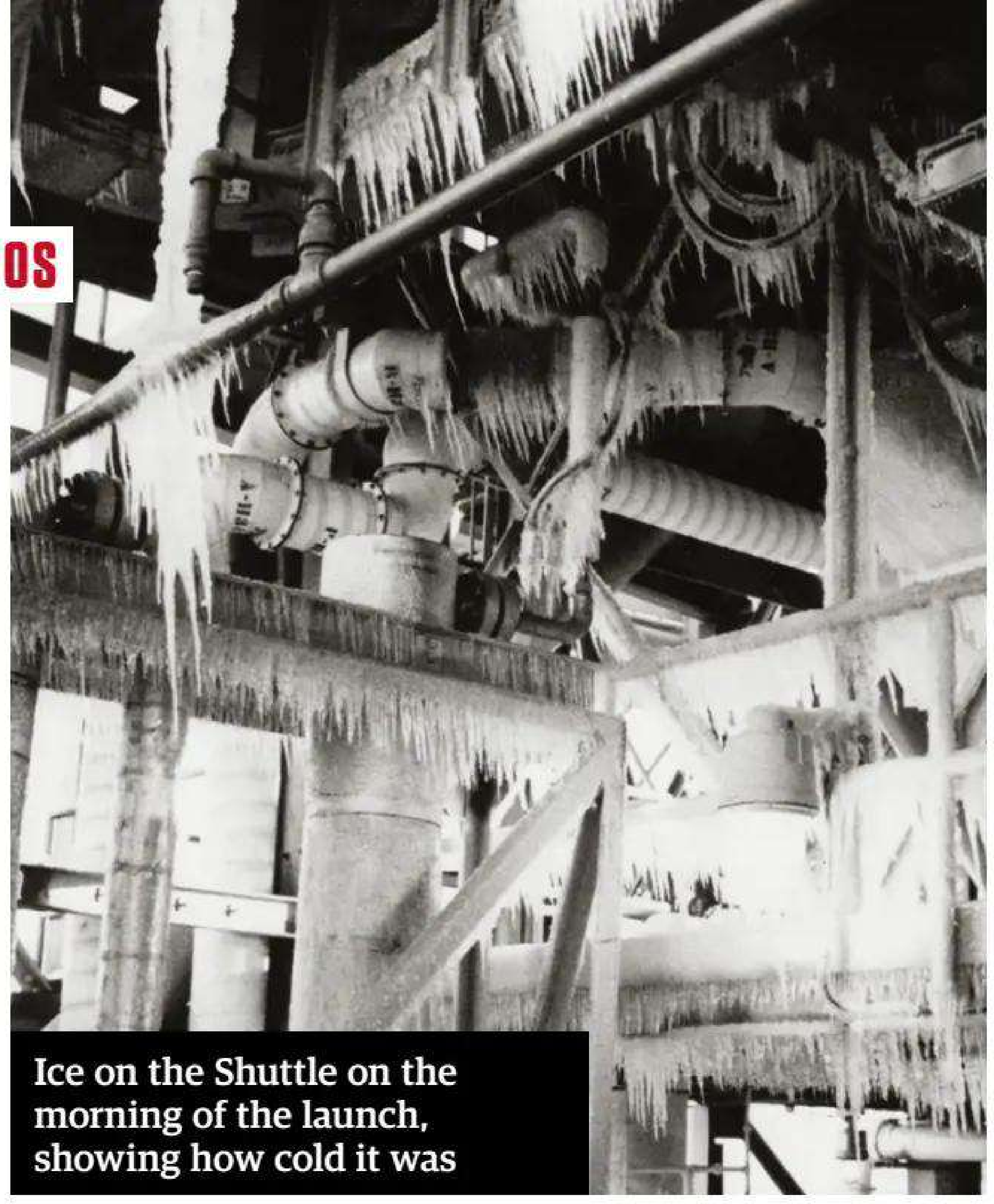
But 36 seconds after launching, Challenger experienced a huge blast of wind, a wind shear, pushing it sideways. The on-board computers compensated for this motion, but in doing so, dislodged the piece of solid rocket fuel. This wind shear is thought to have been the largest ever experienced on a Shuttle launch and, tragically, had it not occurred, there's every chance the mission may have succeeded.

That, sadly, was not the case. Having throttled down the engines while passing through the wind shear, Challenger now throttled up again as it continued its climb towards space, at about 51 seconds after launch. At 58 seconds, a flame flickered into life in a joint on the right-hand SRB, where one of the O-rings had failed. In half a second, this developed into a visible plume.

The launch feeds, live on TV, showed this plume at 58 seconds after launch, although it's unlikely many knew its significance. The flame began to burn onto the SRB itself, burning through the joint that attached it to the main tank. Those in mission control were equally unaware. At 68 seconds, the capsule communicator for the mission – astronaut Dick Covey – gave a standard call to increase the power of the Shuttle's main engines. "Go at throttle up," he said. "Roger, go at throttle up," responded Dick Scobee, the commander on board the Challenger.

The result was almost instantaneous. At 72 seconds, the flame burned through the struts holding the right SRB to the main tank. It pivoted around its upper strut, hitting the main tank. At 73 seconds after launch, disaster struck.

In a split second, the external tank had split. There was not an explosion as such, but more of a violent breakup and fire. The resultant force split Challenger into pieces, while the SRBs, more sturdily built, flew away from the explosion in uncontrolled flight. By 78 seconds, the air was filled with a huge cloud of fire, smoke, and propellant. Pieces of the Shuttle were flung in all directions. The iconic image of the Challenger explosion is one few will forget.


Ice on the Shuttle on the morning of the launch, showing how cold it was

One cause for contention, though, regards when the astronauts actually died. At the time, NASA's official line was that they were knocked unconscious or killed by the blast, and remained so until their cabin plunged into the ocean, killing them all instantly. However some experts, and an exhaustive story from reporter Dennis E Powell in the Miami Herald's *Tropic magazine*, have suggested that the crew survived and were conscious through the whole event until the ocean impact. With no means of escape, they would have been trapped inside the crew cabin for two minutes and 45 seconds as it plummeted to the sea, eventually impacting at 333 kilometres per hour and killing all seven.

Later reconnaissance done at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, where Challenger's cabin came to rest, revealed that some of the astronauts had turned on their oxygen masks, suggesting they had indeed survived the initial fire and breakup. It's unlikely we'll ever be sure exactly when they died. Salvage crews brought up the remains of the astronauts; those that could be identified were given to their families, and the rest buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia in a monument to the crew.

Immediately after the accident, engineers and mission controllers had the grim task of pouring through the data, to find out what went wrong. It wouldn't be until the Rogers Commission Report that the fault – the O-rings – became widely known. In fact, early reports said that destruction charges on the external tank had been detonated by mistake – although the salvage operation proved this not to be the case.

President Ronald Reagan gave an address from the Oval Office after the disaster. "We've grown used to wonders in this century," he said. "It's hard to dazzle us. But for 25 years the United States space programme has been doing just that. We've grown used to the idea of space, and, perhaps we forget that we've only just begun. We're still pioneers. They, the members of the Challenger crew, were pioneers."

The Space Shuttle would not fly again until 29 September 1988, when the Discovery launched on a "Return to Flight" mission. The programme would continue successfully until 2003, when another disaster – Columbia – again rocked NASA.

Aside from the Shuttle being grounded, NASA also had issues with contractors who wanted their satellites to be launched on the Shuttle. Some asked to use other rockets in NASA's fleet, such as the Titan rocket. NASA's policy towards the media, too, has changed drastically since. Members of the press were denied information in the early days after the accident; today, the agency is much more open towards the media.

The Challenger disaster was a dark day in the history of spaceflight. It remains a shadow over NASA, and perhaps plays some part in why the agency is so cautious with its human space flight endeavours today. The Space Shuttle programme was ended in July 2011, but the crew of Challenger will live long in the memory.

The aftermath of Challenger

The Challenger disaster rocked NASA to its core. The Space Shuttle programme was grounded for 32 months, during which the Rogers Commission Report took place. For the agency, it was a time to re-evaluate the Shuttle program.

The SRBs were redesigned to prevent such a problem happening again. The joints were strengthened by adding an additional O-ring, while much better monitoring of temperature was initiated to ensure no materials were affected by changeable conditions.

From a public-relations point of view, the Challenger disaster put NASA's plans to make space travel achievable for civilians on hold, with Christa McAuliffe dying in the accident. Originally, it had been planned to have a journalist follow McAuliffe a year later, and then an artist. Ultimately, anyone could have flown.

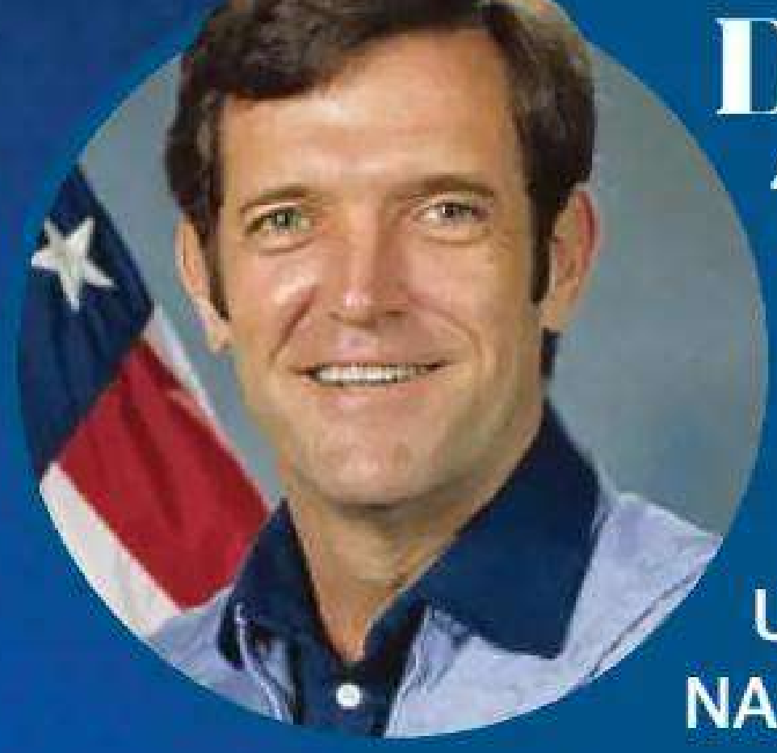
According to Smithsonian Magazine, a NASA-appointed task force in 1983 remarked that, "It is desirable for NASA to fly observers on the shuttle for the purpose of adding to the public's understanding of space flight." One NASA spokesperson even thought they'd have 3 million applicants if they opened the opportunity to the public, with a lottery on the cards as a way to decide who got to fly. Even Big Bird, of Sesame Street fame, was considered by NASA as an option, alongside writers who could pen wonderful prose about the experience.

In fact, two weeks before the Challenger disaster, more than 1,700 journalists had applied to go on a subsequent Space Shuttle mission. Following the accident, no journalist ever flew.

The backup to McAuliffe, Barbara Morgan, did eventually fly on a Space Shuttle, Endeavour, in 2007. But the Challenger disaster ended the dream that the Shuttle might be the spacecraft for the people. Nowadays, we look to private companies like SpaceX and Blue Origin for that same inspiration.

“WITH NO MEANS OF ESCAPE, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN TRAPPED INSIDE THE CREW CABIN FOR TWO MINUTES AND 45 SECONDS AS IT PLUMMETED TO THE SEA”

The Crew



Dick Scobee

46-year-old Francis Richard ‘Dick’ Scobee was the commander of the Challenger mission. Born on 19 May 1939 in Washington, he joined the US Air Force in 1957, and the NASA Astronaut Corps in 1978.

Michael Smith

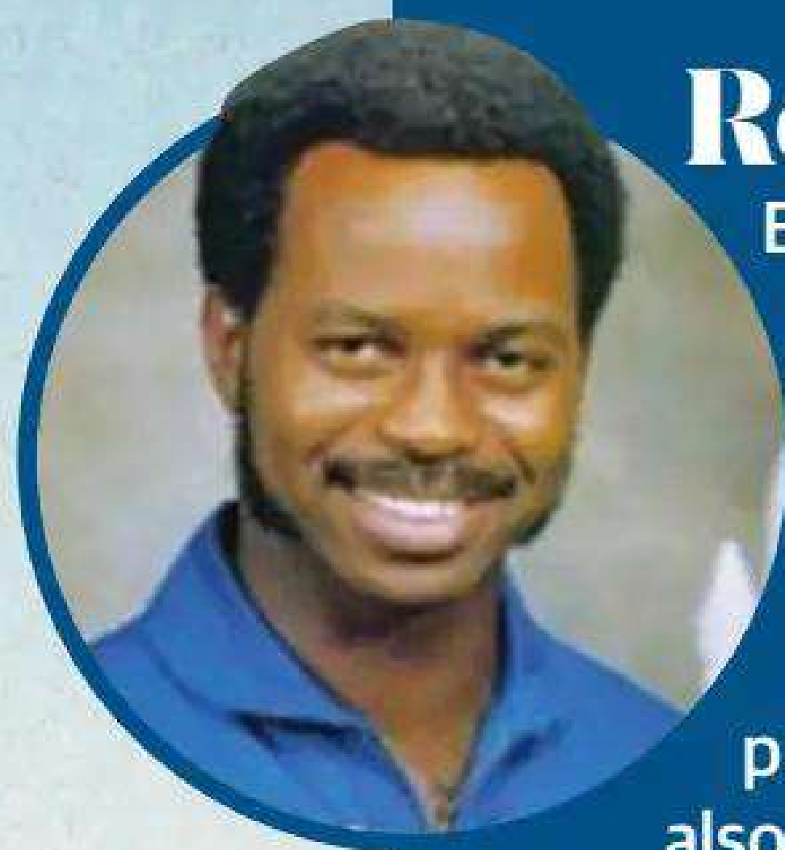
The pilot on the Shuttle was Michael J Smith, who died at the age of 40. He was born in Beaufort, North Carolina, on 30 April 1945. He served in Vietnam for the US Navy, and joined NASA in May 1980.

Ellison Onizuka

Mission specialist Ellison Shoji Onizuka was to be the first Asian American to go into space, and the first of Japanese ancestry. He was born on 24 June 1946 in Kealakekua, Hawaii, and served in the USAF. He died aged 39.

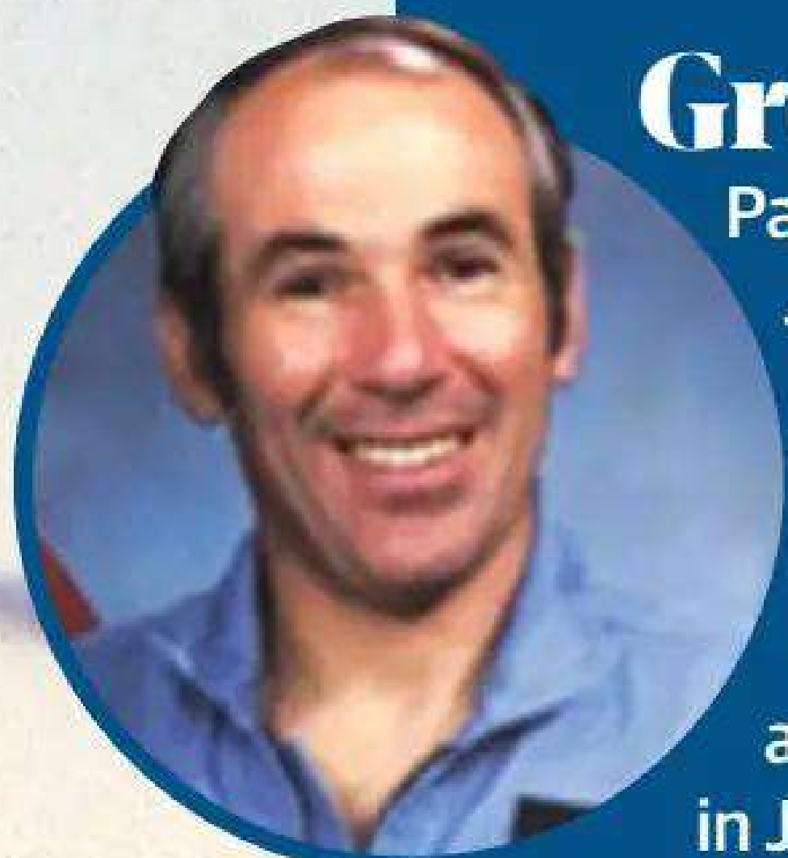
Judith Resnik

36-year-old mission specialist Judith Resnik was to become the second American woman in space after Sally Ride. Born in Akron, Ohio, on 5 April 1949, she was a biomedical engineer and systems engineer before joining NASA in 1978.



Ronald McNair

Born in South Carolina on 21 October 1950, mission specialist Robert Evander McNair, 35, was a physicist before he joined NASA in 1978. He flew on one mission prior to the disaster, in 1984, also on Challenger.



Gregory Jarvis

Payload specialist Gregory Bruce Jarvis was born on 24 August 1944 in Detroit, Michigan. Jarvis was an engineer, despite a four-year stint in the US Air Force, and was selected as a candidate payload specialist in July 1984. He died at 41.

Christa McAuliffe

Payload specialist Sharon Christa McAuliffe was born on 2 September 1948. She was to be the first teacher in space as part of NASA’s flagship Teacher in Space Project (TISP), selected in 1985. She died at the age of 37.

An Affair to Remember

26 January 1998

With his wife Hillary at his side, President Clinton tells the nation that he "did not have sexual relations with 'that woman'" – the woman in question being White House intern Monica Lewinsky. But just six months later, Lewinsky handed over a dress that was stained with Clinton's semen, proving beyond doubt that the affair had taken place. In a grand jury testimony on 17 August 1998, Bill Clinton admitted that he had had an "improper physical relationship" with her and he was impeached on the grounds of perjury and obstruction of justice. However, all Democrats in the Senate voted for acquittal on both charges, along with five Republicans, and Clinton was allowed to remain in office.

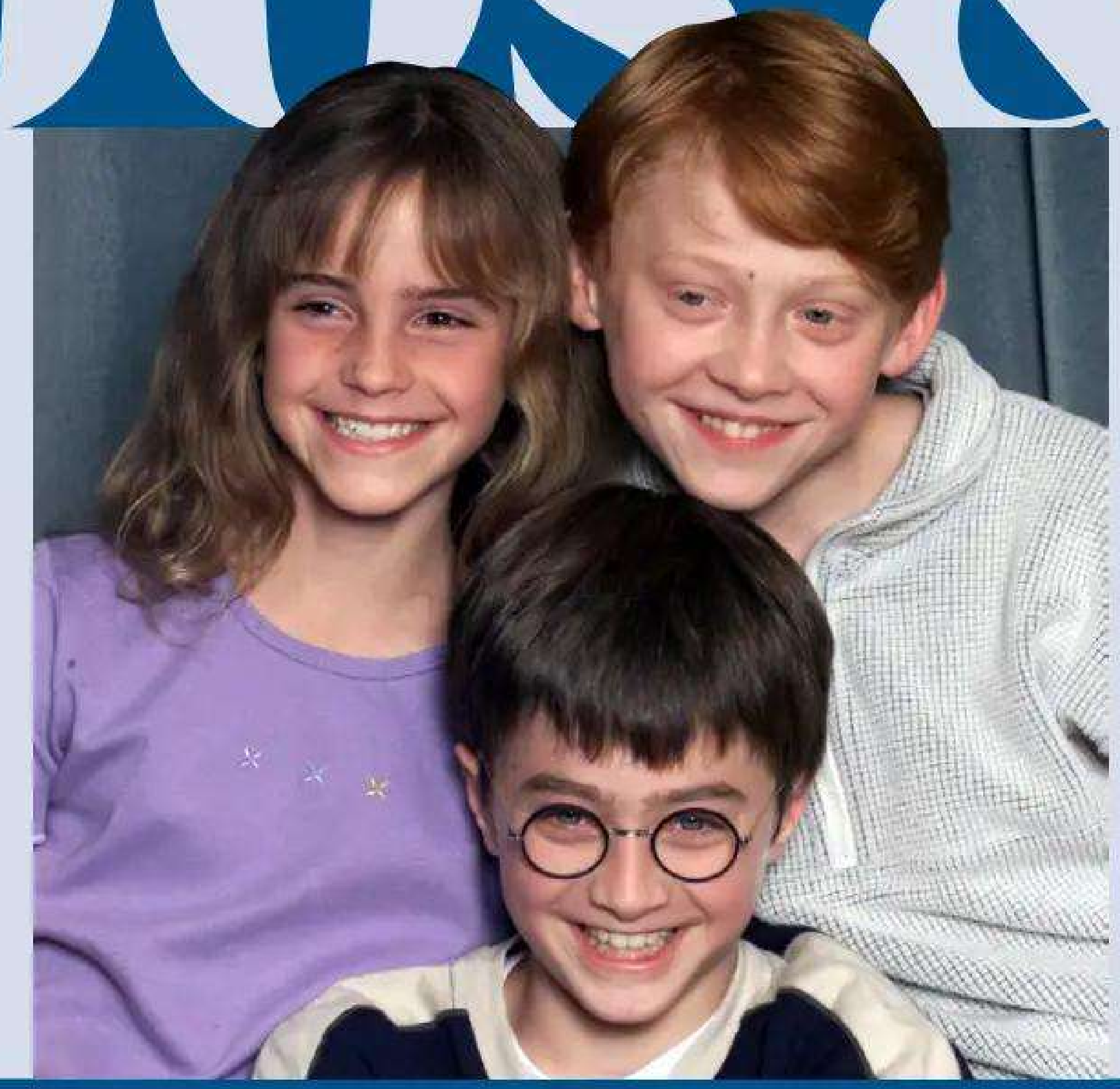
Images: Getty images

2000s & 2010s

2001

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone released

Renamed *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* for the American audiences, this is the first movie in the franchise, grossing over $1 billion globally at the box office.



2003

Space Shuttle Columbia disaster

Setting off on its 28th mission since its maiden voyage in 1981, the Space Shuttle Columbia takes some damage to its external tank, which causes structural fail upon re-entry 16 days later. All seven crew members are sadly lost.

2008

Obama is elected president

Defeating Republican candidate John McCain in a decisive victory, Barack Obama becomes the first Black American to be voted into the White House.

2008

Lady Gaga releases The Fame

The superstar's debut album includes hits such as 'Just Dance', 'Poker Face' and 'Paparazzi', going on to be certified triple platinum in the US. The synth-heavy dance feel of the music defines the pop sound of the late 2000s.

2011

Minecraft officially launched

Going on to become the best-selling video game of all time with over 300 million copies sold, *Minecraft* is enjoyed by players all over the world.

2012

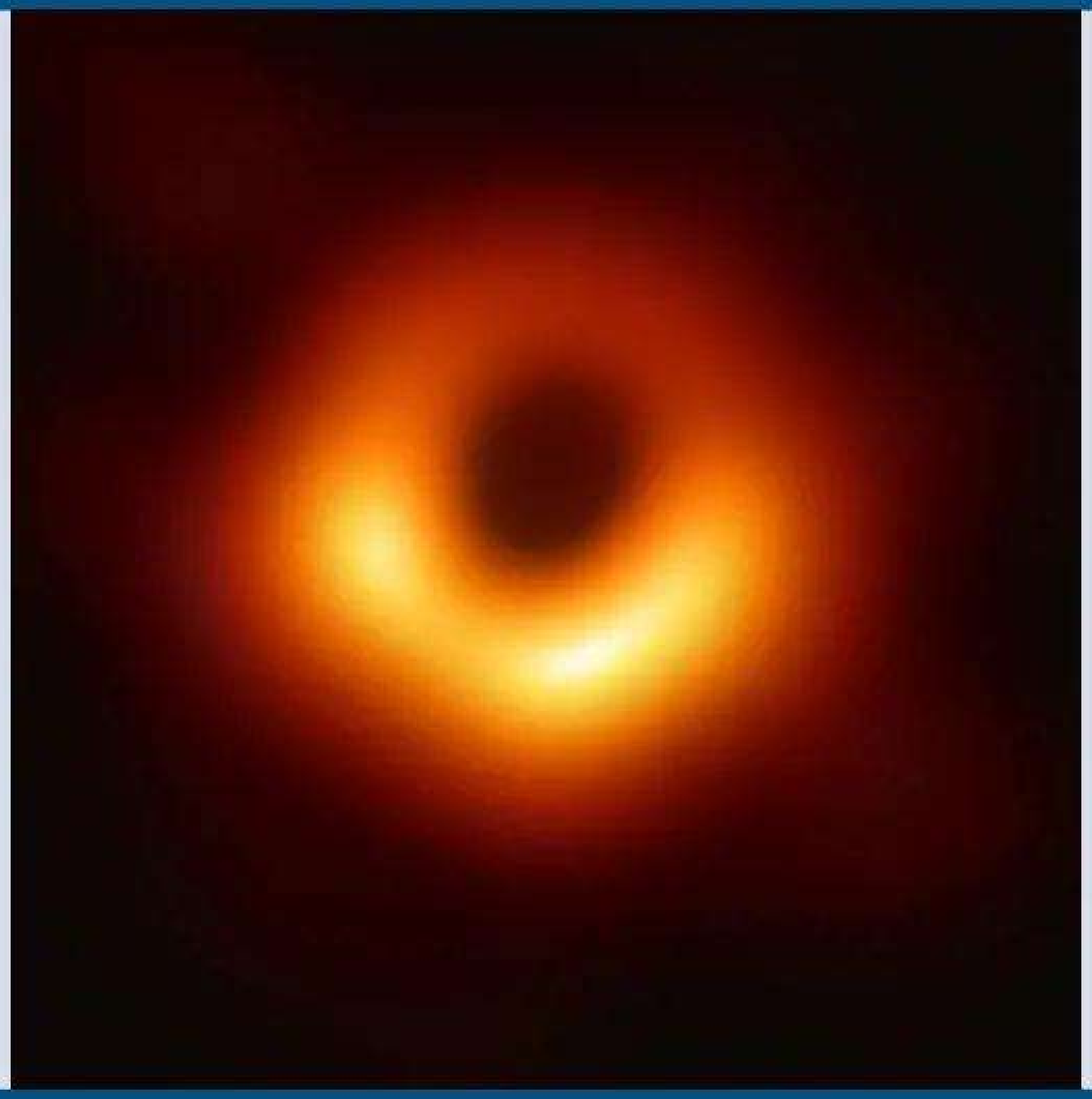
The Avengers is released

This superhero film is the first major crossover in the Marvel Cinematic Universe, bringing together Iron Man, the Hulk, Thor, Captain America and many other fan favourites. It grosses over $1 billion – the first Marvel film to do so.

2020

COVID-19 pandemic hits the US

After the first case of COVID-19 is confirmed in the US in January, President Trump declares a national emergency and the country starts to announce lockdowns in mid-March. Vaccines are made available at the end of the year, helping to combat the virus.



2019

First image of a black hole

Scientists publish a photo of the supermassive black hole in the centre of the distant galaxy Messier 87. It is captured using the revolutionary Event Horizon Telescope.

The beginning of the new millennium heralds major progress in technology: here are some of the events that define an increasingly connected world

2004

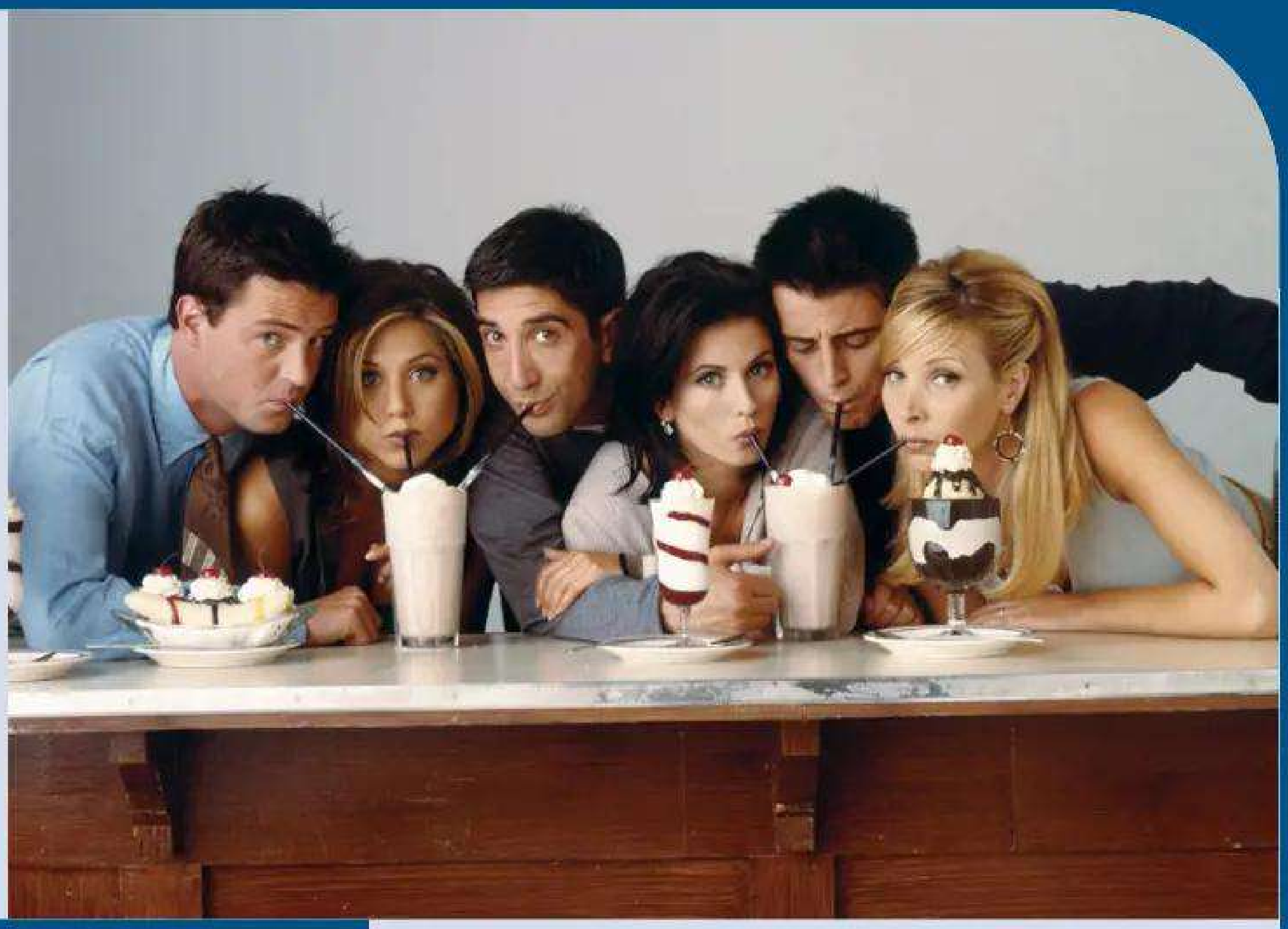
Facebook is launched

Before its official release to anyone over the age of 13 in 2006, the social media site is launched by Mark Zuckerberg for Harvard students to use.

2004

Friends finishes

Friends fans around the world say goodbye to Joey, Ross, Chandler, Rachel, Monica and Phoebe as the hit TV show comes to an end. After ten seasons and a whopping 236 episodes, the finale draws in over 52.5 million US viewers.



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WALL ST

2007

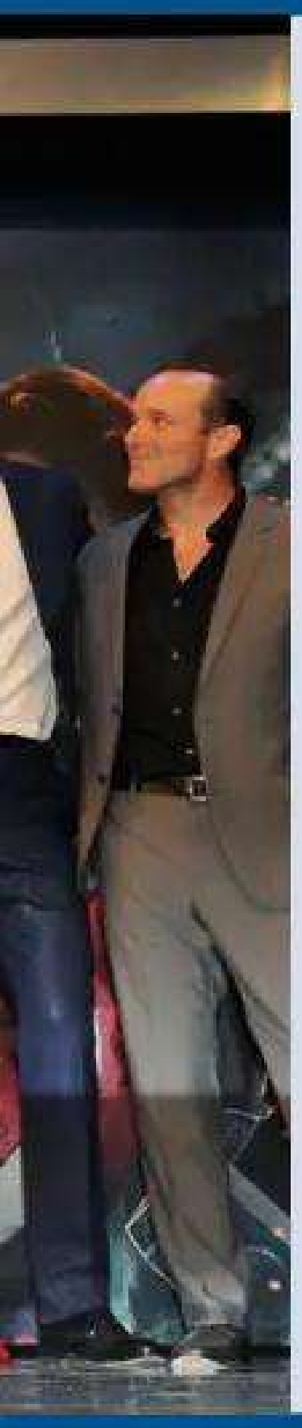
The Great Recession begins

Preceding the financial crisis of 2008, the Great Recession is triggered by the bursting of the US housing bubble from 2005.

2005

Hurricane Katrina hits Mississippi coastline

Causing an estimated damage of $125 billion, Hurricane Katrina is tied with Hurricane Harvey (2017) as being the costliest tropical storm ever to hit the Atlantic basin. However, Katrina kills over 1,300 people, whereas Harvey's death toll is roughly 88.



2013

BLM movement emerges

The Black Lives Matter movement is founded by activists Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors and Opal Tometi with the goal of eradicating anti-Black police brutality.

BLACK LIVES MATTER

2014

The Ellen DeGeneres Oscars selfie

On Twitter, Ellen DeGeneres uploads a selfie taken at the Oscars, which takes the world by storm due to its all-star line-up. Bradley Cooper, Angelina Jolie, Jennifer Lawrence, Brad Pitt and Meryl Streep are among the big names captured in the snap.

2017

#MeToo movement rapidly grows

Started by activist Tarana Burke in 2006, the #MeToo movement garners global attention in 2017 when millions of women tweet the hashtag to expose the prevalence of sexual assault.

2016

Trump is elected president

Following an intense campaign against Democratic candidate Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump is elected the 45th president of the United States in a surprise and shocking victory.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

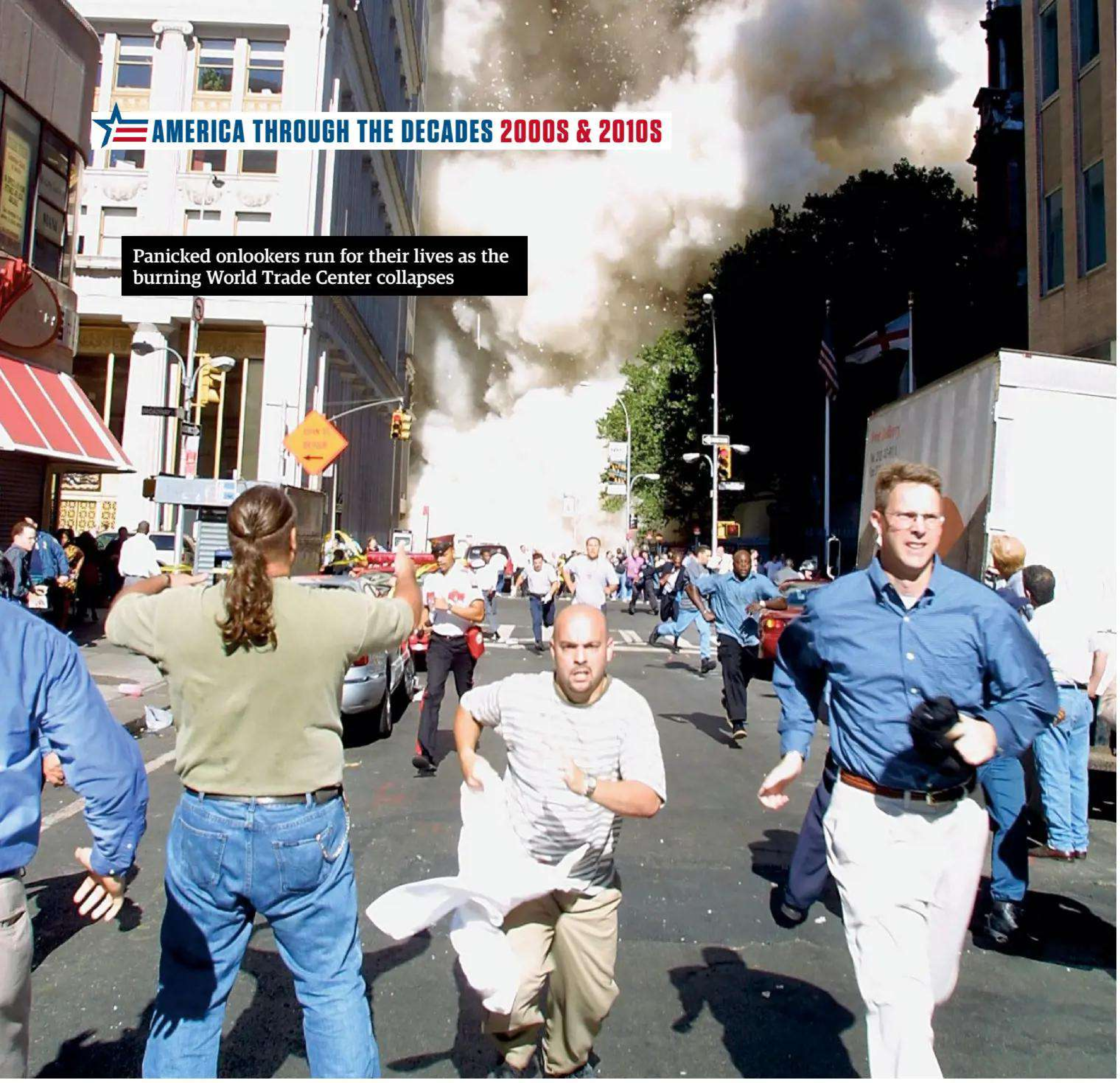
9/11

The inside story of the terror attacks that changed America forever

Words **June Woolerton**

The second hijacked plane is flown into the South Tower of the World Trade Center

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock



Panicked onlookers run for their lives as the burning World Trade Center collapses

An injured firefighter is lifted from the rubble by his colleagues

The morning of 11 September 2001 was bright and calm across much of the East Coast of the United States of America. In New York, many city workers began their days as usual with a jog, running beneath a late summer's blue sky. In Florida, Commander in Chief President George W Bush did exactly the same, enjoying an early morning run ahead of a routine visit to an elementary school in Sarasota, Florida. Twelve hours later, many of those same workers would sit in front of their televisions watching him promise to protect their nation following the deadliest terrorist attacks the Western world had ever seen.

As the joggers got ready for work, two men spoke to each other by phone from two different departure lounges at Logan International Airport in Boston. Mohamed Atta and Marwan al Shehhi chatted for around three minutes. It would be their last conversation.

For several years, they had been part of a terrorist cell preparing for a string of attacks on targets across the US. They planned to hijack planes laden with fuel and fly them into high-profile targets. Atta, along with three other hijackers, boarded American Airlines Flight 11 while al Shehhi and another four conspirators headed for AA Flight 175. The planes took off within 15 minutes of each other, both bound for Los Angeles. They would never arrive. Within an hour, both had been taken over by the terrorists and crashed deliberately into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York as the world watched.

Garrett M Graff is a leading historian of the attacks that became known as 9/11. He has spent years listening to the testimonies of those who experienced the attacks first-hand, their tales brought together afresh in his new book The Only Plane in the Sky: An Oral History of 9/11. For him, much of what we know of the day has been established with hindsight. "The story that we teach of 9/11, the history that we tell, is a much neater and simpler and knowledgeable history of that day than the experience of anyone who was there," he says. "We say there were four planes, the whole thing began at 8.46am with the first crash into the North Tower, the whole thing ended 102 minutes later at 10.28am with the collapse of the second tower, there were four strikes, two at the Twin Towers, one at the Pentagon, one at Shanksville, and slightly under 3,000 people died. Well, that's not the day that anyone who lived 9/11 remembers. We didn't know when the attacks began, we didn't know when they were over, we had no idea of the scale of the tragedy and we had no idea of what came next."

When Flight 11 flew into the North Tower, many people on the ground presumed it was an accident. But authorities already knew they were dealing with a terrorist incident. A quarter of an hour into its flight, the cockpit team had stopped acknowledging air control's messages. A flight attendant, Betty Ong, had made contact with American Airlines Reservation Center in North Carolina, telling them: "I think we're getting hijacked." She reported that two flight attendants and a passenger in business class had been stabbed, and said she thought mace had been used and that people were struggling to breathe. Another attendant, Amy Sweeney, got through to the American Flight Services Office in Boston and told them she couldn't contact the cockpit but there was a bomb in there. Her last words to them were: "We are way too low." Within seconds, the plane had hit the North Tower between the 93rd and 99th floors. Everyone on the plane was killed instantly. So, too, were the people working on those floors. The

A Timeline Of The Day

Events as they happened on 11 September 2001

7.59AM
Flight 11 departs Logan International Airport with 11 crew and 81 passengers on board, bound for Los Angeles. Among the passengers are four hijackers

8.14AM
Flight 175 leaves Logan International bound for Los Angeles. Five hijackers, another 51 passengers and nine crew are on board

8.14AM
Flight 11 is hijacked over Massachusetts

8.20AM
Flight 77 departs Washington Dulles Airport, en route to Los Angeles, carrying six crew and 58 passengers, including five hijackers

8.42AM
Flight 93 takes off from Newark International Airport carrying seven crew and 37 passengers, among them four hijackers

8.42AM
Flight 175 is hijacked above New Jersey

8.46AM
Flight 11 is crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center

8.50AM
Flight 77 is hijacked above southern Ohio

9.03AM
Flight 175 is crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center

9.05AM
US President George W Bush is informed that America is under attack

9.28AM
Flight 93 is hijacked above northern Ohio

9.37AM
Flight 77 is crashed into the west side of the Pentagon

9.42AM
The Federal Aviation Authority grounds all civilian planes in US airspace and orders all airborne aircraft to land immediately

9.45AM
US airspace is shut down completely

9.55AM
US President George W Bush is flown to an undisclosed destination on Air Force One

9.57AM
Passengers on board Flight 93 begin to tackle the hijackers

9.59AM
The South Tower of the World Trade Center collapses

10.03AM
Flight 93 crashes into a field at Shanksville, Pennsylvania

10.28AM
The North Tower of the World Trade Center collapses

10.50AM
Five stories of the Pentagon collapse as fire continues to engulf part of the building

5.20PM
7 World Trade Center collapses after sustaining heavy damage from the collapse of the Twin Towers

8.30PM
President George W Bush addresses the United States from the Oval Office

jet fuel created a massive fireball on impact that burned through one bank of elevators.

For those in other parts of the North Tower, the noise and movement of the building was unusual but didn't immediately signal an emergency. Bruno Dellinger was on the 47th floor. He later told the 9/11 Memorial and Museum that, "the building swung for maybe two or three minutes, we were used to the building swaying, of course, because of when it was a stormy day". Emails and phone calls from people inside the building show them asking relatives to put on the TV to find out what had happened. Within minutes, media outlets across the US and then the world began to run images of the Twin Towers, smoke billowing from the North Tower.

Graff says that although there was concern, New York carried on pretty much as usual: "Peter Johanssen, who is New York commuter ferry captain that morning… talks about how he watched the first crash from New York harbour, comes in, docks at the Wall Street terminal in the shadow of the World Trade Center and every single passenger on his ferry gets off and walks into Lower Manhattan even as there is paper and debris raining down on them from the World Trade Center. Everyone is like, 'Oh, this is a weird thing that happens in New York City' and just goes about their day."

Those workers would have heard sirens wailing as the emergency services quickly mobilised. The New York Fire Department responded within seconds of the crash and its first contingent arrived just six minutes after impact. As one ladder company climbed into the Tower to assess the situation, chiefs raced to work out their best plan of action, but they already knew the scale of the blaze meant their focus was on rescue rather than firefighting. An emergency command post was set up in the lobby as authorities including the New York Police Department and the Port Authority came together to tackle the unfolding crisis.

However, as they discussed evacuating the South Tower over concerns about the flames caused by the crash of Flight 11, their contact centres had no new information. They were deluged with calls, including many from inside the North Tower, and began by following protocols and telling people to stay where they were. However, as the urgency of the situation became clear, some began to tell people to leave. Meanwhile, NYPD helicopters began reconnaissance flights to plan possible rescues.

Inside, some still watched TV. They, like millions around the world, would see Flight 175 flown into the South Tower of the World Trade Center just 17 minutes after the North Tower was hit. One passenger on that second flight, Peter Hanson, had called his father just beforehand to tell him: "It's getting bad, Dad, a stewardess was stabbed, they seem to have knives and mace, they say they have a bomb." His last words were: "It if happens, it'll be very fast, my God, my God." The plane hit the Tower between the 77th and 85th floors, killing everyone on board instantly and hundreds more within the building.

> **"THE STORY THAT WE TEACH OF 9/11 IS A MUCH NEATER AND SIMPLER HISTORY THAN THE EXPERIENCE OF ANYONE WHO WAS THERE"**

Shocked and exhausted rescue workers take a brief rest as they search for survivors

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

The recovery operation at all four sites hit by the planes on 9/11 went on for months. The last piece of debris was symbolically removed from Ground Zero in May 2002

In Sarasota, Florida, President Bush was just about to start reading to pupils when his Chief of Staff, Andrew Card, moved in to whisper to him: "A second plane hit the second tower, America is under attack." The President moved to another classroom to take phone calls as officials made plans to rush him to safety.

An evacuation of both towers was now underway as fires continued to spread. The thick smoke had forced many to keep moving upwards, and some on the highest floors had fallen or jumped as the heat and smoke overwhelmed them. Just 56 minutes after the second hijacked plane had crashed into it, the South Tower collapsed in on itself in just ten seconds. Everyone inside was killed, as were people in the immediate vicinity of the building. A huge cloud of debris spread through the neighbouring streets as onlookers ran for their lives. Hundreds more died when the North Tower collapsed just over half an hour later.

Mychal Judge, the Chaplain to the New York Fire Department, had rushed to the North Tower when he heard of the crash to offer his help. After the South Tower was struck, he was hit by falling debris and his body was found just a few minutes later. He became the first identified victim of the attacks in New York that would claim, in total, 2,753 lives.

Among the dead were 343 firefighters, 23 police officers and 37 Port Authority officers. "Part of what is important to understand about the men and women who responded that day from the Fire Department of New York, the NYPD, the Port Authority Police, the other agencies involved, is that these are very small families and fraternities. A lot of people who are responding to this are brothers, fathers, sons, uncles, nephews," Graff explains. "They are sort of seeing family pass in the stairwells and lobbies of the World Trade Center, seeing family on the streets outside and then by that afternoon, you have family members tearing frantically into the rubble to find the people that they have lost."

As the South Tower was hit, air authorities had begun grounding planes, but two more airliners targeted by the terrorists were already in the sky by then. As the world watched New York, American Airlines Flight 77 was hijacked on its way from Washington Dulles Airport to Los Angeles. Barbara Olson rang her husband to tell him that her plane had been hijacked and all the passengers had been forced to the back of the aircraft. Flight attendant Renee May called her parents to say the flight was under attack. The plane descended and crashed into the Pentagon, causing a massive fire. Everyone on board was killed along with dozens inside the building. In total, 184 people lost their lives in that attack.

During her last phone call, Olsen had been told about the crashes in New York. On Flight 93, the fourth plane targeted by hijackers, everyone on board was aware of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The plane had left Newark International Airport late and was on its way to San Francisco when the terrorists took control of it. There were just 33 passengers on board the flight and around a third of them phoned family or friends as the hijacking unfolded. They learned of the attacks on the Twin Towers and described similar circumstances on board, including violent attacks

> "AS THE SOUTH TOWER WAS HIT, AIR AUTHORITIES HAD BEGUN GROUNDING PLANES, BUT TWO MORE AIRLINERS TARGETED BY THE TERRORISTS WERE ALREADY IN THE SKY BY THEN"

The War on Terror

The global aftermath that we continue to live with today

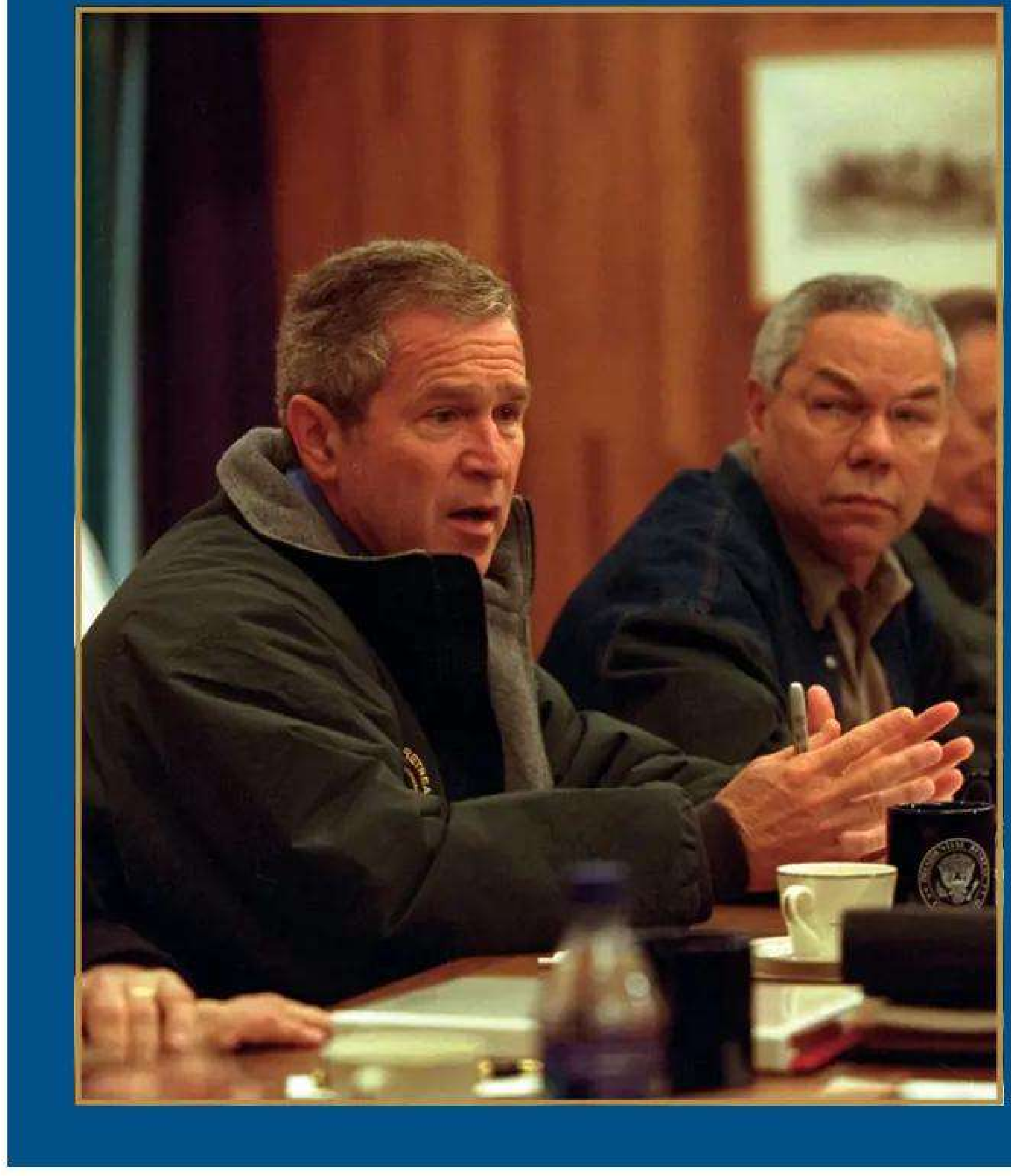
Less than a month after the 9/11 attacks, the US launched air strikes on Afghanistan. The ensuing conflict there, aimed at al-Qaeda and the Taliban, would become known as the War on Terror.

The four planes had been hijacked by a total of 19 terrorists. Four of them were involved in the 'Hamburg Cell', a group that met in the German city and began to plot against America. Among them was Mohamed Atta, the lead hijacker. A chance meeting on a train with a member of al-Qaeda led to them going to Afghanistan, where they would meet Osama bin Laden.

The al-Qaeda leader had, for several years, been focused on a plot to hijack planes and fly them into targets in the US. The idea came originally from militant Islamist Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, who met bin Laden in Afghanistan in 1996 and proposed the plan. A wide range of motives for the attacks has been suggested but all come back to a desire to damage America. The final stages of the plan saw four pilots chosen, among them Mohamed Atta. Others were recruited as 'muscle hijackers' with the task of overcoming any resistance from the crew and passengers.

In the immediate aftermath of 9/11 bin Laden denied any involvement in the plots. However, the US government soon concluded that al-Qaeda was responsible. The Taliban, then in control of around three quarters of Afghanistan, also came under suspicion for not removing bin Laden from the country. US air strikes began the War on Terror, which saw the Taliban surrender grip on Afghanistan by December 2001.

However, they remained and eventually staged a resurgence. As the 20th anniversary of 9/11 approached, Afghanistan was taken over once more by the Taliban. On 15 August 2021 they took over the capital Kabul, once again seizing control of the country that had been the focal point of the War on Terror.



Firefighter Tony James weeps for the NYFD Fire Chaplain Mychal Judge, who became the first identified victim of 9/11

"THE ACTIONS OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW OF FLIGHT 93 IS IN MANY WAYS ONE OF THE PROUDEST MOMENTS THE US HAS OF THAT DAY"

on cabin crew and reports of bombs on board. One passenger, Todd Beamer, made contact with an Airfone supervisor, Lisa Jefferson. In their brief conversation he explained that the passengers had decided to take on the hijackers. The two prayed together before Beamer was heard to say: "Are you ready? Okay, let's roll."

The plane's voice data recorder would later reveal fighting in the cockpit as the passengers attacked the hijackers. The terrorists decided to crash the plane, which plunged into a field at Shanksville, Pennsylvania. All 33 passengers and seven crew were killed.

"The actions of passengers and crew of Flight 93 is in many ways one of the proudest moments that the country has of that day," Graff tells us. "It seems pretty clear from historical evidence that that plane was headed towards the US Capitol, and you can imagine the destruction of US Capitol as a visible gash in the nation's psyche as extreme as the Twin Towers missing from the New York skyline."

Around the time that Flight 93 crashed into the field in Pennsylvania, President Bush took to the skies in Air Force One. He would be in the air for much of the day as part of the plan to keep him safe from attack. He could only communicate by phone while his Defense Secretary, Donald Rumsfeld, was briefly missing from discussions as he rushed to help the injured at the Pentagon.

Air Force One was one of just a handful of planes in the sky as the morning of 11 September 2001 turned into afternoon. Before the Twin Towers had even collapsed, all civilian aircraft had been grounded. Graff describes the following hours as fearful: "Well into the early afternoon, 1, 2, 3 o'clock, the US government thought there still might be as many as a dozen more hijacked airliners still in the sky. That fear rippled out across the country, you saw skyscrapers evacuated in Boston, in Chicago, in Los Angeles. You saw the subway in Toronto closed. Well into that first day, well into that first night, people feared that the death toll might be 20, 30 thousand."

As that first night fell, Bush returned to the White House and addressed the nation from the Oval Office. "A great people has been moved to defend a great nation," he said. "Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

In the following days, he would draw together a plan to strike at those held responsible for the attacks with al-Qaeda and its leader, Osama bin Laden, quickly identified. Congress passed the resolution 'Authorisation for Use of Military Force Against Terrorists' three days after the attacks and within a month the US had launched military strikes on Afghanistan, targeting al-Qaeda and the Taliban, which hadn't expelled the terrorist group from the country.

Meanwhile, in New York, at the Pentagon and in a field in Pennsylvania, recovery work continued to find the bodies of those killed. Some of the victims wouldn't be identified for years. They are honoured in memorials around the United States while 11 September was renamed Patriot Day, a reminder of all that was lost on a late summer morning when the sun rose in a clear blue sky and the United States changed forever.

Flags flew at half mast around the United States for weeks following the terror attacks

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

Blood, Metal and Dust

The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq have dominated the first 20 years of the 21st century. Understanding them may take many more

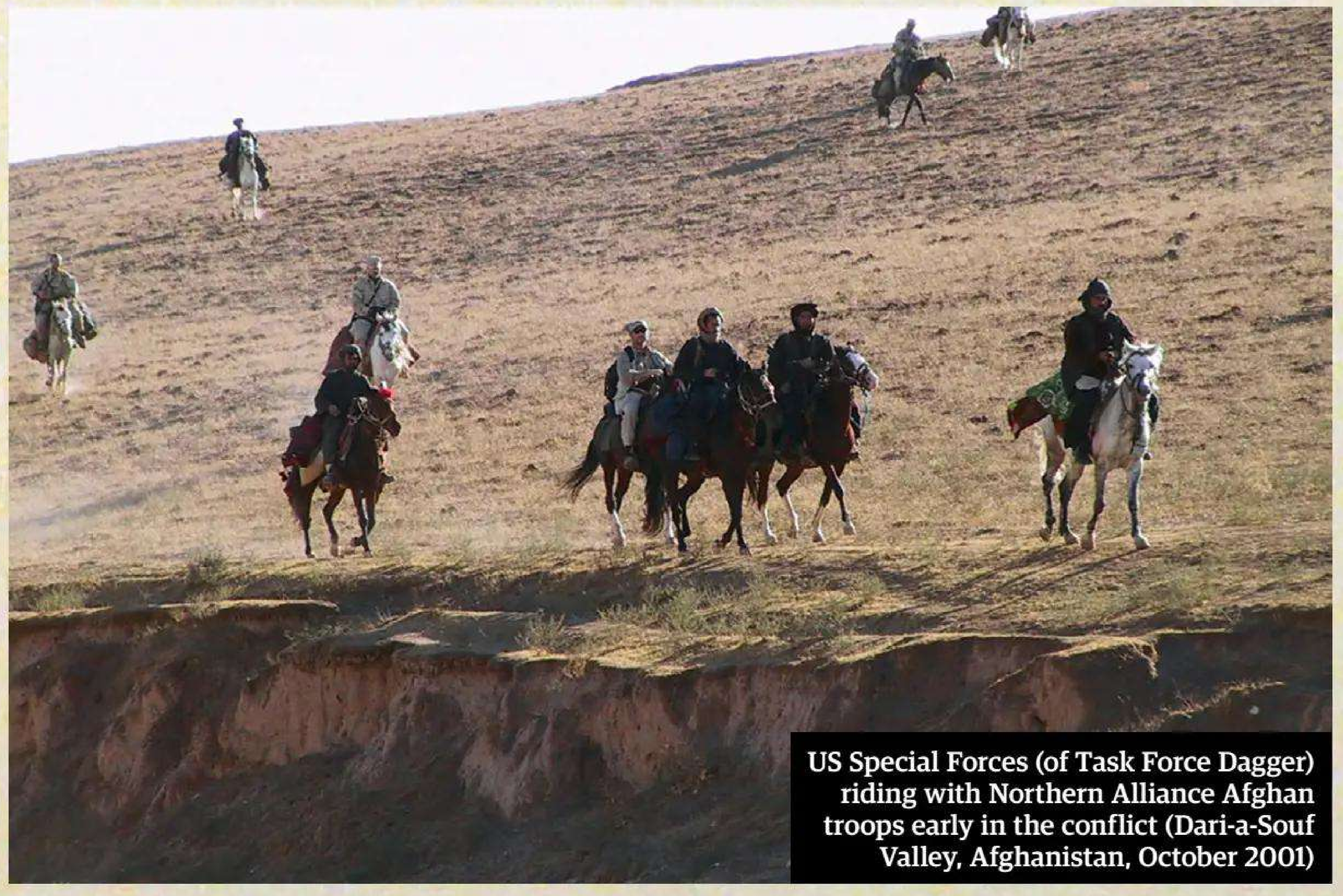
Words **Murray Dahm**

In his indispensable examination of the conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq in the early 21st century Blood, Metal and Dust, author Brigadier (Rtd) Ben Barry gives readers informed, insightful and altogether essential analyses of those conflicts. Originally published in 2020, the events of 2021 in Afghanistan showed that the book was indeed prescient about the end of the conflict, and a second edition has just been released.

The dark days of late-2001 are seared on the memories of all who lived through them. The rapid reaction to the attacks of 11 September 2001, and the building of a wide coalition to fight the 'war on terror', as well as the escalation of the conflict into Iraq, reveal several remarkable lessons learned from the previous quarter-century of conflict. There were also mistakes and missteps made that informed (and should continue to inform) military and political thinking and decision making. Here we summarise some of the main points from Barry's book to give greater insight into the conflicts.

Reaction to 9/11

One factor in the response to the events of 11 September was how rapid the response was. US General Tommy Franks, commander of USCENTCOM (United States Central Command), presented a plan for the destruction of Al-Qaeda and the removal of the Taliban government of Afghanistan by 21 September. By 7 October airstrikes had begun against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan. There were, however, missteps already by this point - Bush referring to the war on terrorism as a "crusade" and the original operation name (Operation Infinite Justice) was offensive to the Muslim majority of Afghanistan. In many ways, the rapid response was counter to the then-current trends in warfare. Since the 1980s, much had been spent on modern equipment for defence against the Soviet Union and the long build-up of Operation Desert Shield to Operation Desert Storm in 1990-91 was perhaps the model most expected to be followed in 2001. Operation Desert Shield had built up forces from August 1990 to January 1991, followed by airstrikes and an invasion that lasted only slightly


US Special Forces (of Task Force Dagger) riding with Northern Alliance Afghan troops early in the conflict (Dari-a-Souf Valley, Afghanistan, October 2001)

The September 11 atrocity led to almost immediate US attacks on Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock, wiki/Master Sgt Chris Spence

longer than a month from 17 January to 28 February 1991. Although UN condemnation of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 was immediate, the response involved sanctions and a relatively slow build-up of resources - the first strikes against Iraqi forces only coming in January 1991. In 2001, airstrikes began less than a month after the attacks of 11 September.

Another factor in the response was also perhaps counter to the trends of then-modern war. The national trauma of the war in Vietnam led the US away from the Draft (thereafter, US forces would all be volunteers) and the continuing Cold War led to a concentration on defence. The focus moved away from small wars and 'counterinsurgency' except in a few areas (the US Special Forces and Marines especially). The conventional build-up of forces could be expected for Afghanistan; something that would have taken six months, just as it had in 1990. The coalition of the Gulf War, and the slow build-up of resources from those 35 member states would not, however, be followed. US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld wanted troops on the ground immediately and this entailed the use of US Special Forces and those other units capable of such deployment. Franks was able to respond to Rumsfeld's demands in less than a day, incorporating a plan for troops on the ground using US Special Forces on 22 September 2001. Expertise in small wars and counterinsurgency would, therefore, come into their own in Afghanistan and thereafter in Iraq.

What is more, the US knew that neither the British Empire nor the Russian invasion (1979-89) had had much success with conventional campaigning in the region. Another important factor therefore was the reactivation of CIA contacts in the region (the US military had no such contacts in Central Asia). The CIA had maintained an interest in small wars and paramilitary expeditions and operations. These contacts, including local warlords, were incentivised to attack Al-Qaeda with coalition air support. Barry believes the CIA should be given great credit for this aspect of the conflict.

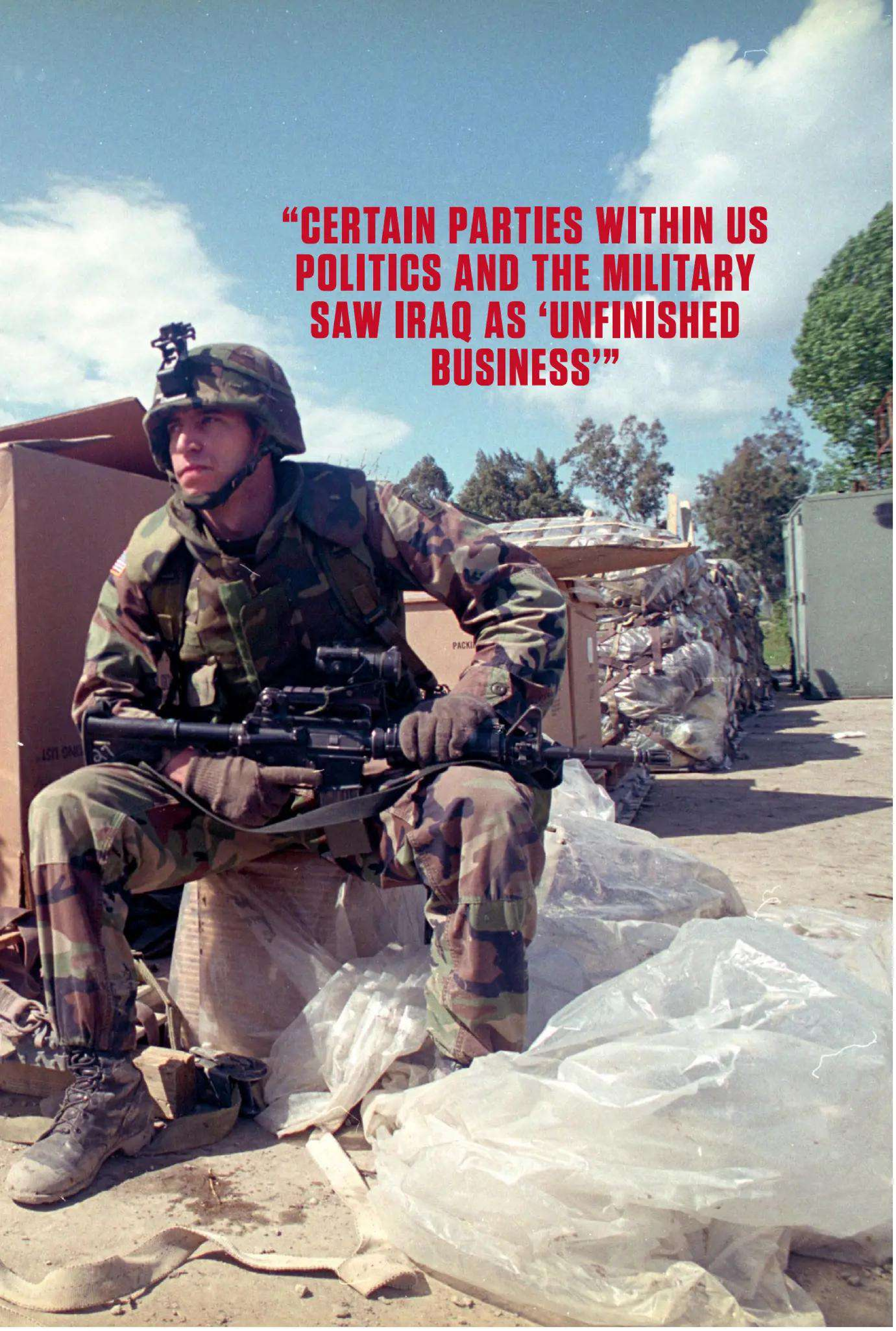
Wide coalition and missteps

The widespread condemnation of the terrorist attacks led, very quickly, to a broad coalition of forces determined

Some lessons on conducting wars through coalitions were learned from Kosovo, other lessons, however, were not absorbed or were ignored

There would be no long-term build up to the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 as there had been in 1990's Gulf War

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED
George Bush's 'Mission Accomplished' speech was one of several missteps taken in the conduct of the war



"CERTAIN PARTIES WITHIN US POLITICS AND THE MILITARY SAW IRAQ AS 'UNFINISHED BUSINESS'"

to fight against whatever enemy needed to be defeated in Operation Enduring Freedom (2001-14). In the early days, this coalition included forces from Iran and Syria but President Bush's 'Axis of Evil' speech in January 2002 undermined their cooperation. The coalition continued without these partners. Another error of judgement occurred with the 'Mission Accomplished' speech of 2 May 2003. This was probably intended to add legitimacy to the war in Iraq, but the conflict soon descended into guerrilla warfare and insurgency. It should be noted that Bush never stated 'mission accomplished' but the banner with the words 'Mission Accomplished' was hung behind him on the aircraft carrier USS Abraham Lincoln and this has given the name to the speech.

Lessons learned from Bosnia and Kosovo in the late-1990s also showed the US the limitations of a United Nations or NATO coalition forces. Operation Enduring Freedom would be a US-led coalition to remove Al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Whereas in those earlier coalitions, each member nation had to approve actions taken by its troops (something the US found incredibly frustrating), such 'red-tape' would not be a factor in the early response in Afghanistan and Iraq. Those limitations would reveal themselves once more as the conflict wore on and the coalition evolved to include NATO from 2004 onwards. What is more, the early coalition was a relatively informal one; we don't know if offers of contributions were turned away. Other lessons that were not learned was the idea of coalition forces coming in as liberators (an idea present in Bosnia and Kosovo that was shown to be false). It was also the way conflict in Afghanistan and Iraq were presented - the coalition as liberators - but it is clear those ideas were not held by local populations, no matter how much the message was presented in the homes of the coalition nations.

One factor in the rapid response was the immense confidence projected by Rumsfeld. Although controversial, Rumsfeld was determined for the need for rapid action and his leadership gave the mission a clear directive. He also wanted to see a connection to Iraq immediately. Certain parties within US politics and the military saw Iraq as 'unfinished business'. This attitude was not, however, shared by other coalition partners such as the United Kingdom. The escalation into Iraq would take some time but it was considered early, even on the afternoon of 11 September 2001. Rumsfeld intimated the conflict would spread on 7 October when he said: "Our objective is to defeat those who use terrorism and those who house or support them." Although Iraq was not named (and continued not to be in the following months), it was a clear objective, something that was ramped up in the context of the search for (non-existent) weapons of mass destruction from 2002 onwards and that culminated in the invasion of Iraq in March 2003.

Donald Rumsfeld (left) and General Tommy Franks were largely responsible for the rapid response and nature of the conflict in 2001

Aftermath

The war in Afghanistan and Iraq has changed the way modern war is waged and the thinking on waging war in general. The ultimate failures of the campaign in Afghanistan as well as other failures and missteps in current campaigns mean that there is still much to learn about what went right and what went wrong in these conflicts. Thinking about how they began and evolved is time well spent.

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A Gay Pride demonstration around 1980 in New York City

The Fight for Rights in the US

The USA has a complicated history regarding LGBTQIA+ rights

Words **Callum McKelvie**

The United States of America is a broad and vast country, a collection of states each with varying social and political attitudes – to say nothing of the differences in laws. Each state has its own distinct stance towards the rights of queer people, with the topic unfortunately proving to be more contentious in some states than in others. Additionally, the federal government has also struggled with LGBTQIA+ rights and, similar to the UK, it has fallen to brave individuals to improve attitudes and ensure laws are changed across the entirety of America.

Early recognition

The USA's fight for queer liberation arguably begins with the founding of The Society for Human Rights in 1924. The first homosexual rights organisation on US soil, it was the brainchild of Henry Gerber and was partly influenced by sexologist Magnus Hirschfeld's groundbreaking work in Gerber's home country of Germany. However, with sodomy still illegal, Gerber faced constant persecution and although he was never charged, the society eventually collapsed.

Yet already greater understanding of differing sexualities was beginning to take root. In 1948, pioneering sexologist Alfred Kinsey published *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*, the results of his research into male sexuality. Within its pages Kinsey detailed 'The Kinsey Scale', his theory that sexual orientation could be placed on a scale. While today the scale is considered problematic and limited in its use regarding some sexualities, at the time it was groundbreaking and the book sold 200,000 copies in the first two months of its publication.

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

> **“IN AUGUST OF 1966, COMPTON’S CAFETERIA IN SAN FRANCISCO BECAME THE SITE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT OF DEFIANCE FROM THE TRANS COMMUNITY”**

The Mattachine Society and the Daughters of Bilitis

However, it was in the 1950s that the gay liberation movement was strengthened. Between 1950 and 1951, Harry Hay created The Mattachine Society, intended to pursue homosexual liberation. At the time, the group’s leaders remained anonymous and were known simply as ‘The Fifth Order’, likely due to the threat of persecution. According to Time magazine, while the society’s chief purpose was gay emancipation, it also had a social side and was “one of the only safe spaces for gay men to meet, drink, and become friends and even lovers”. Soon, separate chapters appeared across the United States, but post-Stonewall the society was viewed as lacking the necessary radical sentiments and entered decline.

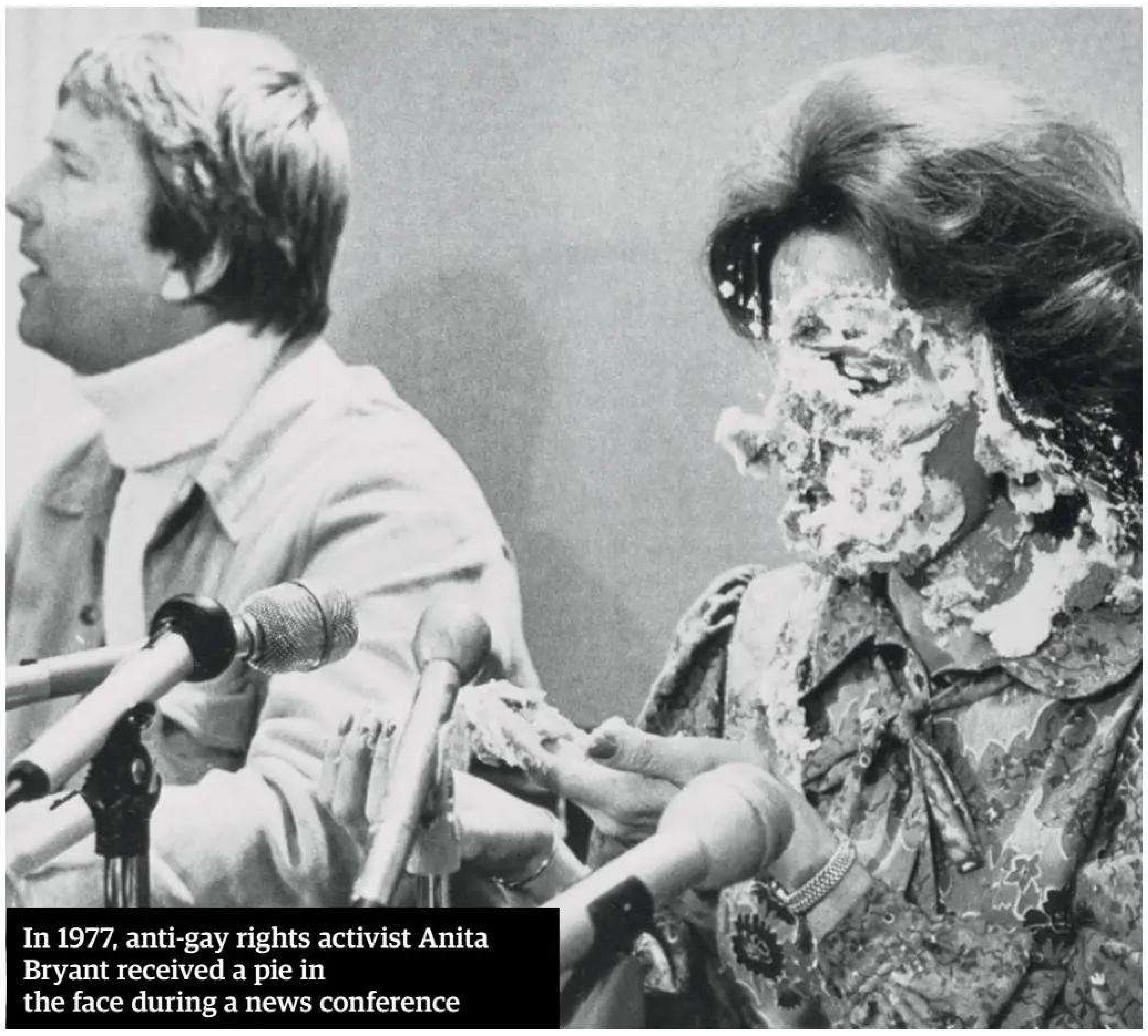
Founded in 1955, the Daughters of Bilitis originally had no grander intentions other than being a social group for lesbians. But the group’s founders, Del Martin and Phyllis Lyon, saw the potential for the Daughters of Bilitis to enter into activism. The group had the distinction of publishing *The Ladder*, a periodical discussing lesbian rights and freedoms. Later, the New York Public Library states that the journal began including pictures of out lesbians on the cover as well as the subtitle: ‘A Lesbian Review’. This was particularly courageous as the Daughters of Bilitis were constantly being watched by the police, the FBI and the CIA.

DON'T ASK ME TO STAY IN THE CLOSET. DON'T TELL ME TO BE ASHAMED OF WHO I AM. QUEER NATION
WE WILL NOT RETREAT
WE WILL NOT RETREAT
YOUR DEFENDERS BETRAYED
QUEER NATION NYC
SHOES
DELICATESSEN
LIES

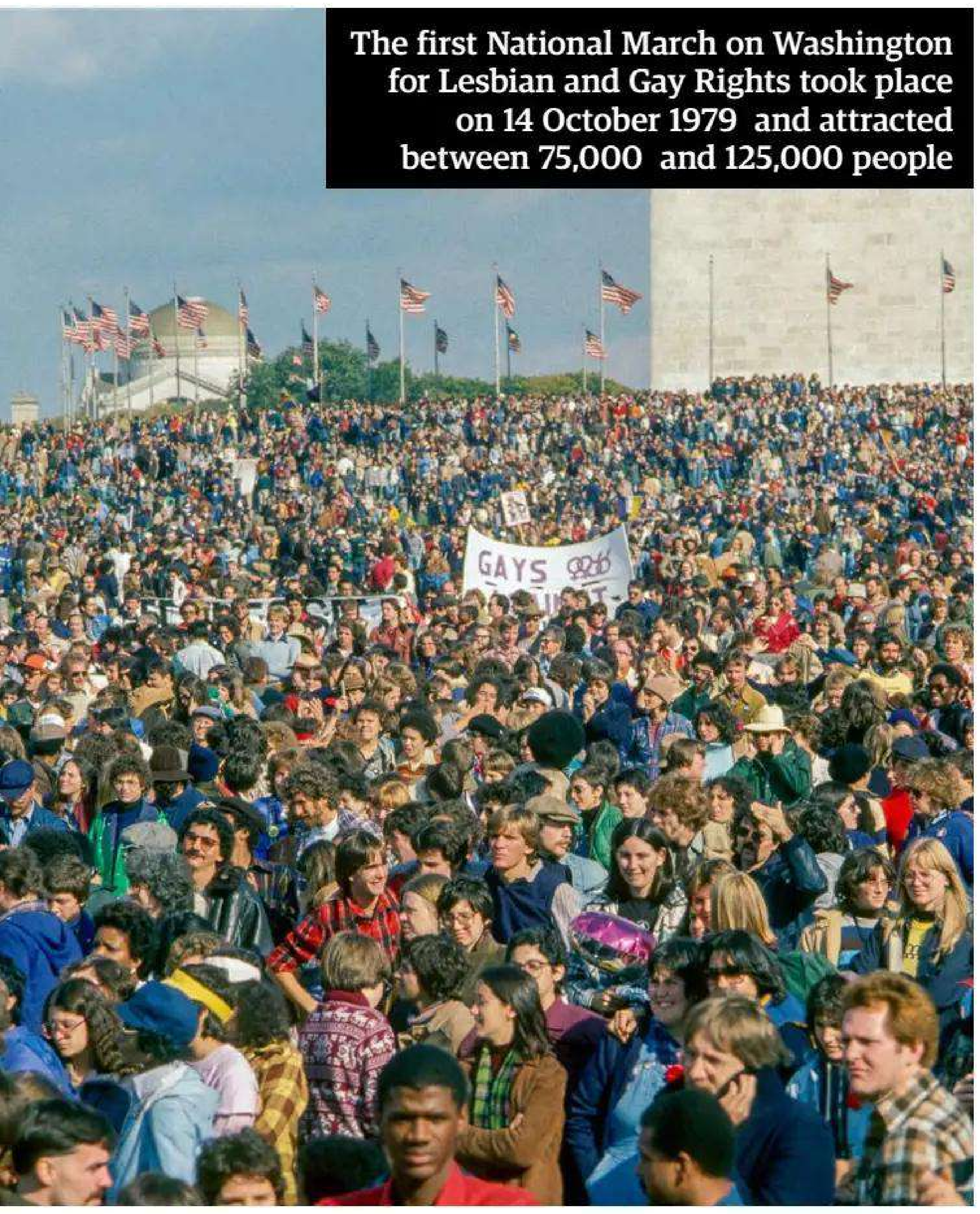
The Lavender Scare, psychological steps forward and legal victories

Unfortunately, the 1950s were also a time of increasing oppression. In 1950, a report was published entitled: ‘Employment of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government’. The report was part of the ongoing ‘Lavender Scare’, a moral panic that lasted from the 1940s to the 1960s and targeted homosexuals who were working in the US government. The report stated that homosexuals “constituted security risks” and “frequently attempt to entice normal individuals to engage in perverted practices.” The result of the report was President Eisenhower’s signing of Executive Order 10450 on 27 April 1953, which banned gay men and lesbians from the federal workforce. As a result, thousands would lose their jobs until the act was rescinded in 1977.

However, despite the setbacks there were still steps forward. In 1956, psychologist Dr Evelyn Hooker’s ‘The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual’ challenged the assumption that homosexuality was the result of mental illness. According to Making Gay History, Hooker was informed it was her duty to undertake this study by a former student and his male partner. Her work helped


In 1977, anti-gay rights activist Anita Bryant received a pie in the face during a news conference

A protest against the 1994 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell' policy which prevented homosexual people in the armed forces from being open about their sexuality



The first National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights took place on 14 October 1979 and attracted between 75,000 and 125,000 people

cement the notion that homosexuality was a normal form of human behaviour, not to be oppressed.

In 1958, there was also the first instance of a US court ruling in favour of homosexuals. One, Inc v Olesen was a legal case surrounding Los Angeles Postmaster Otto K Olesen's decision to seize copies of the homosexual-orientated magazine One, deeming it to be 'obscene'. A four-year legal battle resulted in the Supreme Court ruling in One, Inc's favour, setting a precedent regarding free speech for LGBTQIA+ people. Three years later, when the Model Penal Code was introduced to instigate widespread changes to Penal law across the US, Illinois inadvertently became the first US state to repeal its restrictive and cruel sodomy laws. According to Today in Civil Liberties History, the law is considered to have "slipped through" as part of their adoption of the code.

Compton's Cafeteria riot, Stonewall and the birth of Pride

In August of 1966, Compton's Cafeteria in San Francisco became the site of an extraordinary act of defiance from the trans community. During an incident of police harassment, a trans woman threw a cup of coffee into the face of an officer, inciting a violent riot. According to UC Davis Health, the riot was particularly important in the establishment of the National Transsexual Counseling Unit in 1968, considered to be the world's first peer-run health organisation for the trans community.

Three years later, on 28 June 1969, another 'riot' took place when New York's Stonewall Inn saw the queer community retaliate during a raid by police officers (see pages 48-53). The effect of this monumental event cannot be overstated and arguably demonstrated the necessity for more radical activism. In 1970, to mark the one-year anniversary of the riots, the East Coast Homophile Organization chose to relocate its annual march to New York. According to the New York Public Library, some 2,000 people joined in the march, which occurred without any police interruption or harassment. The event is considered the first Pride parade and since then these events have spread not only across the US, but globally.

Kathy Kozachenko, Harvey Milk and the Briggs Initiative

In 1974, lesbian college student Kathy Kozachenko became the first openly LGBTQIA+ person to be voted into public office in the United States when she won her campaign to be elected to Ann Arbor City Council. Three years later, her victory would be overshadowed by Harvey Milk's election to the position of San Francisco City Supervisor. Among his many victories, Milk successfully helped defeat the harmful Briggs Initiative, or California Proposition 6, which sought to prevent gay and lesbian teachers working in schools.

The Briggs Initiative was partially the result of the Save Our Children campaign, spearheaded by ex-beauty pageant queen, singer and militant anti-gay activist Anita Bryant. In 1977, she took particular umbrage to a piece of legislation in Dade County, Florida, which sought to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of sexuality. When the legislation was put to a public vote, Bryant's campaigning resulted in the population voting against the new law by a margin of more than 2-to-1. It would take until 1998 for such a ban to come into effect in Dade County. Continuing her

The Democrats and LGBTQIA+ Rights

The US political party has a troubled history when it comes to queer liberation

In 1972 at the Democratic National Convention, openly lesbian Madeline Davis argued for a platform to support gay rights. While her proposition was defeated, at the 1980 Convention the party chose to do just that and became the first major party in the United States to do so.

However, the party still had a difficult history with LGBTQIA+ rights, epitomised by the Clinton administration's introduction of 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell'. Bill Clinton's wife, Hillary, a celebrated politician in her own right, has somewhat addressed this difficult legacy. In 2011, she gave a landmark speech at the United Nations in which she stated that, "Gay rights are human rights," taking a memorable stand against many countries that still criminalised LGBTQIA+ people. This was particularly powerful as ambassadors from many of those nations were present in the room.

In 2012, the Democratic Party launched a platform that officially supported same-sex marriage. The party had a difficult history on the subject with the Clinton administration signing the Defense of Marriage Act and even Obama having previously opposed same-sex marriage. In 2016, the Democratic Convention made history once more when Sarah McBride became the first transgender person to openly address a national convention.

Hillary Clinton at the annual LGBT Center dinner in New York City, 2017. She was awarded the Trailblazer Award from the LGBT Center

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock

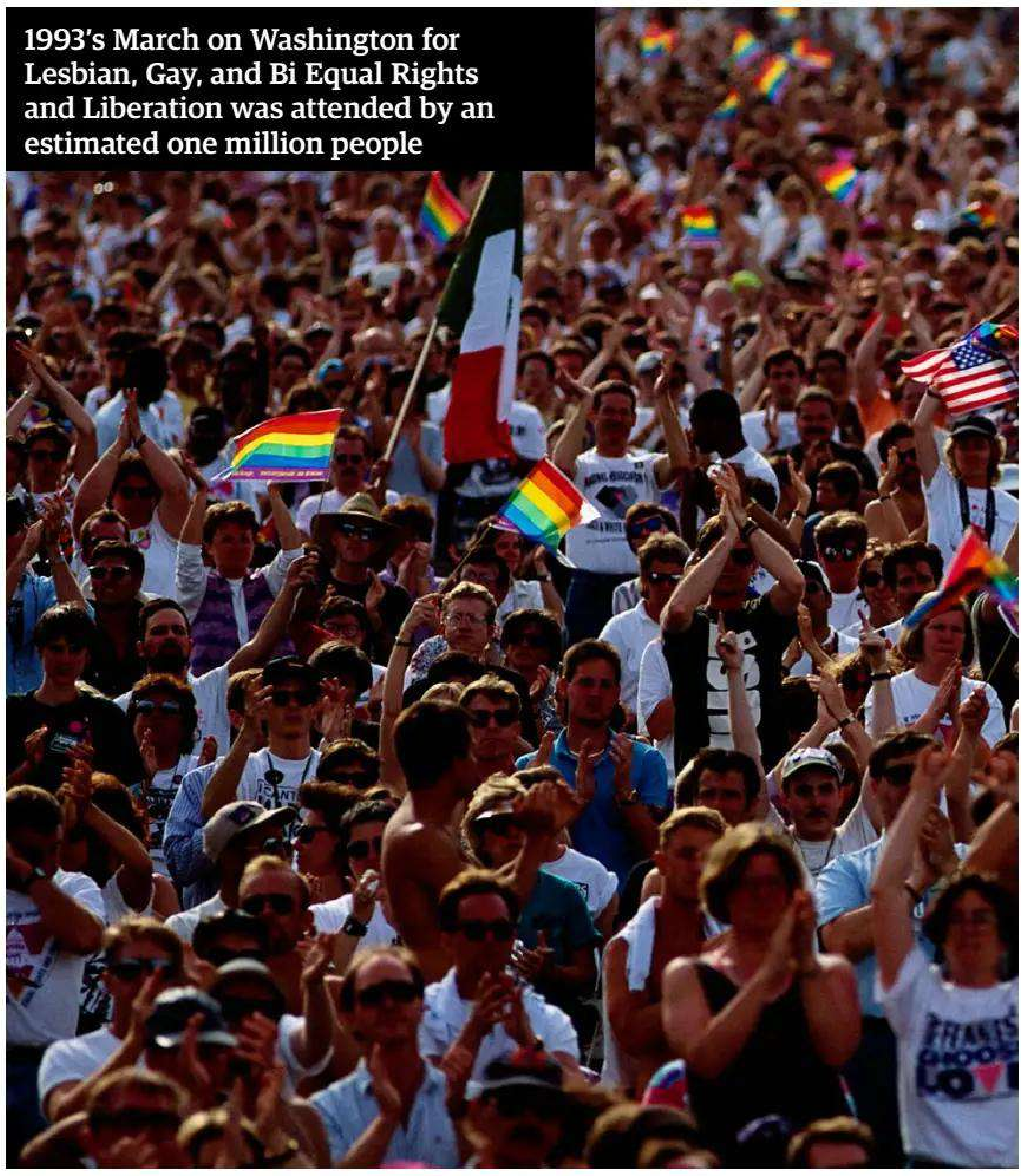
Coretta Scott King

How Martin Luther King's widow encouraged greater tolerance of LGBTQIA+ people

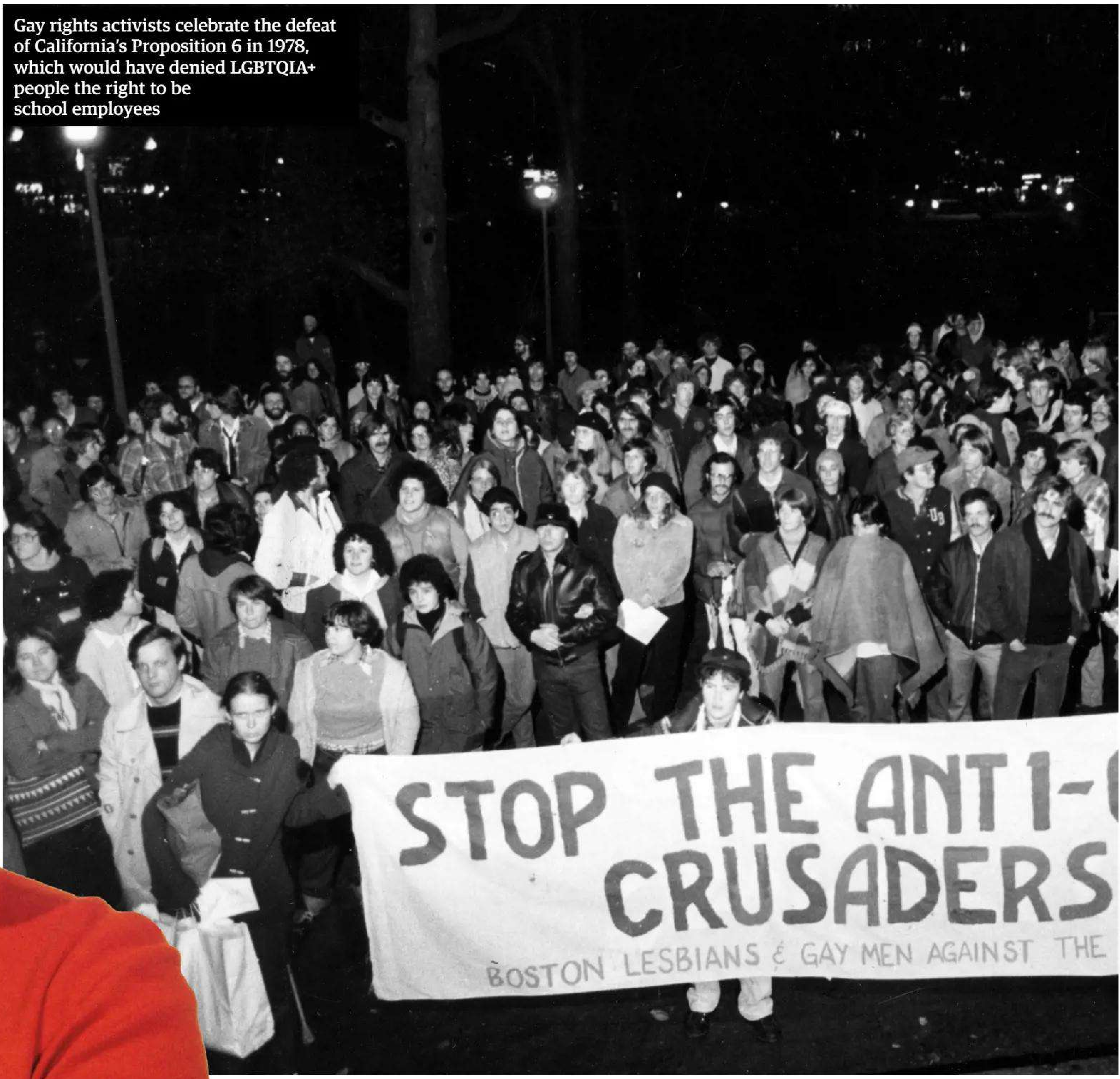
Dr Martin Luther King is one of the 20th century's most influential figures but, according to Pink News, his personal opinions on sexuality are unclear. However, his widow, Coretta Scott King, has been tireless in her campaign for LGBTQIA+ rights, believing that King's central dream of equality was inclusive of queer people. In 1983, she supported the Gay and Civil Rights Act and during the rest of the decade used the King Center to help support those suffering with AIDS. She held a press conference protesting the refusal to allow queer people to join the military, and later attacked President George W Bush's attitudes surrounding gay marriage.

Memorably, in 1998, Scott King chose to use her position to address attitudes concerning LGBTQIA+ people within elements of the Black communities in the USA. In a separate speech, the following day she stated, "Homophobia is like racism and anti-Semitism and other forms of bigotry in that it seeks to dehumanise a large group of people, to deny their humanity, their dignity and personhood."

Phyllis Lyons and Del Martin, founders of the Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian rights group in the United States



1993's March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation was attended by an estimated one million people



Gay rights activists celebrate the defeat of California's Proposition 6 in 1978, which would have denied LGBTQIA+ people the right to be school employees

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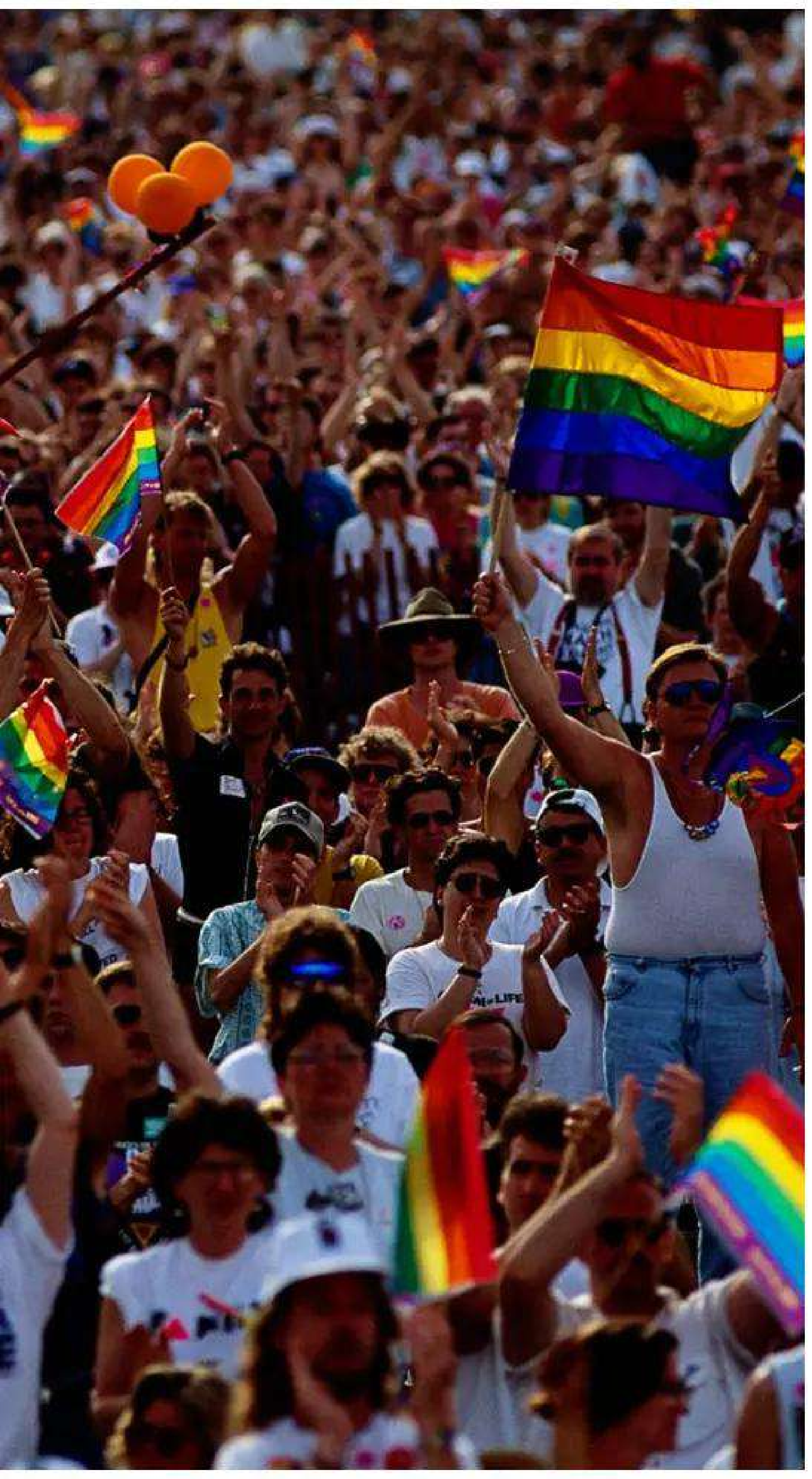
CRUSADERS
BOSTON LESBIANS & GAY MEN AGAINST THE



“VERMONT BECAME THE FIRST STATE IN THE UNITED STATES TO LEGALISE CIVIL UNIONS AND REGISTERED PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN SAME-SEX COUPLES”

anti-LGBTQIA+ campaign, one highlight of Bryant’s ‘crusade’ was when she memorably received a pie in the face from a queer activist during a press conference in 1977.

However, another blow for queer liberation occurred on 27 November 1978, when Harvey Milk was assassinated (see pages 54-59). Milk had been involved in the planning of a March on Washington, intended to show support for greater civil rights legislation. Spurred on by Milk’s death, the march took place on 14 October 1979, with some 75,000 to 125,000 people descending on the US capital.

Despite the setback caused by Anita Bryant’s harmful 1977 campaign, LGBTQIA+ activists were more determined than ever and on 25 February 1982, Wisconsin became the first state to pass a law prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexuality.

First World AIDS Day and first National Coming Out Day (1988)

Throughout the 1980s, the AIDS pandemic had been sweeping across the United States and according to *IN Magazine*, by 1988 an estimated 90,000 to 150,000 people had been infected with HIV (see pages 72-77). That year, World AIDS Day was organised by the World Health Organization in an attempt to increase public awareness surrounding the disease.

That same year, on 11 October, psychologist Richard Eichberg and activist Jean O’Leary founded National Coming Out Day to encourage LGBTQIA+ people to ‘come out of the closet’. The date was chosen due to it being the one-year anniversary of the 1987 March on Washington, a significant event and five times the size of the 1979 march, according to the American Psychological Association.

‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’

Previously, LGBTQIA+ people had been banned from serving in the United States Armed Forces, but in 1994 under President Bill Clinton the ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’ policy was implemented. This policy, according to the Human Rights Campaign, was “discrimination in its purest form and prevented service members from being openly queer without fear of being discharged.” The policy remained in law until 2010 and according to the National Archives Foundation, by 2008, some 12,000 military personnel had been discharged for “publicising their homosexuality.” Finally, under the Obama administration, the law was repealed by a 65-31 vote.

Same-sex marriage

In 1995, Utah became the first state to pass an act that protected marriage as being a union purely between two members of the opposite sex. As discussions surrounding same-sex marriage grew, President Bill Clinton signed the Defense of Marriage Act, which extended this definition to the entire nation and allowed states to not recognise same-sex marriages that had been performed in other states. Human Rights Campaign says that the main effect of this law was to deny same-sex couples over a thousand federal protections. According to the Cornell Law School, same-sex couples were denied the rights of inheritance, for example, and could not complete joint tax returns.

Nonetheless, despite the seeming lack of federal support, some states were undeterred and at the dawn of the new millennium, Vermont became the first state in the United States to legalise civil unions and registered partnerships between same-sex couples. The momentous decision was the result of a lawsuit by three same-sex couples and the resulting civil unions provided many of the same protections as marriage.

However, there was still support for same-sex marriages and on 18 November 2003, the state of Massachusetts legalised same-sex marriage. The decision was the result of the case Goodridge v the Department of Public Health, which saw a number of same-sex couples who had been rejected in their request for marriage licences come forward to argue their case. According to Legal Momentum, the Supreme Judicial Court wrote that Massachusetts could not “deny the protections, benefits and obligations conferred by civil marriage to two individuals of the same sex who wish to marry.”

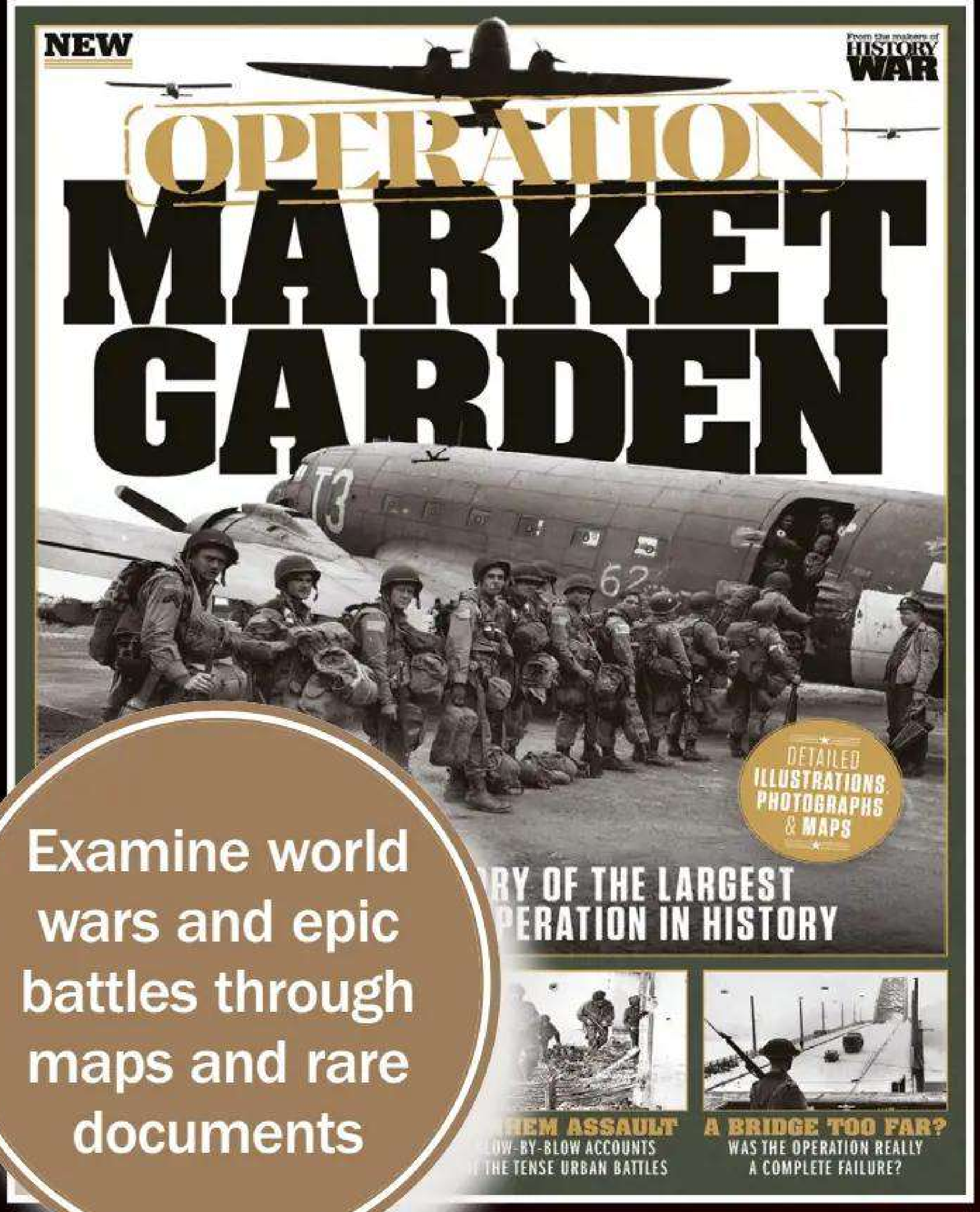
Over the subsequent 12 years, the battle over same-sex marriage continued to rage. One particular low point occurred in California in 2008 when the state’s previous ban on same-sex marriage was briefly lifted, only to be brutally overturned with the implementation of Proposition 8. This amendment saw voters choose to overrule this decision, creating an updated state constitution that once again proclaimed that marriage was “between a man and a woman.” The amendment was controversial and would eventually be ruled unconstitutional by a federal district court.

Finally, in 2015 the Supreme Court ruled to make marriage equality legal across all 50 states. The ruling was the result of the Obergefell v Hodges case in which the plaintiffs sued when they were concerned that the state of Ohio would not recognise a same-sex marriage performed in another state on a death certificate. According to ACLU Ohio, the plaintiffs desired recognition that this practice was unconstitutional. The final result was that on 26 June 2015, the Supreme Court ruled that same-sex marriage become legal and recognised in all states.

The Matthew Shepard Act

In 2007, LGBTQIA+ rights became the focus of the first American presidential forum centred on such issues. Among the hopefuls were Senator Hillary Clinton and Senator Barack Obama, who in 2009 became the 44th president of the United States. One of the most profound moments of Obama’s presidency was his signing of the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd Jr Hate Crimes Prevention Act in 2009. Named after two victims of hate crimes, according to the Cornell Law School, this groundbreaking law provided “more authority for federal investigations into hate crimes and provided funding for state and local investigations into hate crimes.”

Images: Getty images; Alamy; Adobe Stock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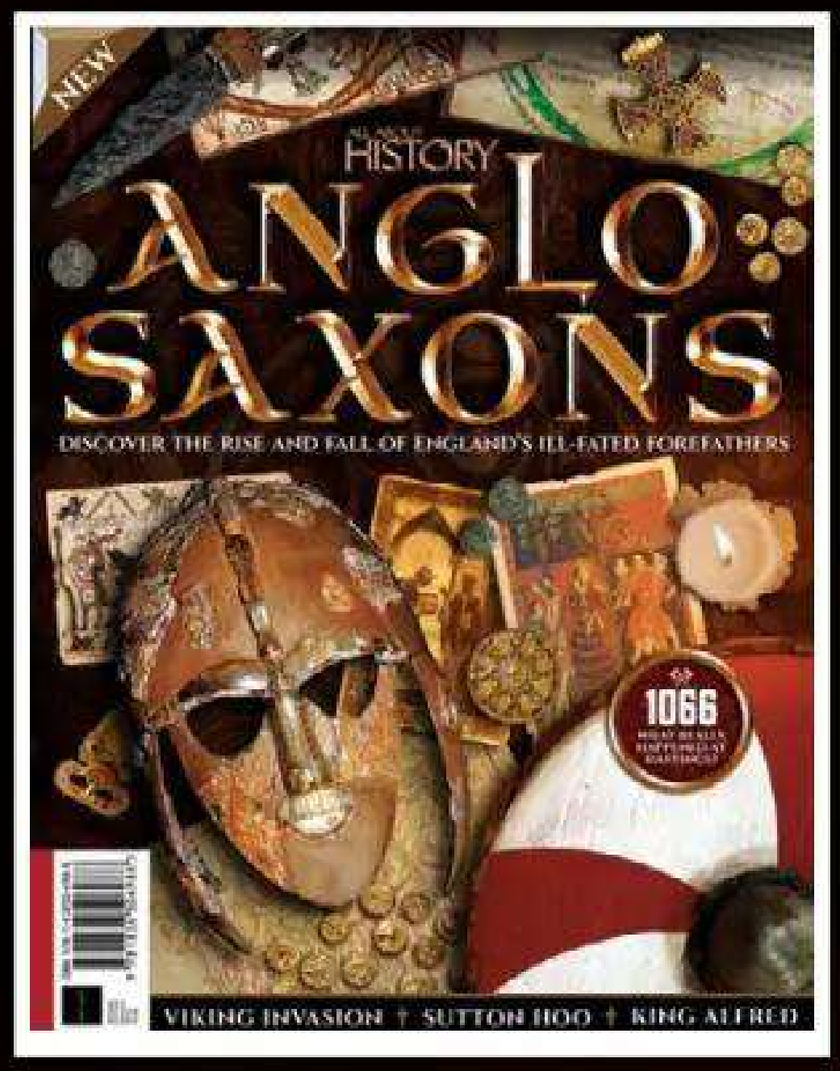
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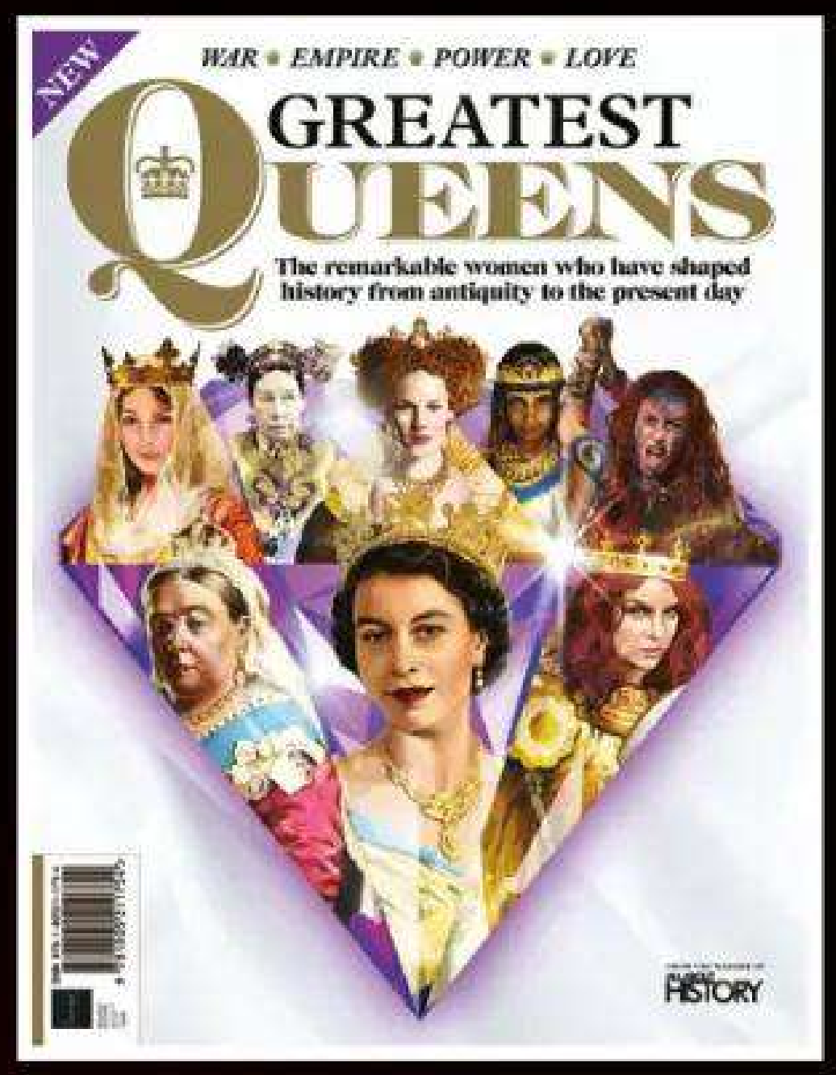
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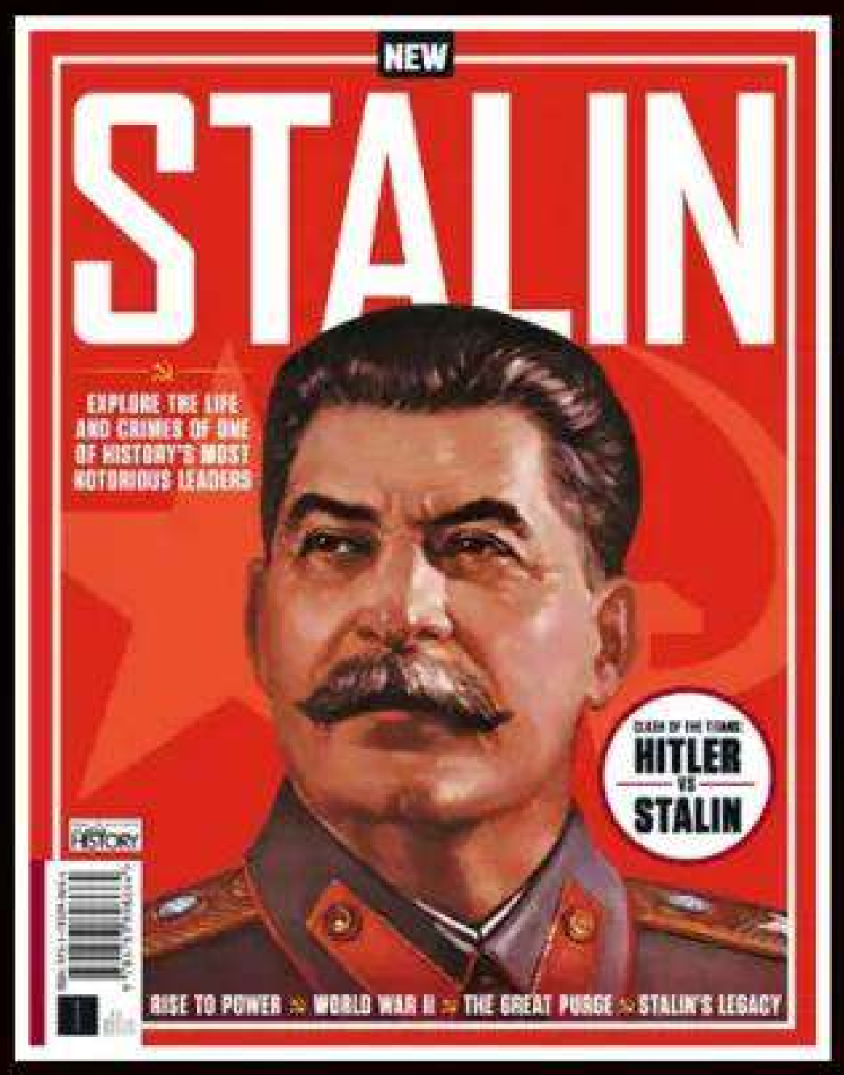

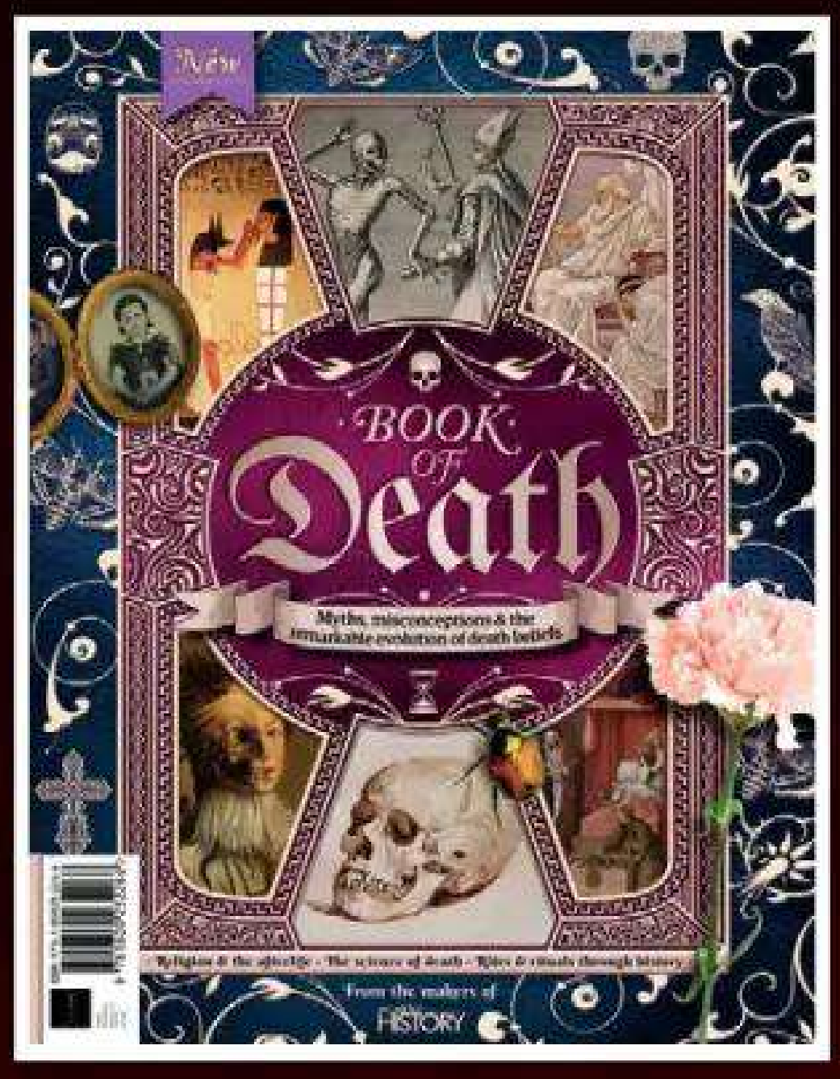
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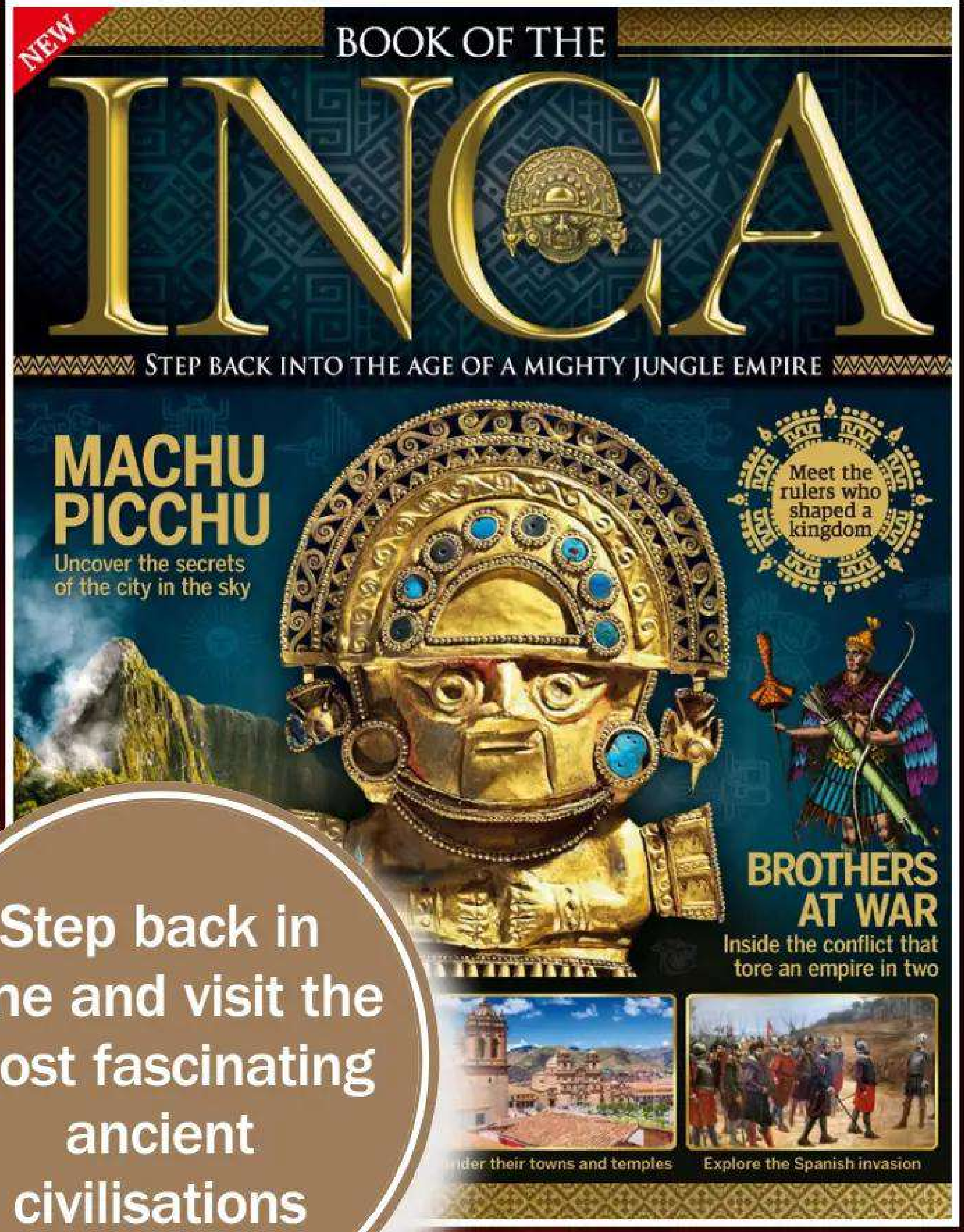
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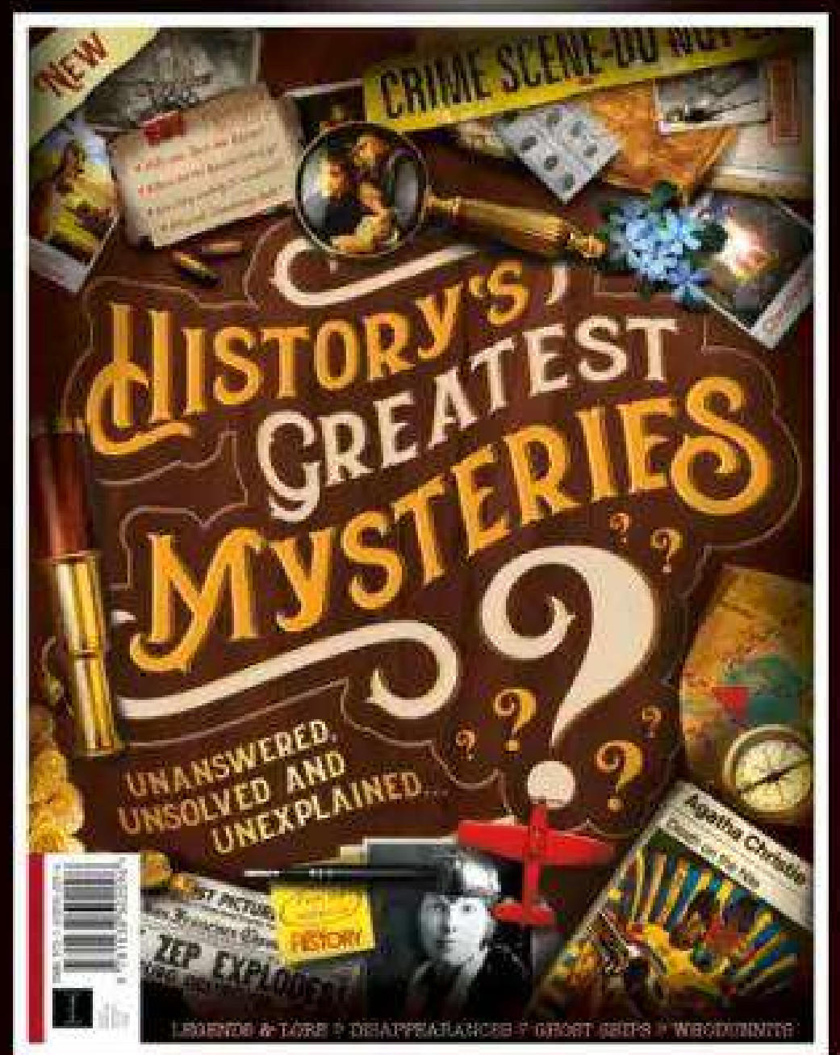
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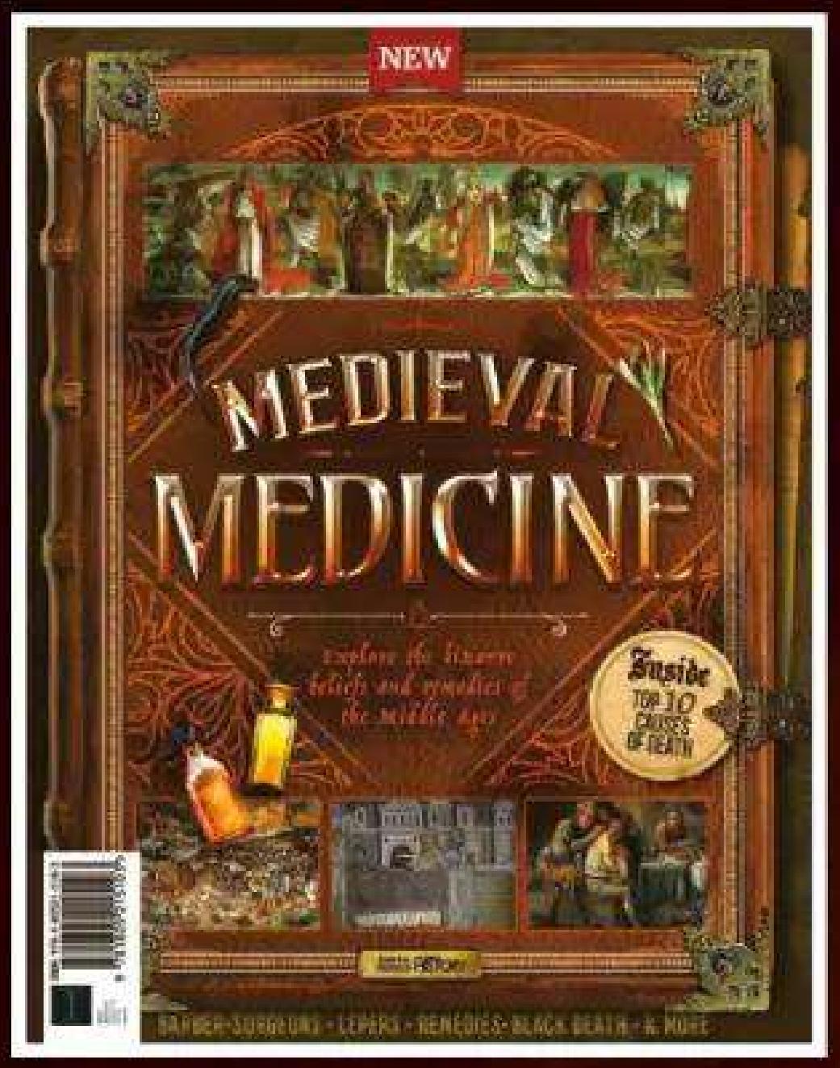
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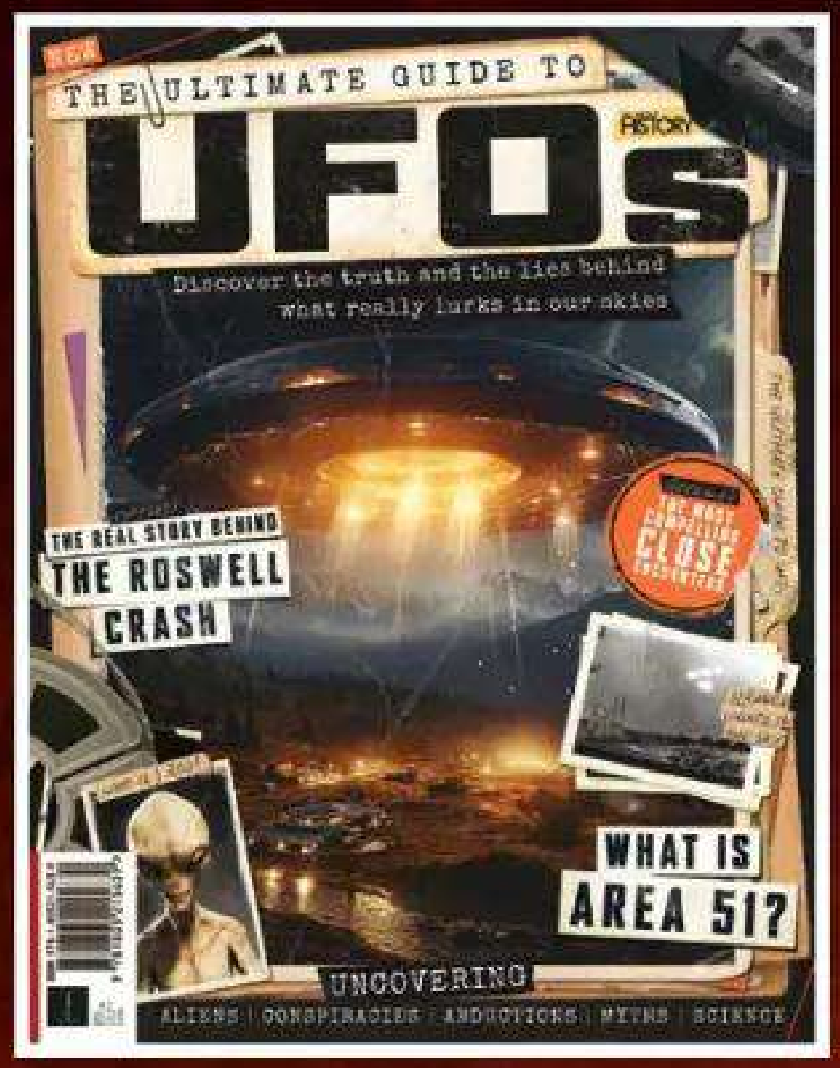
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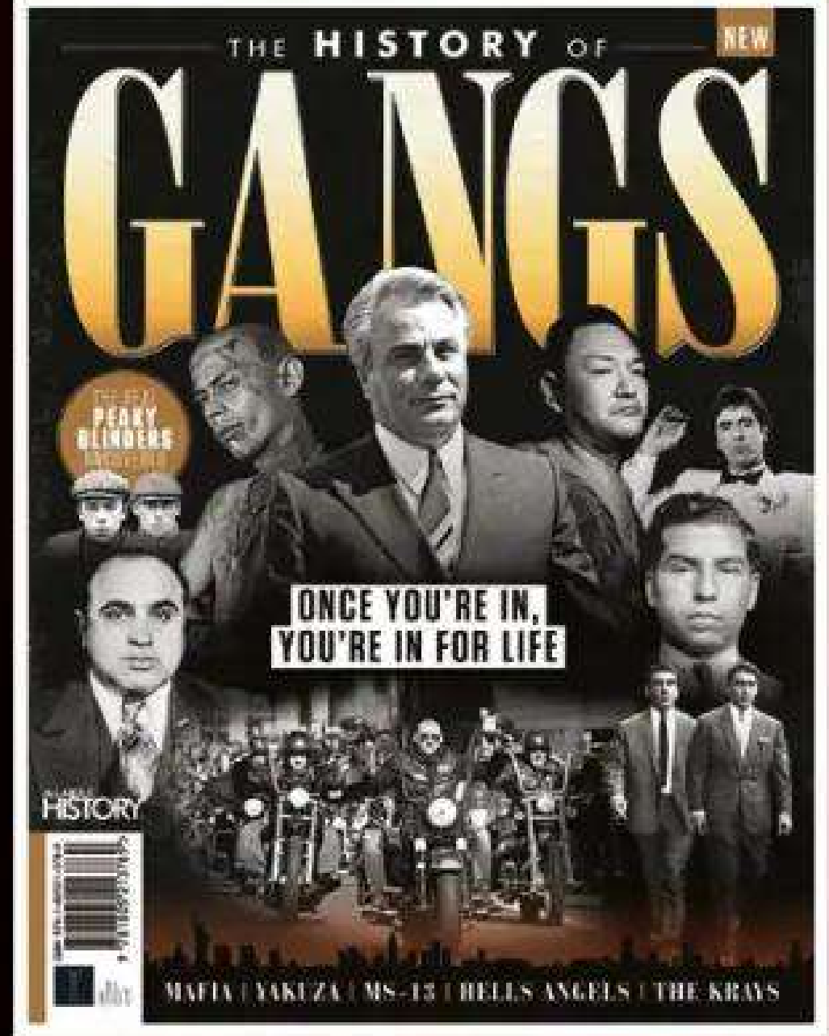
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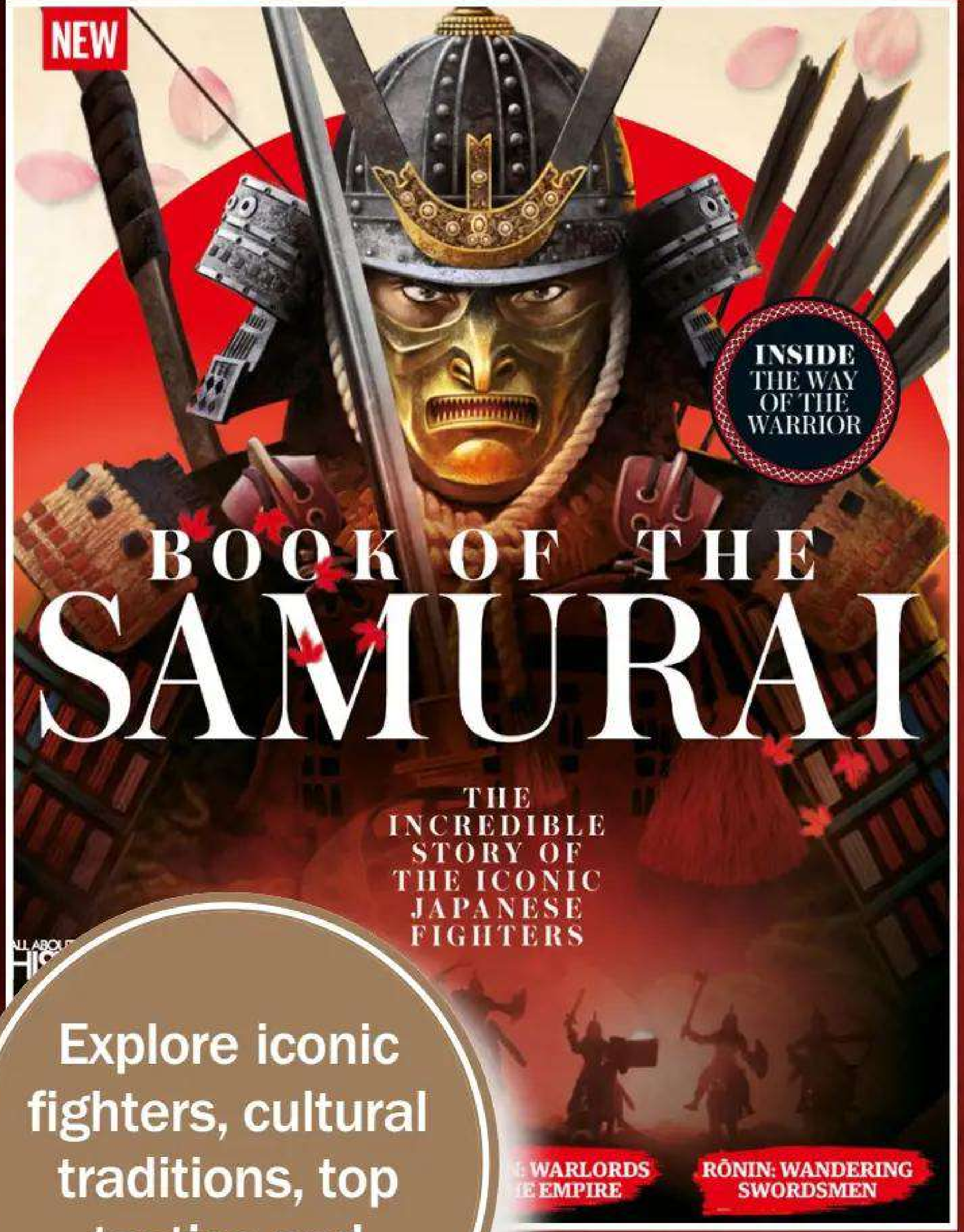
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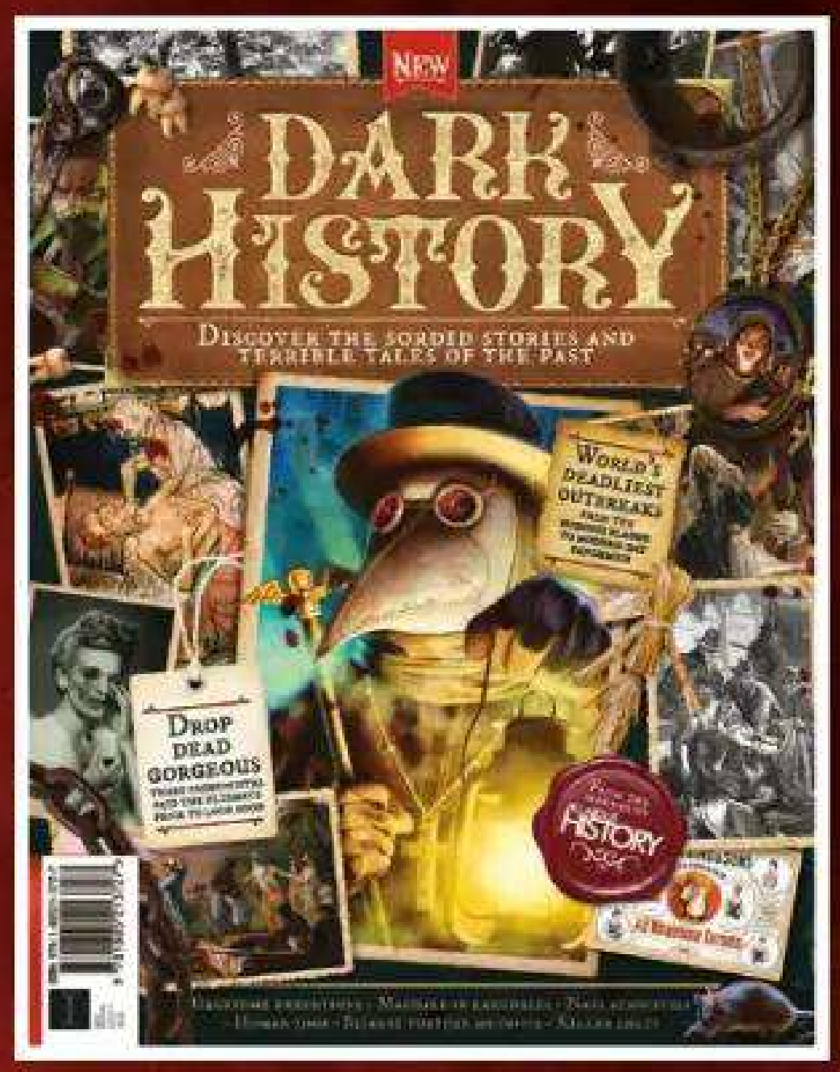
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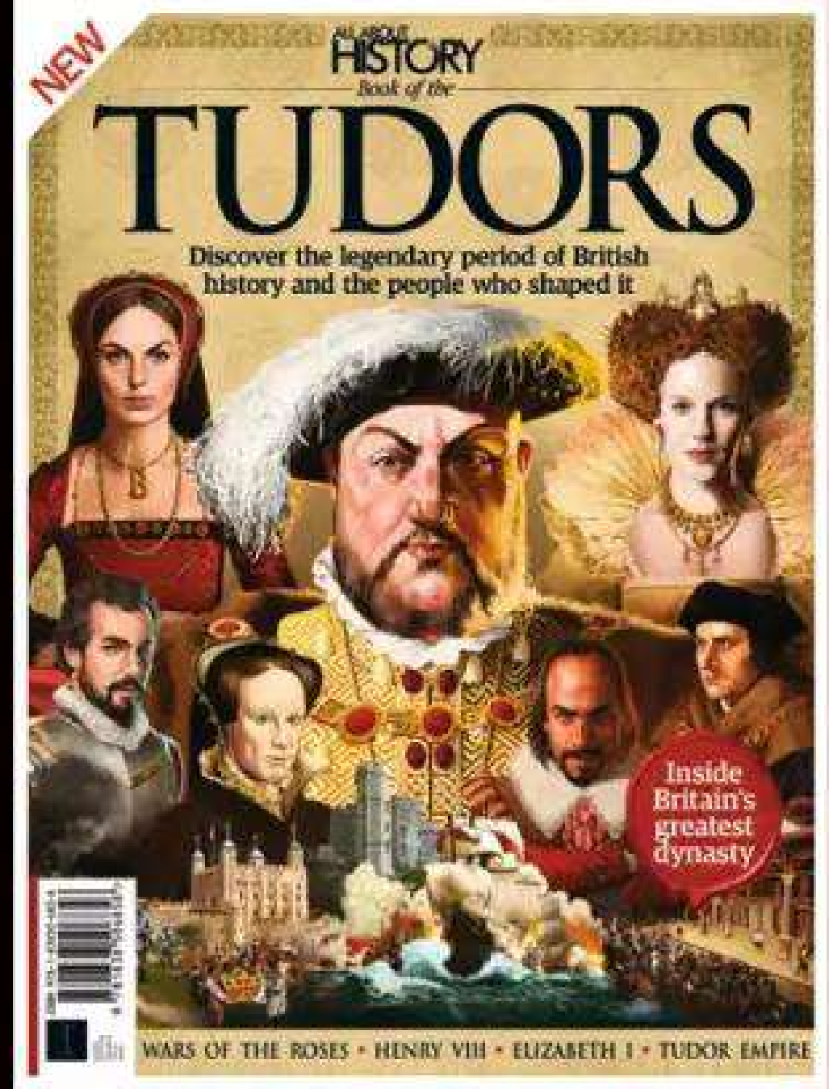

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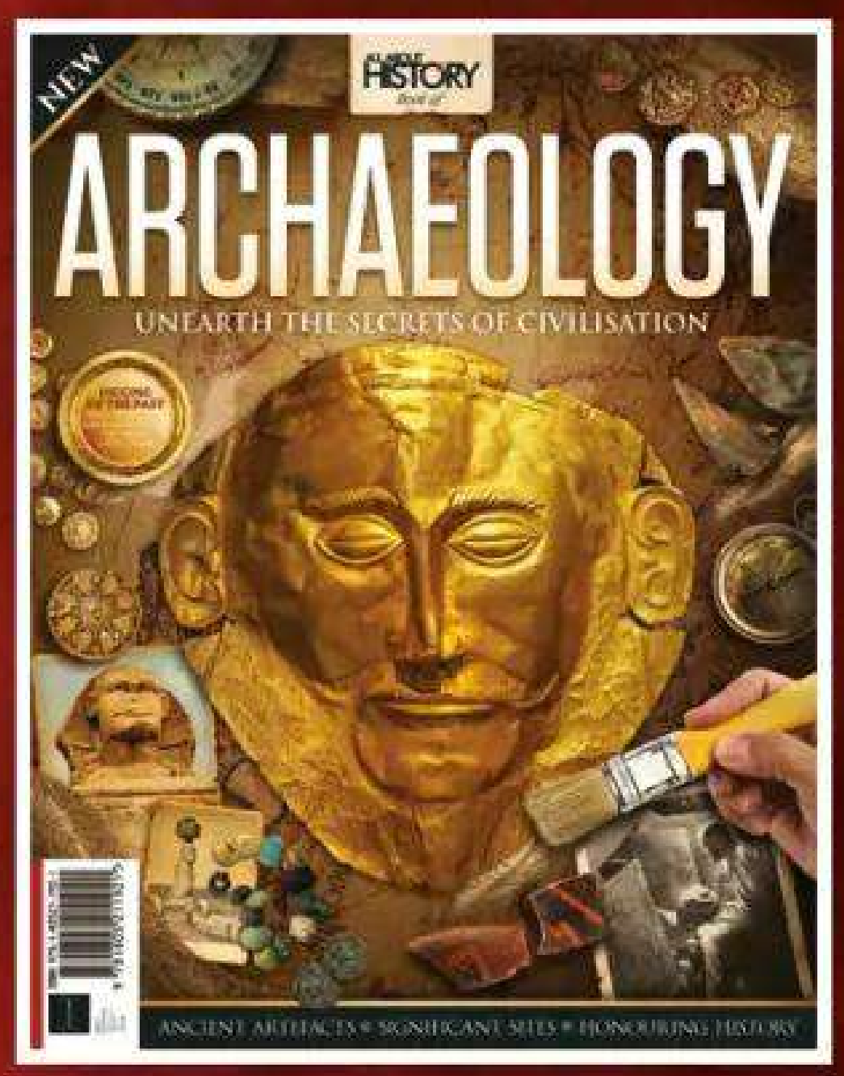
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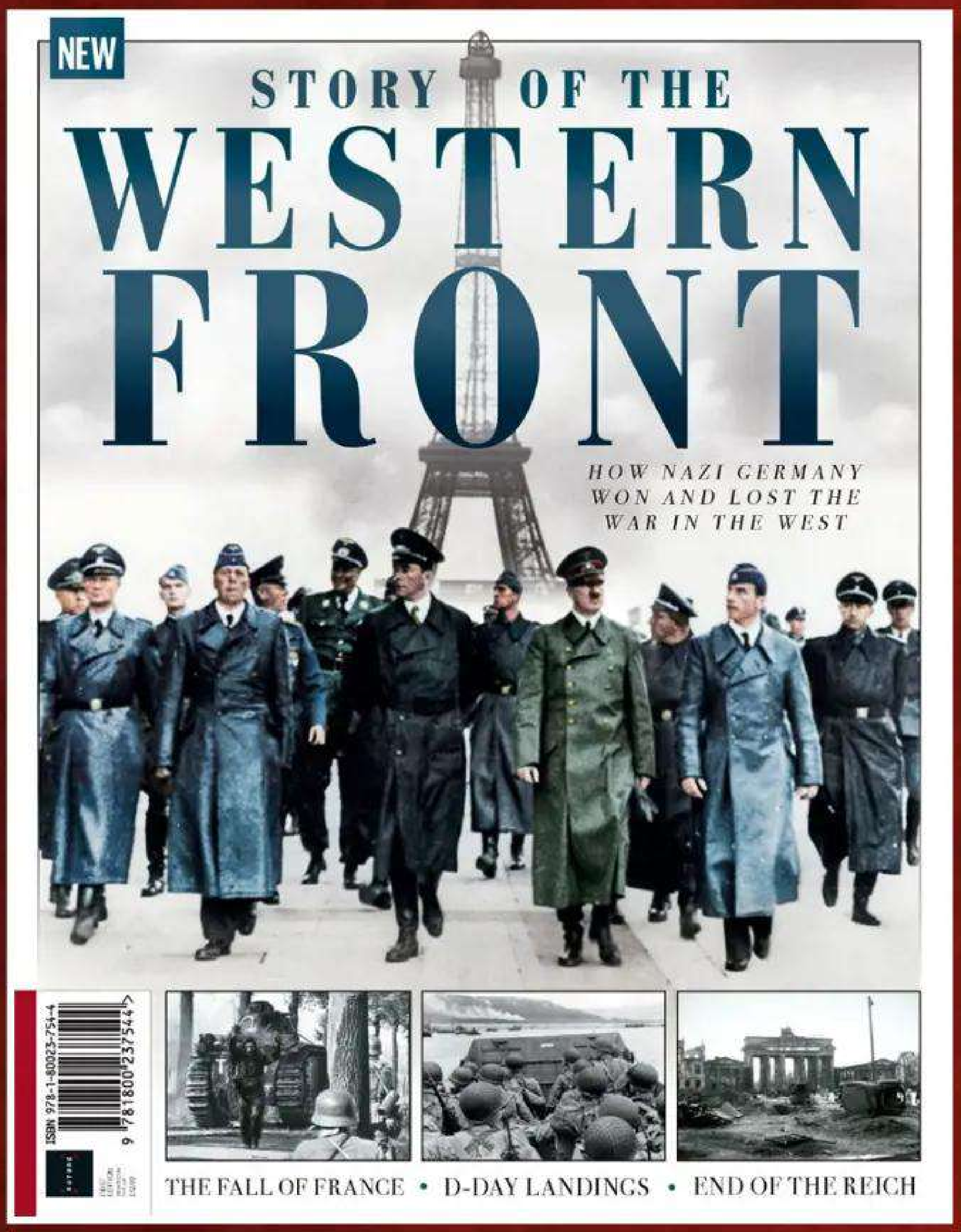
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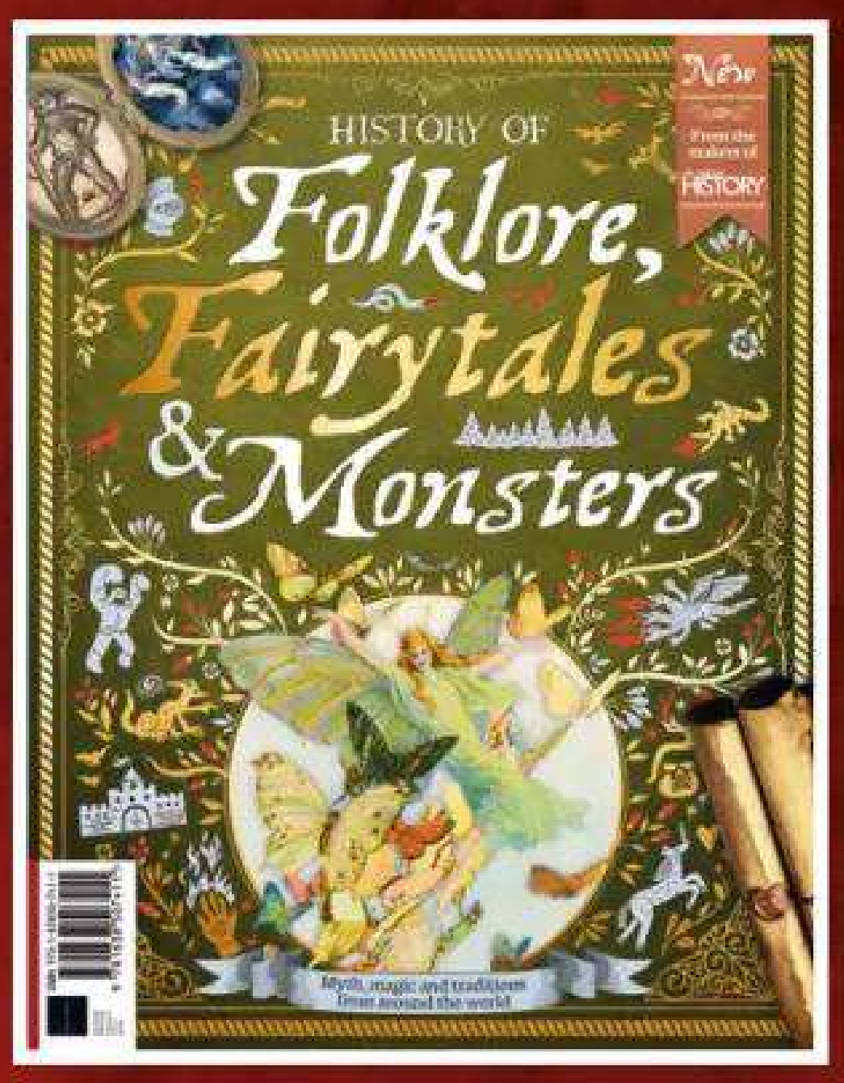
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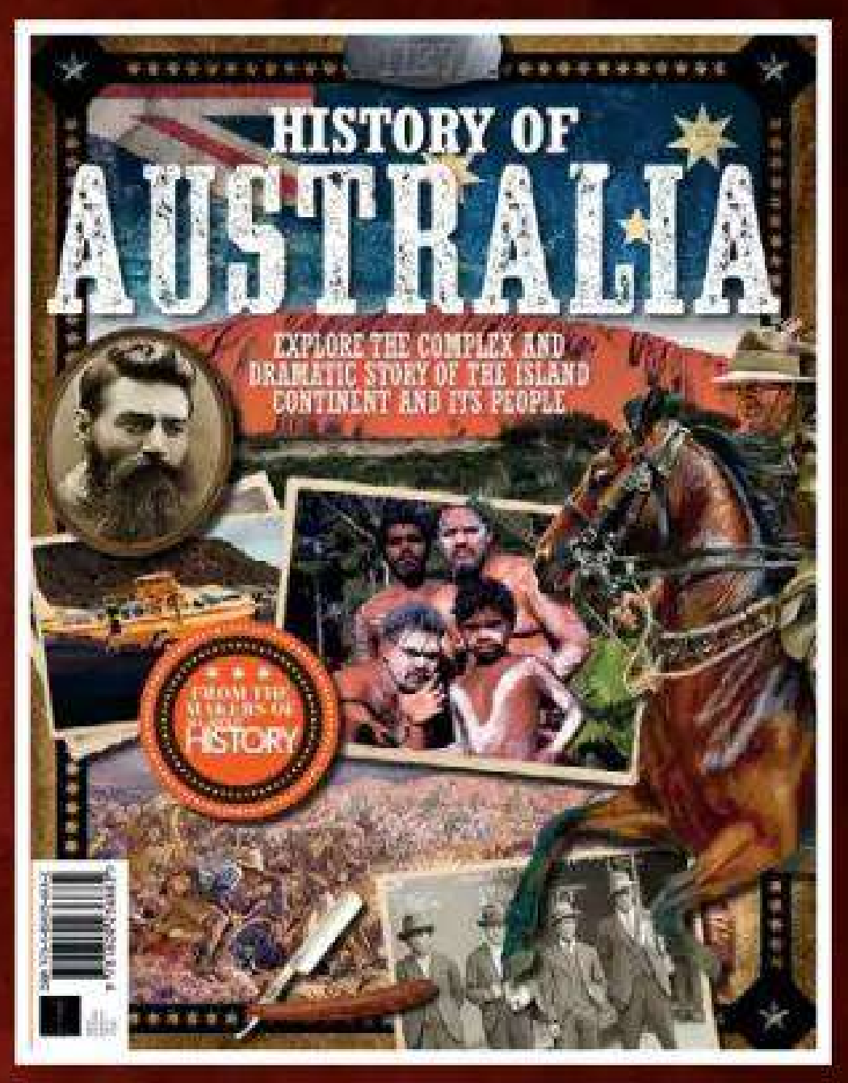
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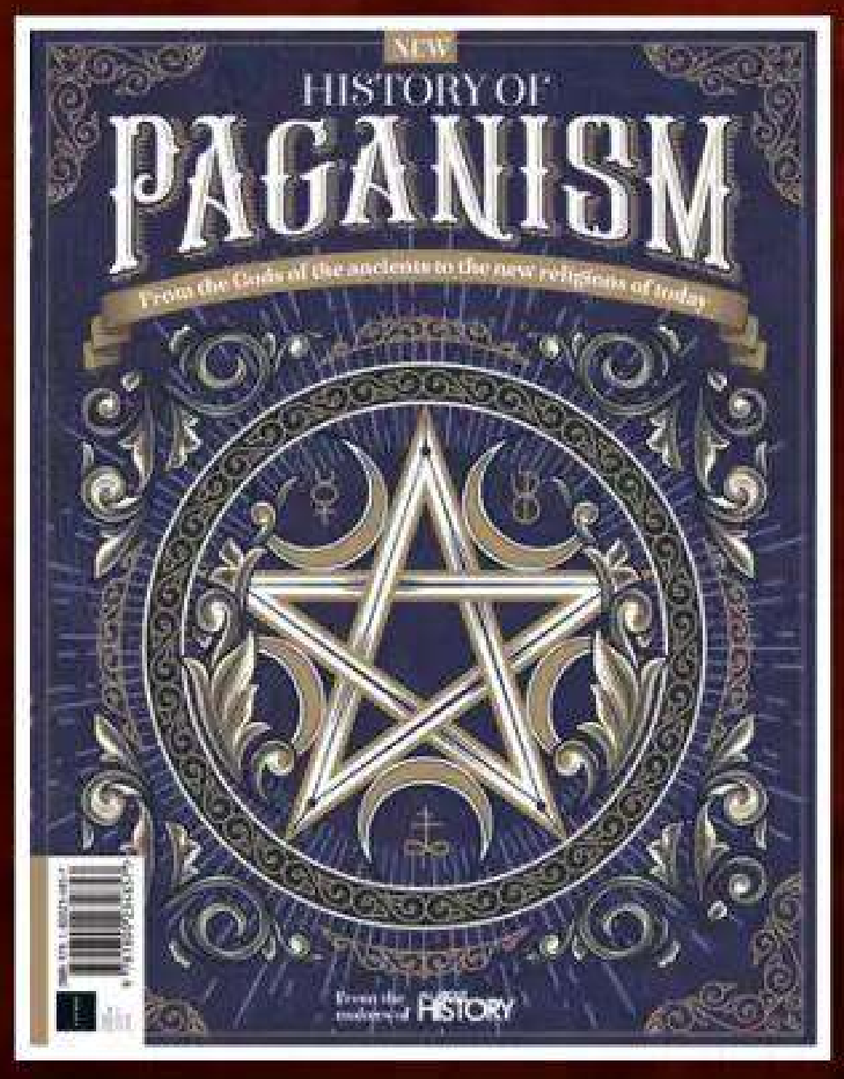
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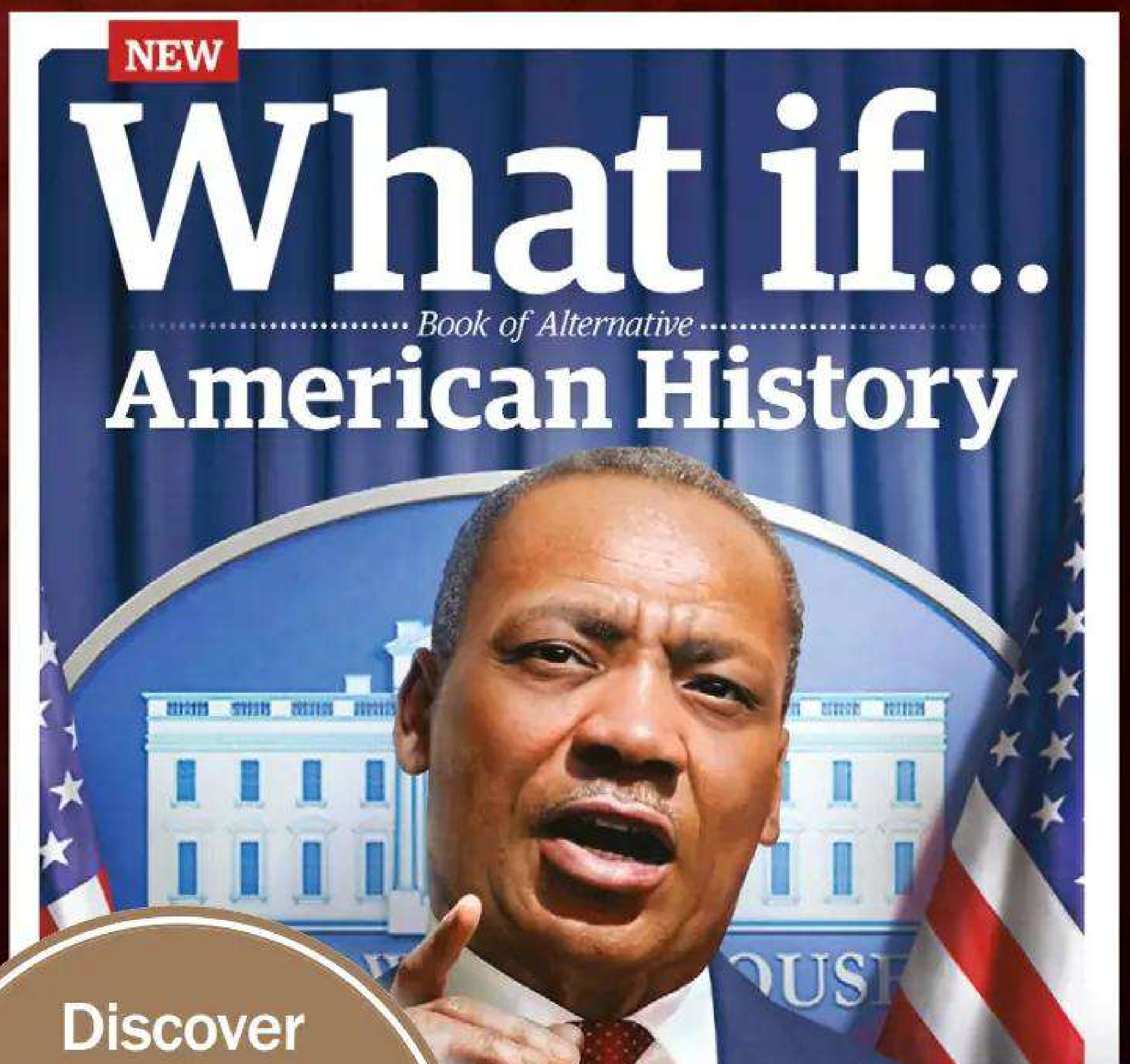
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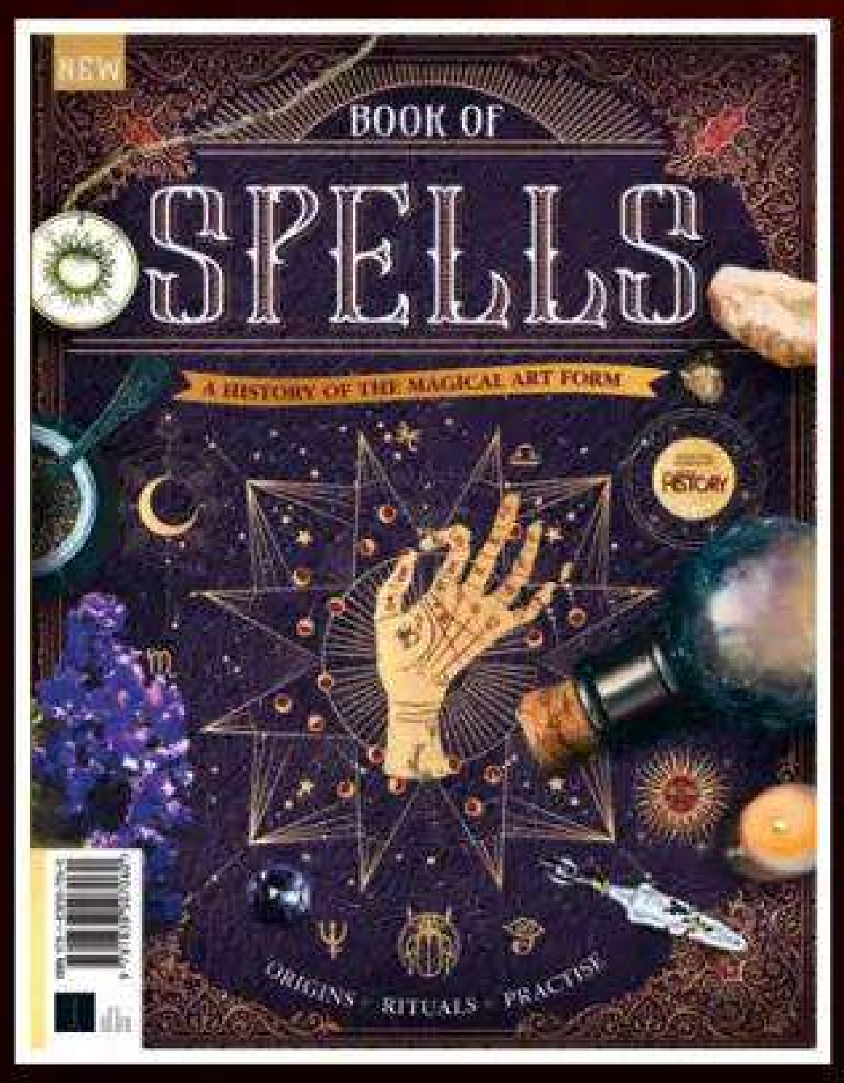
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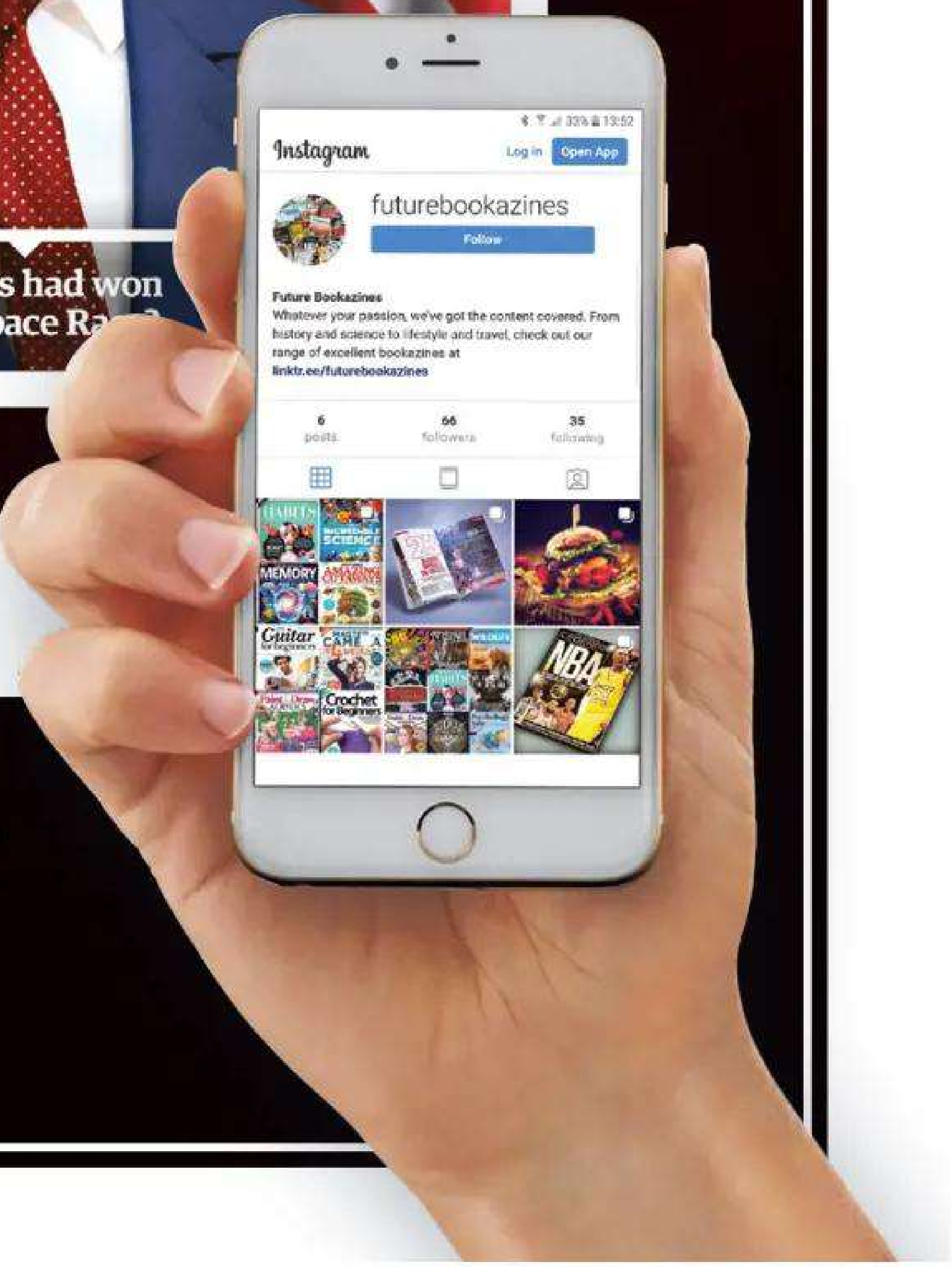
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AMERICA
Through the Decades

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Through the Decades

Prohibi
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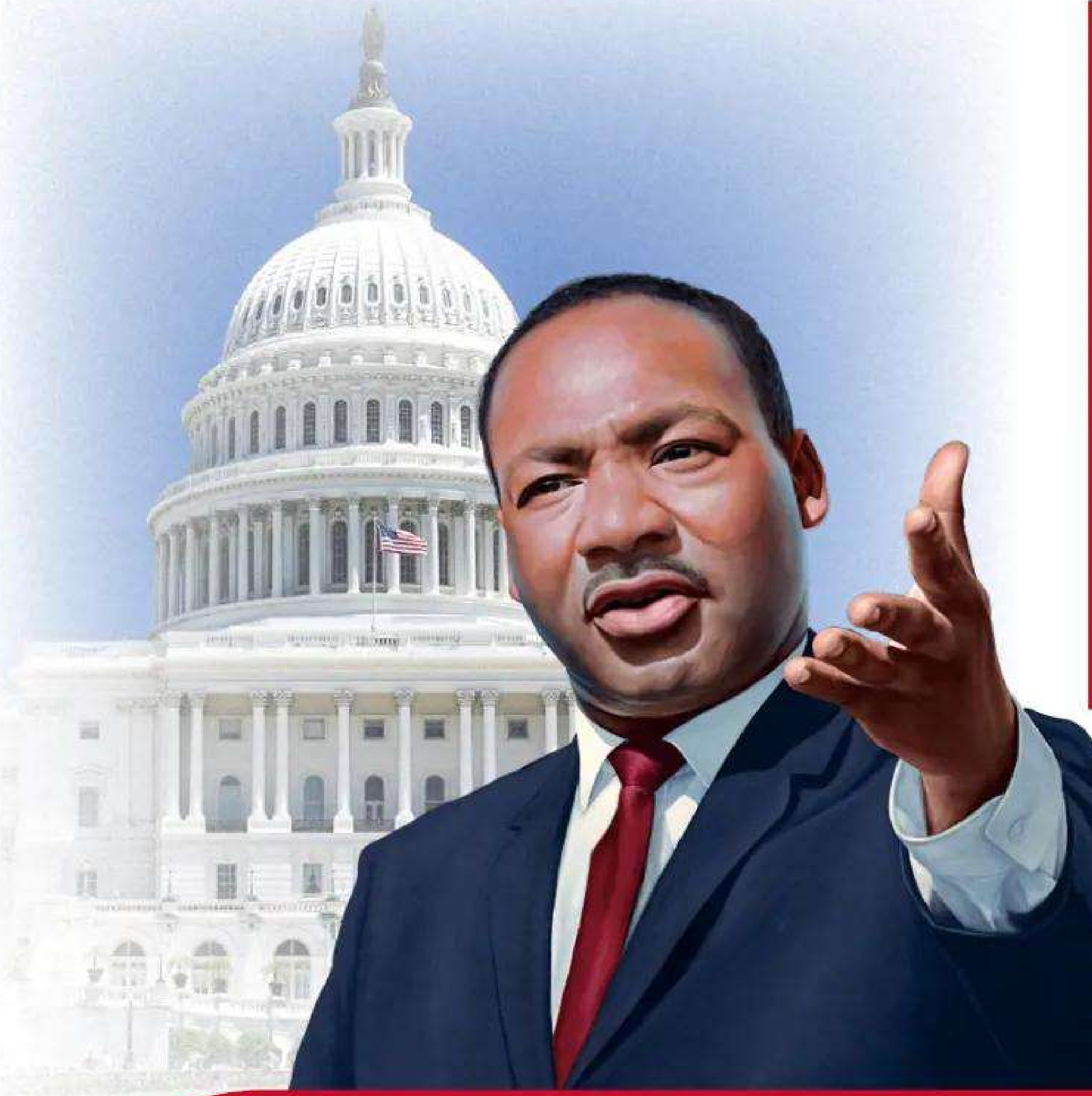
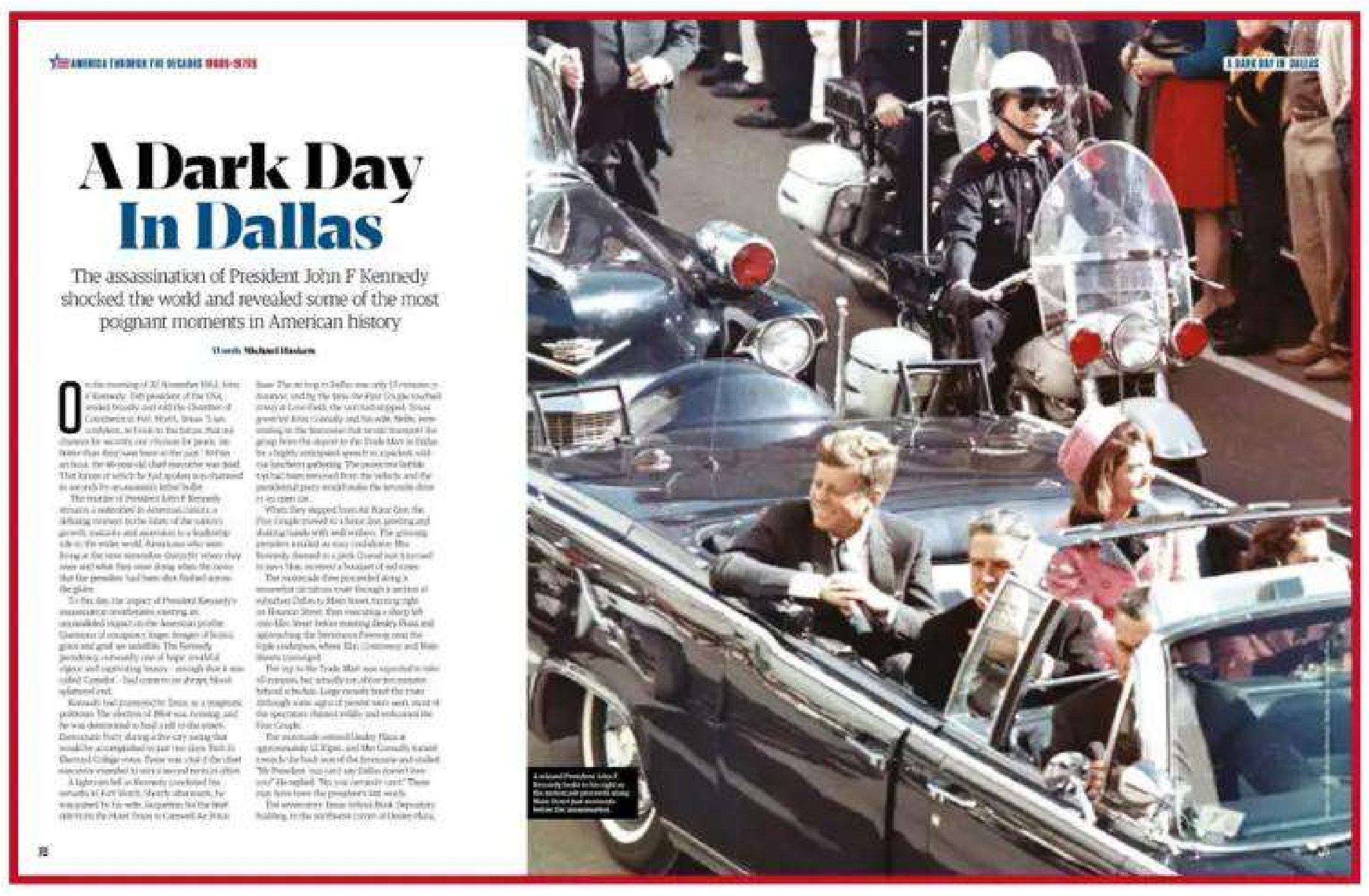
Prohibition provided extraordinary opportunities for American gangsters to profit from the illegal bootlegging trade in banned alcohol and empowered the criminal organisation known as 'the mob'

the CATCHER in the RYE
a novel by J. D. SALINGER

The Prohibition Era

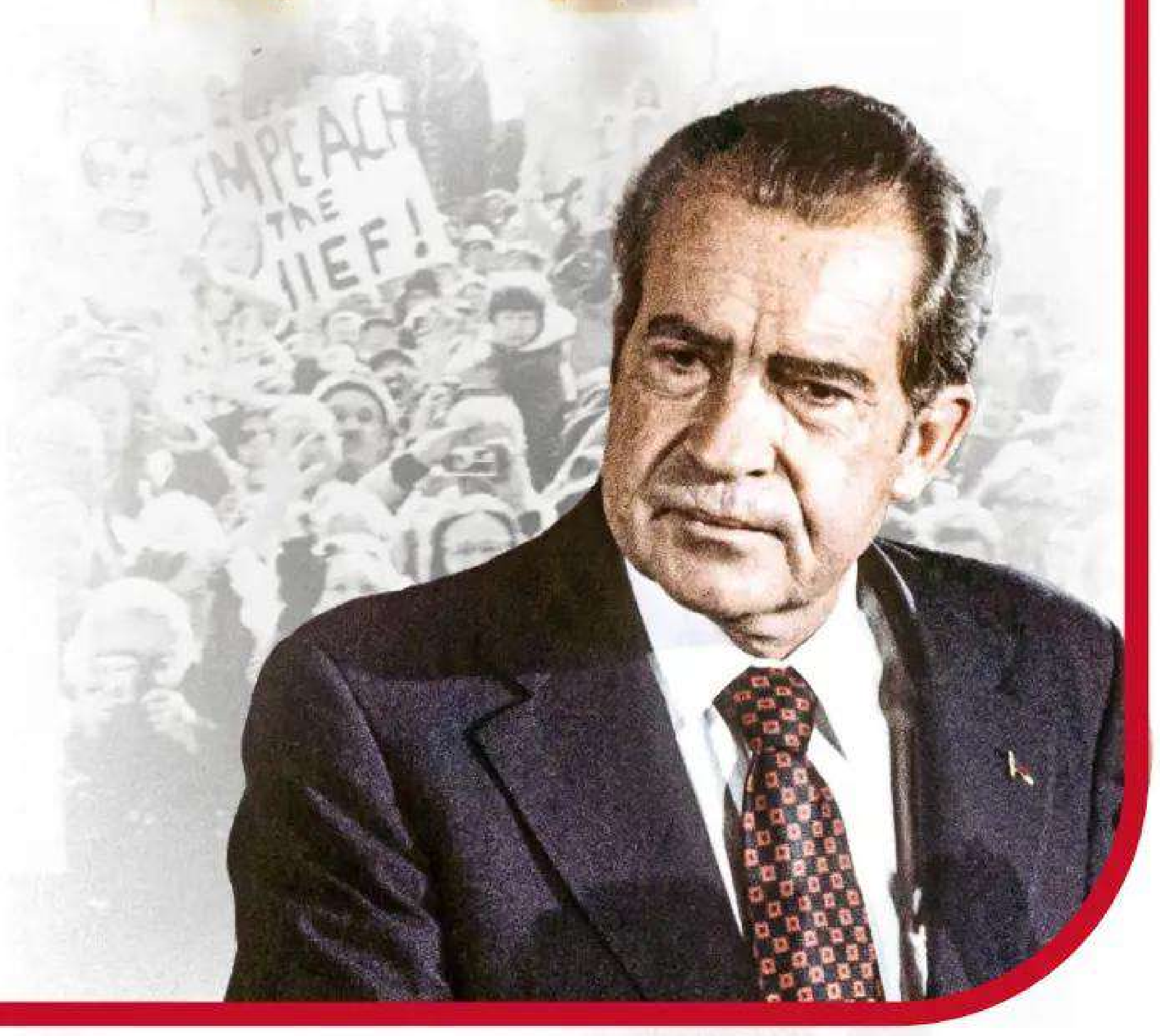
How banning alcohol unleashed crime and empowered the mob



A Dark Day In Dallas

The assassination of President John F Kennedy shocked the world and revealed some of the most poignant moments in American history

A Dark Day in Dallas

Relive the assassination that shocked the world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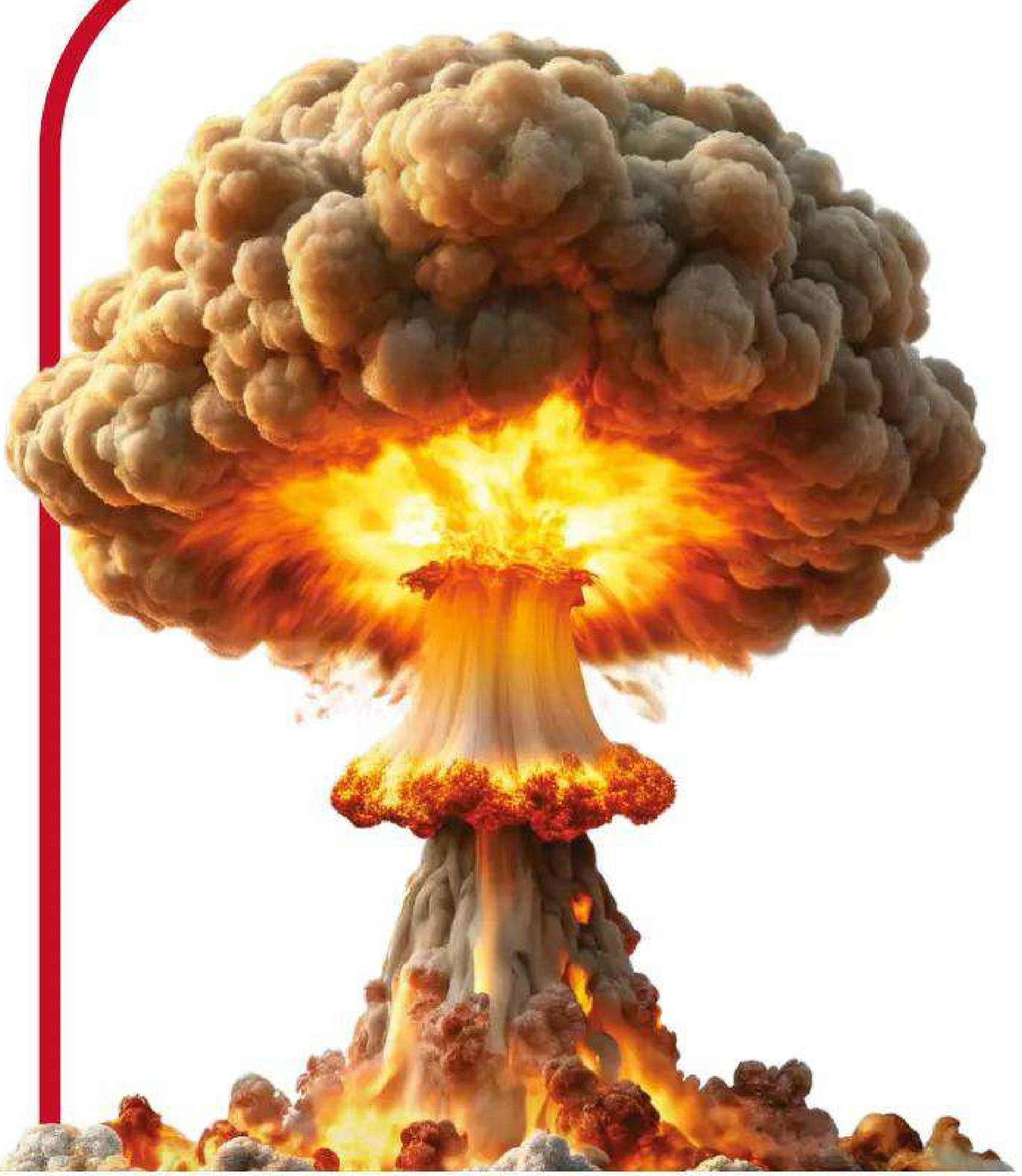


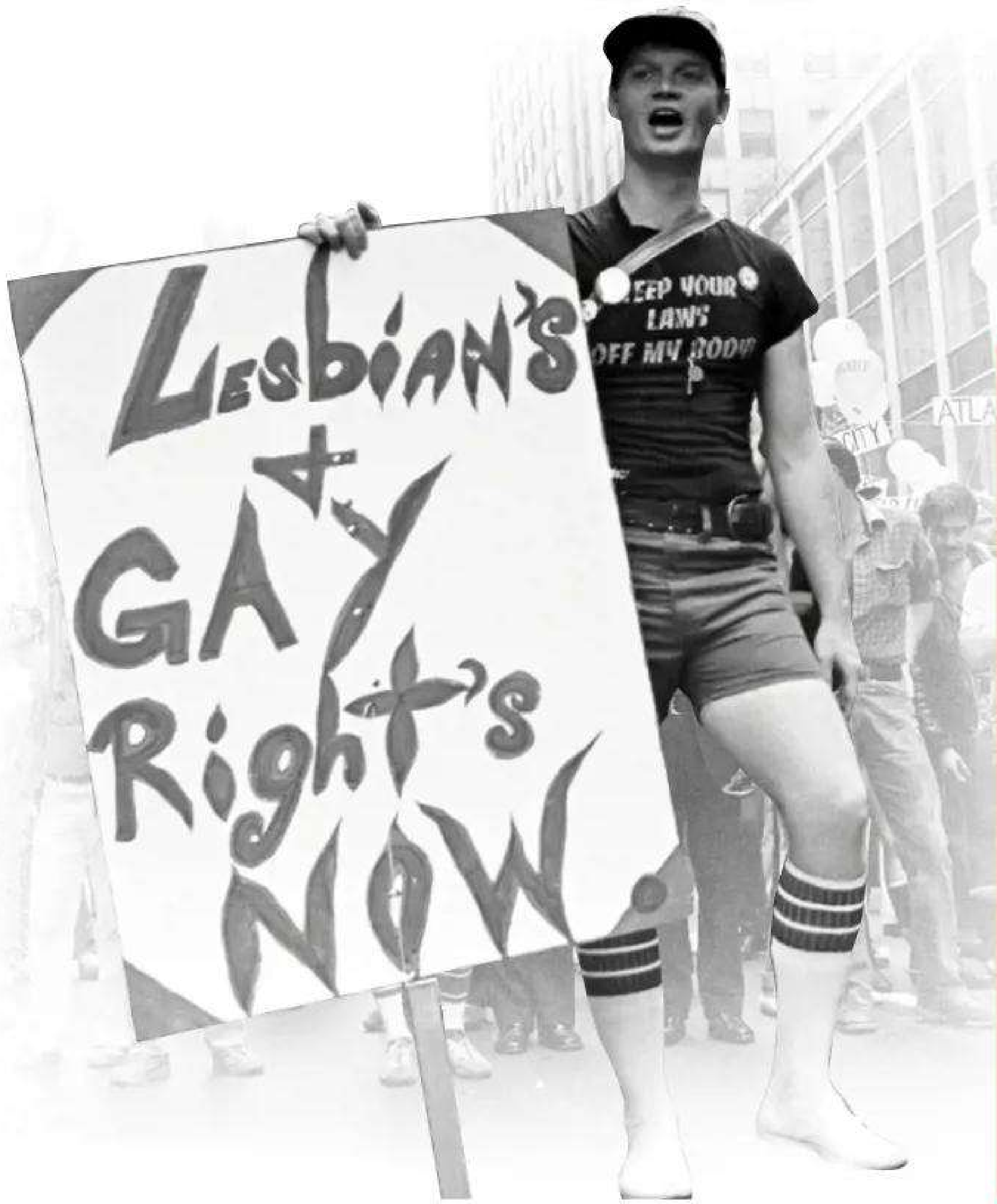
The AIDS Crisis

How panic, confusion and prejudice followed a mysterious and deadly virus that swept around the world

AIDS: WHERE IS YOUR RAGE?
FIGHT BACK! FIGHT AIDS!

The AIDs Crisis

Inside the panic, prejudice and fight against a deadly virus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